TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay,

1875,

WITH

APPENDICES AND RETURNS OF SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONGST THE NATIVE TROOPS, THE PRISONERS IN JAILS, AND THE GENERAL POPULATION OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

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Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.
1876.

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SECTION I.

VITAL STATISTICS.

SECTION I.

VITAL STATISTICS.

GENERAL POPULATION.

By the Census of 1872 the enumerated population of our Registration Districts was 16,228,774, of whom 8,482,388 were males, and 7,746,386 were females, so for every 100 of the former there were 91·32 of the latter. The details are given by sexes, and for districts at Statement No. 1, page 27.

2. Our Divisions are the geographical Divisions, and the Districts are the Collectorates. The Rural Circles are the Talukas; the Town Circles are those towns of 5,000 or more inhabitants, and the Cantonment Circles are those which, by numbers, are qualified to stand alone. The number of these Districts and Circles is that here given :—

Divisions.	Number of Registration Districts.	Registration Circles.			
		Rural R. C.	Town T.C.	Cantonment C.T.	Total.
Deccan	9	101	24	6	131
Konkan	5	36	10	...	46
Guzerat	5	33	14	1	48
Sind	5	53	7	...	60
Total ...	24	223	55	7	285

3. The dates upon which the Monthly Registers were received are shown in the subjoined statement, and, it may be added, that until the last corrected register is received, the general tables for the Presidency cannot be commenced.

STATEMENT showing Dates of Receipt

No.	Collectorates or Registration Districts.	January.						February.					
		Received.		Returned for correction.		Received corrected.		Received.		Returned for correction.		Received corrected.	
		Date.	Month.	Date.	Month.	Date.	Month.	Date.	Month.	Date.	Month.	Date.	Month.
1	Khandesh ...	18	3	...	...	30	6	30	6	...	...	...	...
2	Násik ...	7	4	...	...	...	...	19	5	...	...	...	...
3	Ahmednagar ...	1	3	...	...	...	...	26	3	...	...	...	...
4	Poona ...	11	3	...	...	...	...	22	4	...	...	...	...
5	Satara ...	13	3	...	...	...	...	28	5	...	...	...	...
6	Sholápur ...	8	3	...	...	...	...	29	4	...	...	...	...
7	Belgaum ...	11	3	...	...	...	...	22	4	...	...	...	...
8	Ratnágiri ...	31	5	...	...	...	...	8	6	...	...	...	...
9	Colába ...	9	3	...	...	...	...	16	4	...	...	...	...
10	Bombay City ...	16	4	...	...	...	...	26	4	...	...	...	...
11	Tanna ...	18	6	...	...	...	...	19	6	...	...	...	...
12	Dharwár ...	19	3	...	...	...	...	15	4	...	...	...	...
13	Kaládgi ...	5	3	...	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	...	...
14	Kanara ...	1	3	...	...	...	...	31	3	...	...	...	...
15	Ahmedabad ...	1	3	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...
16	Broach ...	1	3	...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...
17	Kaira ...	22	2	...	...	...	...	29	4	...	...	...	...
18	Panch Máháls ...	8	3	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...
19	Surat ...	19	3	11	6	15	6	1	4	...	...	...	...
20	Kurrachee ...	22	2	...	...	...	...	22	3	...	...	...	...
21	Hyderabad ...	25	2	...	...	...	...	13	5	7	7	17	7
22	Thar and Párkar ...	27	4	...	...	...	...	27	4	...	...	...	...
23	Shikárpur ...	4	3	...	...	...	...	29	3	...	...	...	...
24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	23	6	...	...	...	...	23	6	...	...	...	...

No.	Collectorates or Registration Districts.	July.						August.					
		Received.		Returned for correction.		Received corrected.		Received.		Returned for correction.		Received corrected.	
		Date.	Month.	Date.	Month.	Date.	Month.	Date.	Month.	Date.	Month.	Date.	Month.
1	Khandesh ...	22	11	29	11	16	12	14	10	...	...	...	...
2	Násik ...	23	9	...	...	...	...	19	10	...	...	...	...
3	Ahmednagar ...	31	8	...	...	...	...	25	9	...	...	...	...
4	Poona ...	11	9	...	...	...	...	14	10	...	...	...	...
5	Satara ...	17	9	26	11	6	12	7	10	...	...	...	...
6	Sholápur ...	30	8	...	...	...	...	29	9	...	...	...	...
7	Belgaum ...	3	9	...	...	...	...	11	10	...	...	...	...
8	Ratnágiri ...	22	9	...	...	...	...	30	10	...	...	...	...
9	Colába ...	22	9	...	...	...	...	20	10	...	...	...	...
10	Bombay City ...	3	9	...	...	...	...	14	10	...	...	...	...
11	Tanna ...	13	9	...	...	...	...	22	10	...	...	...	...
12	Dharwar ...	11	9	...	...	...	...	8	10	...	...	...	...
13	Kaládgi ...	3	9	...	...	...	...	11	10	26	1-76	21	2-76
14	Kanara ...	31	8	...	...	...	...	5	10	...	...	...	...
15	Ahmedabad ...	4	9	...	...	...	...	7	10	...	...	...	...
16	Broach ...	30	8	29	11	8	12	1	10	...	...	...	...
17	Kaira ...	30	8	...	...	...	...	27	9	...	...	...	...
18	Panch Máháls ...	4	9	...	...	...	...	27	9	...	...	...	...
19	Surat ...	6	9	...	...	...	...	29	9	...	...	...	...
20	Kurrachee ...	30	8	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...
21	Hyderabad ...	24	8	...	...	...	...	27	9	...	...	...	...
22	Thar and Párkar ...	13	9	...	...	...	...	29	9	...	...	...	...
23	Shikárpur ...	7	9	...	...	...	...	5	10	22	10	16	11
24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	30	10	...	...	...	...	30	10	...	...	...	...

of the Monthly Registers for 1875.

March.						April.						May.						June.					
Received		Returned for correction.		Received corrected.		Received		Returned for correction.		Received corrected.		Received.		Returned for correction.		Received corrected		Received.		Returned for correction.		Received corrected.	
Date.	Month.	Date.	Month.	Date.	Month.	Date.	Month.	Date.	Month.	Date.	Month.	Date.	Month.	Date.	Month.	Date.	Month.	Date.	Month.	Date.	Month.	Date.	Month.
5	8	...	...	...	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	5	8	...	...	...	...	26	8	20	10	22	11
12	6	23	6	28	6	3	7	...	...	...	...	22	7	12	8	19	8	20	8	...	...	...	...
3	5	...	...	...	...	28	5	...	...	...	...	29	6	...	...	...	...	22	7	...	...	...	...
30	4	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	13	7	...	...	...	...	19	8	26	11	20	12
28	5	...	...	...	...	24	6	...	...	...	...	12	7	...	...	...	...	17	8	13	9	22	9
10	5	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	28	6	...	...	...	...	28	7	29	11	16	12
17	5	...	...	...	...	12	6	...	...	...	...	3	7	12	7	20	7	5	8	...	..	...	...
19	6	...	...	...	...	10	7	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	...	..	...	14	8	...	...	...	...
17	5	...	...	...	...	18	6	...	...	...	...	14	7	...	...	...	...	17	8	...	..	...	...
14	5	...	..	...	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	21	7	...	...	...	...	27	7	...	...	...	...
19	6	...	...	...	...	13	7	...	...	...	...	20	7	...	...	...	...	13	8	...	...	...	...
7	6	...	...	...	...	28	6	13	7	24	7	12	7	...	..	...	...	11	8	13	9	28	9
11	5	...	..	...	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	1	7	12	7	23	7	2	8	...	...	...	...
7	5	...	...	...	...	8	6	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	..	...	...	2	8	...	...	...	...
5	5	...	...	...	...	27	5	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	...	..	...
23	4	...	...	...	..	29	6	...	...	...	...	21	7	...	...	...	...	3	8	13	12	20	12
29	4	23	6	28	6	22	5	...	...	...	...	21	6	...	...	...	...	24	7	...	...	...	...
10	5	...	...	...	...	4	6	...	...	...	...	12	7	...	...	...	...	5	8	...	...	...	...
28	4	...	...	...	...	22	5	...	...	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	...	28	7	...	...	...	...
28	4	...	...	...	...	25	5	...	...	...	...	25	6	...	...	...	...	26	7	...	...	..	...
13	5	...	...	...	...	31	5	...	...	...	...	30	6	...	...	...	...	11	8	...	...	...	...
27	4	...	...	...	...	25	5	28	6	17	7	23	6	28	6	17	7	6	8	...	...	...	...
5	5	...	...	...	...	28	5	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	..	...
23	6	...	...	...	...	13	8	...	...	...	...	13	8	...	...	...	...	30	10	...	...	...	...

September.						October.						November.									December.								
Received.		Returned for correction.		Received corrected.		Received.		Returned for correction.		Received corrected.		Received.			Returned for correction			Received corrected.			Received.			Returned for correction			Received corrected.		
Date.	Month.	Date.	Month.	Date.	Month.	Date.	Month.	Date.	Month.	Date.	Month.	Date.	Month.	Year.	Date.	Month.	Year.	Date.	Month.	Year.	Date.	Month.	Year.	Date.	Month.	Year.	Date.	Month.	Year.
16	11	...	...	...	...	14	1-76	...	...	...	...	14	2	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	2	76	...	...	..	...	...	...
20	11	...	...	...	...	3	1-76	...	...	...	...	27	1	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	2	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	11	..	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	7	1	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	1	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	10	...	...	...	...	20	12	...	...	...	...	6	1	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	11	...	...	...	...	3	1-76	...	...	...	...	14	1	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	10	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	6	1	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	1	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	11	...	...	...	...	10	12	...	...	...	...	8	1	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	76	...	...	..	...	...	...
7	12	27	1-76	8	2-76	13	12	...	...	...	...	21	1	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	11	...	...	...	...	22	12	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	1	76	...	...	...	12	2	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	11	...	...	...	...	20	12	...	...	...	...	10	1	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	11	...	...	...	...	2	12	...	...	...	...	18	1	76	...	...	...	..	...	...	14	2	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	11	27	1-76	21	2-76	13	12	...	...	...	...	14	1	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	11	27	1-76	7	2-76	20	12	...	...	...	...	7	1	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	10	...	...	...	...	30	11	...	...	...	...	3	1	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	76	...	...		...	...	...
6	11	...	...	...	...	9	12	...	...	...	...	3	1	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	1	76	...	..	...	...	...	...
6	11	...	...	...	...	29	11	...	...	...	...	7	1	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	1	76	...	...	..	..	...	...
16	11	...	...	...	...	4	12	...	...	...	...	20	12	75	..	...	...	...	...	...	26	1	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	11	...	...	...	...	6	12	...	...	...	...	5	1	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	76	..	...	...	...	...	...
30	10	...	...	...	...	29	11	...	...	...	...	20	1	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	2	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	11	...	..	...	...	29	11	...	...	...	...	10	1	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	10	...	...	...	...	1	12	...	...	...	...	3	1	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	10	...	...	...	...	27	11	...	...	...	...	3	1	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	1	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	11	...	...	...	...	2	12	...	...	..	...	3	1	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	10	...	...	...	...	24	1	...	...	...	...	24	1	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	76	...	...	...	...	...	...

BIRTHS.

4. In our population of 16,288,774, the number of births registered during 1875 was 340,829, and they showed 178,892 males and 161,937 females. This is the highest total yet recorded, and it exceeds that of last year by 8,021. The ratio per 1,000 for the year is 21·01, and for each District separately it is given at page 12. For every 100 male births the females were 90·52, so their respective percentages were 52·49 and 47·81, and taking the proportion of boys to girls *living*, their respective percentages are 52·80 to 47·20. For the past five years the relative proportions are those subjoined:—

Years.	In every 100 born there were		For every 100 Male Births the Female were
	Males.	Females.	
1871	52·86	47·14	89·18
1872	52·69	47·31	89·80
1873	52·53	47·47	90·35
1874	53·77	46·23	90·21
1875	52·49	47·51	90·52
Means ...	52·87	47·13	90·01

5. In the following seven Districts the returned birth rates have averaged 28·84 per 1,000, and the death rates are given as 28·29. The computed rates are respectively 41·13 and 34·90, and by these the increase would be more natural than that by the returned rates:—

Districts.	Birth Rate per 1,000.		Death Rate per 1,000.	
	Returned.	Computed.	Returned.	Computed.
Belgaum	32·23	40·30	32·03	35·09
Ahmednagar	31·39	41·06	30·73	36·47
Kanara	29·31	39·95	28·46	30·12
Satara	28·40	38·28	21·80	32·69
Dharwar	28·23	39·98	30·91	33·58
Nasik	27·14	43·19	25·72	38·19
Surat	25·27	45·12	28·41	37·16
Means ...	28·84	41·13	28·29	34·90

6. I ventured to say that the rate of births in last year's report should be 40 per 1,000 instead of the 18 per 1,000 shown, and that instead of our annual total of 285,670 (the mean of 4 years) it should be 664,705. We have not reached this figure yet, but already it looms in the future. When registration was introduced in 1871 the numbers for that year were 252,609; for the next year the increase was 14,334; in the next it was 23,376; in the next 42,489, and in the year under notice it is only 8,021. But notwithstanding the falling off for 1875, the numbers then recorded exceed those for 1871 by no less than 88,220, and the *annual average* increase for the five years has been 22,055.

7. In the following table there are given for the quinquennial period the ratios of the sexes in proportion to population :—

Year.	Population.			Number of Births registered.			Ratio per mille on Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871	* 6,768,426	* 5,919,631	14,153,924	133,526	119,083	252,609	19·7	20·1	17·8
1872	7,420,596	6,844,571	15,197,071	140,644	126,299	266,943	18·9	18·5	17·6
1873	8,485,854	7,749,757	16,235,611	152,520	137,799	290,319	18·0	17·8	17·9
1874	8,482,388	7,746,386	16,228,774	174,966	157,842	332,808	20·6	20·4	20·5
1875	8,482,388	7,746,386	16,228,774	178,892	161,937	340,829	21·1	20·9	21·0

* In these totals the males and females of the Kurrachee, Surat and Tanna Collectorates were not then available to be included.

8. For the past five years the highest birth rate has been returned from Kanara (29·92) and the lowest (4·06) from Thar and Párkar in Sind; but this is obviously worthless. In every Registration District, with the single exception of Kanara, in 1874 the male births have invariably exceeded the female.

STATEMENT showing for the undermentioned Districts the number of BIRTHS *registered and their Proportion to the Total Population, from* 1871 *to* 1875, *inclusive.*

Division.	No.	Registration District.	1871. Estimated Population.	1871. Births. Males.	1871. Births. Females.	1871. Births. Total.	Ratio per mille to Total Population.	1872. Estimated Population.	1872. Births. Males.	1872. Births. Females.	1872. Births. Total.	Ratio per mille to Total Population.	1873. Enumerated Population by Census of 1872.	1873. Births. Males.	1873. Births. Females.	1873. Births. Total.	Ratio per mille to Total Population.	1874. Enumerated Population by Census of 1872.	1874. Births. Males.	1874. Births. Females.	1874. Births. Total.	Ratio per mille to Total Population.	1875. Enumerated Population by Census of 1872.	1875. Births. Males.	1875. Births. Females.	1875. Births. Total.	Ratio per mille to Total Population.	Average for 5 Years.
Deccan.	1	Khandesh ..	957,160	9,029	8,043	17,072	17·1	972,255	8,263	7,483	15,746	16·2	1,028,642	8,592	7,502	16,094	15·6	1,028,642	10,935	9,827	20,762	20·18	1,028,642	10,866	9,358	20,224	19·65	17·75
	2	Násik	672,791	7,347	6,569	13,916	20·7	672,791	6,804	6,233	13,037	19·4	734,386	7,494	6,812	14,306	19·5	734,386	9,778	8,850	18,628	25·36	734,386	10,263	9,670	19,933	27·14	22·40
	3	Ahmednagar ..	697,537	7,525	6,638	14,163	20·3	774,060	6,535	5,933	12,468	16·1	773,938	9,779	8,590	18,369	23·7	773,938	12,143	11,187	23,330	30·14	773,938	12,761	11,533	24,294	31·39	24·11
	4	Poona	792,552	8,035	7,137	15,172	19·1	849,437	8,770	7,691	16,461	19·4	907,235	9,718	8,723	18,441	23·3	907,235	10,486	9,426	19,906	21·93	907,235	11,268	9,946	21,214	23·38	21·42
	5	Satara	1,028,520	11,715	10,688	22,403	21·8	1,040,193	11,913	11,176	23,089	22·2	1,116,050	12,933	12,501	25,434	22·8	1,116,050	16,104	14,929	31,033	27·81	1,116,050	16,072	14,068	30,130	28·40	24·60
	6	Sholápur ..	571,822	4,810	4,446	9,256	16·2	571,822	4,222	3,892	8,114	14·2	662,986	6,410	5,828	12,238	18·4	662,986	7,833	7,260	15,093	22·77	662,986	7,163	7,072	14,785	20·59	18·43
	7	Belgaum	832,938	8,814	7,933	16,747	20·1	a938,750	9,147	8,462	17,609	18·8	938,750	10,258	9,587	19,845	21·1	938,750	12,912	12,000	24,912	26·53	938,750	15,548	14,709	30,257	32·23	23·75
	8	Dharwar	883,611	13,708	12,723	26,431	29·9	883,611	14,850	14,016	28,866	32·7	988,037	14,585	13,892	28,477	28·8	988,037	14,579	13,792	28,371	28·71	988,037	14,210	13,584	27,794	28·23	29·67
	9	Kaládgi	742,135	6,595	5,975	12,570	16·9	758,514	7,164	6,578	13,742	18·1	816,037	6,914	6,586	13,500	16·5	816,937	9,585	9,050	18,635	28·83	816,937	8,392	7,764	16,156	19·80	20·03
Konkan.	10	Kanara	374,780	5,288	5,009	10,297	27·5	374,780	5,924	5,484	11,408	30·4	398,406	6,270	6,037	12,307	30·9	398,406	4,191	6,056	12,547	31·49	398,406	5,991	5,686	11,677	29·31	29·92
	11	Ratnágiri ..	660,577	6,430	5,932	12,362	18·7	982,281	6,567	5,843	12,410	12·6	1,019,136	7,877	7,212	15,089	14·8	1,019,136	7,851	7,136	14,987	14·70	1,019,136	8,545	7,928	16,473	16·16	15·39
	12	Colába	303,766	2,204	2,000	4,204	13·8	350,453	2,019	1,956	3,975	11·3	350,405	2,232	1,996	4,228	12·1	350,405	2,524	2,280	4,804	13·71	350,405	2,912	2,606	5,518	15·75	13·33
	13	Bombay City ..	816,562	2,989	2,747	5,737	7·2	a644,405	7,157	6,443	13,600	21·1	644,405	6,904	6,225	13,129	20·3	641,405	6,505	6,154	12,659	19·64	644,405	6,813	6,430	13,243	20·55	17·76
	14	Tanna	633,183	8,009	7,418	15,427	24·4	849,638	7,598	7,220	14,818	17·4	847,424	8,906	8,412	17,318	20·4	847,424	8,636	8,089	16,725	19·74	847,424	9,843	8,960	18,803	22·19	20·83
Guzerat.	15	Surat	492,684	6,588	5,841	12,429	25·2	492,684	6,752	6,153	12,905	26·2	607,087	6,104	5,345	11,449	18·9	607,087	7,296	6,665	13,961	23·00	607,087	8,008	7,334	15,342	25·27	23·71
	16	Broach	287,642	2,653	2,194	4,847	16·9	317,906	2,415	2,010	4,425	13·9	350,322	2,450	2,103	4,553	12·9	350,322	3,032	2,689	5,721	16·33	350,322	3,005	2,744	5,749	16·41	15·29
	17	Kaira	740,200	7,411	6,362	13,803	18·7	a782,733	7,519	6,493	14,012	17·9	782,733	8,489	7,133	15,622	19·9	782,733	8,664	7,229	15,893	20·34	782,733	8,787	7,337	16,124	20·60	19·49
	18	Panch Máháls ..	218,581	1,079	918	1,997	9·1	247,577	1,594	1,329	2,923	11·8	b247,580	1,605	1,484	3,029	12·5	240,743	2,060	1,769	3,829	15·95	240,743	2,378	2,215	4,623	19·28	13·73
	19	Ahmedabad ..	712,579	6,085	5,355	11,440	16·1	a829,637	7,496	6,390	13,886	16·8	829,637	8,296	7,171	15,467	18·6	829,637	8,622	7,287	15,909	19·18	829,637	8,395	7,109	15,504	18·69	17·87
Sind.	20	Kurrachee ..	340,000	1,236	834	2,070	6·1	340,000	1,803	1,209	3,012	8·9	423,495	1,636	1,088	2,724	6·4	423,495	2,152	1,500	3,652	8·62	423,495	2,033	1,471	3,504	8·27	7·66
	21	Hyderabad ..	552,389	3,308	2,476	5,784	10·5	568,073	2,957	2,045	5,002	8·9	721,947	2,206	1,608	3,814	5·3	721,947	2,630	1,876	4,506	6·24	721,947	2,246	1,647	3,893	5·39	7·27
	22	Thar and Párkar.	225,000	99	64	163	0·7	225,000	60	48	108	0·4	180,761	172	144	316	1·7	180,761	523	363	886	4·90	180,761	397	337	734	4·06	2·35
	23	Shikárpur ..	541,915	2,349	1,660	4,009	7·4	631,251	2,994	2,139	5,133	8·1	776,227	2,504	1,713	4,217	5·4	776,227	3,118	2,034	5,152	6·63	776,227	2,611	1,599	4,210	5·42	6·59
	24	Upper Sind Frontier.	75,000	190	121	311	4·1	99,220	121	73	194	2·0	89,985	186	107	293	3·2	89,985	513	394	907	9·70	89,985	385	260	645	7·17	5·23

ABSTRACT.

Deccan	7,179,066	77,578	70,152	147,730	20·6	7,461,433	77,668	71,464	149,132	20·0	7,966,061	86,683	80,021	166,704	20·9	7,966,061	104,349	96,321	200,670	25·19	7,966,061	106,543	98,244	204,787	25·72	22·48
Konkan	2,788,866	24,920	23,106	48,026	17·3	3,201,557	29,265	26,946	56,211	17·5	3,259,776	32,189	29,882	62,071	19·0	3,259,776	32,007	29,715	61,722	18·94	3,259,776	34,104	31,610	65,714	20·16	18·58
Guzerat	2,451,686	23,846	20,670	44,516	18·1	2,670,537	25,776	22,375	48,151	18·0	2,817,359	26,944	23,236	50,180	17·8	2,810,522	29,674	25,639	55,313	19·68	2,810,522	30,573	26,769	57,342	20·40	18·80
Sind	1,734,304	7,182	5,155	12,337	7·1	1,863,544	7,935	5,514	13,449	7·2	2,192,415	6,704	4,660	11,364	5·2	2,192,415	8,936	6,167	15,103	6·87	2,192,415	7,672	5,314	12,986	5·92	6·46
Grand Total ..	14,153,924	133,526	119,083	252,609	17·7	15,197,071	140,644	126,299	266,943	17·6	16,235,611	152,520	137,799	290,319	17·9	16,228,774	174,966	157,842	332,808	20·50	16,228,774	178,892	161,937	340,829	21·01	18·95

a These are enumerated populations.
b This includes the population of Jambughora, a Native State.

9. The next table gives the births by months, and it is carried back for five years. It will be seen, that for this period the males have every month exceeded the females. The greatest number of births is in July, and the least in February. The annual average is 296,702 :—

STATEMENT showing, for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *the number of* BIRTHS *registered in each Month of the Year from* 1871 *to* 1875, *both years inclusive.*

Months.	1871.			1872.			1873.			1874.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	8,467	7,367	15,834	11,713	10,249	21,962	11,041	9,874	20,915	12,863	11,366	24,229
February ...	8,408	7,197	15,605	11,413	10,279	21,692	9,401	8,483	17,884	11,438	9,967	21,405
March	10,396	9,223	19,619	10,758	9,552	20,310	10,980	10,010	20,990	13,070	11,561	24,631
April	10,620	9,797	20,417	11,362	10,340	21,702	11,155	9,862	21,017	12,864	11,848	24,712
May	11,768	10,341	22,109	11,531	10,752	22,283	12,280	11,173	23,453	14,099	12,544	26,643
June	12,048	10,732	22,780	12,145	11,253	23,398	13,000	11,700	24,700	15,646	14,112	29,758
July	12,956	11,524	24,480	12,703	11,314	24,017	14,367	13,347	27,714	16,082	14,806	30,888
August	11,992	10,593	22,585	12,246	11,005	23,251	13,874	12,566	26,440	16,657	15,235	31,892
September ...	11,784	10,658	22,442	11,897	10,518	22,415	13,961	12,520	26,481	15,884	14,469	30,353
October	12,102	11,260	23,362	11,686	10,417	22,103	14,736	13,180	27,916	16,701	15,047	31,748
November ...	11,882	10,490	22,372	11,954	10,554	22,508	14,230	12,923	27,153	15,404	13,945	29,349
December ...	11,103	9,901	21,004	11,236	10,066	21,302	13,495	12,161	25,656	14,258	12,942	27,200
Total ...	133,526	119,083	252,609	140,644	126,299	266,943	152,520	137,799	290,319	174,966	157,842	332,808

Months.	1875.			Total.			Mean for 5 Years.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	13,521	12,681	26,202	57,605	51,537	109,142	11,521	10,307	21,828
February ...	12,979	11,490	24,469	53,639	47,416	101,055	10,728	9,483	20,211
March	15,744	14,140	29,884	60,948	54,486	115,434	12,190	10,897	23,087
April	15,664	14,188	29,852	61,665	56,035	117,700	12,333	11,207	23,540
May	15,623	14,291	29,914	65,301	59,101	124,402	13,060	11,820	14,880
June	15,116	13,936	29,052	67,955	61,733	129,688	13,591	12,347	25,938
July	16,444	14,818	31,262	72,552	65,809	138,361	14,510	13,162	27,672
August	15,365	14,041	29,406	70,134	63,440	133,574	14,027	12,688	26,715
September ...	15,063	13,375	28,438	68,589	61,540	130,129	13,718	12,308	26,026
October	14,539	12,916	27,455	69,764	62,820	132,584	13,953	12,564	26,517
November ...	15,023	13,560	28,583	68,493	61,472	129,965	13,699	12,294	25,993
December ...	13,811	12,501	26,312	63,903	57,571	121,474	12,781	11,514	24,295
Total ...	178,892	161,937	340,829	780,548	702,960	1,483,508	156,110	140,592	296,702

10. The following are the quarterly means of five years:—

Quarter ending September ...	...	80,413
,, ,, December ...	...	76,805
,, ,, June ...	...	74,358
,, ,, March ...	...	65,126

The details are subjoined:—

STATEMENT showing for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *the number of* BIRTHS *registered in each Quarter of the Year from* 1871 *to* 1875, *both years inclusive.*

	1871.			1872.			1873.			1874.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First quarter ending March ...	27,271	23,787	51,058	33,884	30,080	63,964	31,422	28,367	59,789	37,371	32,894	70,265
Second quarter ending June ...	34,436	30,870	65,306	35,038	32,345	67,383	36,435	32,735	69,170	42,609	38,504	81,113
Third quarter ending September...	36,732	32,775	69,507	36,846	32,837	69,683	42,202	38,433	80,635	48,623	44,510	93,133
Fourth quarter ending December ...	35,087	31,651	66,738	34,876	31,037	65,913	42,461	38,264	80,725	46,363	41,934	88,297
Total	133,526	119,083	252,609	140,644	126,299	266,943	152,520	137,799	290,319	174,966	157,842	332,808

	1875.			Total.			Mean for 5 Years.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
First quarter ending March ...	42,244	38,311	80,555	172,192	153,439	325,631	34,438	30,688	65,126
Second quarter ending June ...	46,403	42,415	88,818	194,921	176,869	371,790	38,984	35,374	74,358
Third quarter ending September..	46,872	42,234	89,106	211,275	190,789	402,064	42,255	38,158	80,413
Fourth quarter ending December ...	43,373	38,977	82,350	202,160	181,863	384,023	40,432	36,373	76,805
Total	178,892	161,937	340,829	780,548	702,960	1,483,508	156,109	140,593	296,702

11. The next table shows the relative frequency of births in each month of the four seasons from 1871 to 1875, and the abstract shows the total by seasons:—

Years.	Cold.				Hot and Dry.		Rainy.				Hot and Damp.		Total.
	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	
1871	21,004	15,834	15,605	19,619	20,417	22,109	22,780	24,480	22,585	22,442	23,362	22,372	252,609
1872	21,302	21,962	21,692	20,310	21,702	22,283	23,398	24,017	23,251	22,415	22,103	22,508	266,943
1873	25.656	20,915	17,884	20,990	21,017	23,453	24,700	27,714	26,440	26,481	27,916	27,153	290,319
1874	27,200	24,229	21,405	24,631	24,712	26,643	29,758	30,888	31,892	30.353	31,748	29,349	332,808
1875	26,312	26,202	24,469	29,884	29,852	29,914	29,052	31,262	29,406	28,438	27,455	28,583	340,829

ABSTRACT.

Seasons.	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875
Cold	72,062	85,266	85,445	97,465	106,867
Hot and Dry	42,526	43,985	44,470	51.355	59,766
Rainy	92,287	93,081	105,335	122,891	118,158
Hot and Damp	45,734	44,611	55,069	61,097	56,038
Total.....	252,609	266,943	290,319	332,808	340,829

STATEMENT.

12. The total of births in each month of 1875, and the

TOTAL of BIRTHS *in each* REGISTRATION

1	2	3	4																	
			Population by Census of 1872.			January.			February.			March.			April.			May.		
Division.	Number.	NAME OF RURAL CIRCLE OR TOWN.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
DECCAN.	1	Khandesh	530,610	476,768	1,028,642	755	705	1,460	694	648	1,342	796	738	1,534	950	755	1,705	971	819	1,790
	2	Násik	376,851	357,535	734,386	658	759	1,417	754	657	1,411	824	757	1,581	811	776	1,587	876	832	1,708
	3	Ahmednagar	395,336	378,602	773,938	940	838	1,778	843	774	1,617	1,077	1,011	2,088	1,133	962	2,095	1,074	992	2,066
	4	Poona	466,757	440,478	907,235	818	719	1,537	645	568	1,213	877	726	1,603	910	842	1,752	975	909	1,884
	5	Satara	539,356	521,646	1,061,002	1,320	1,293	2,613	1,225	1,119	2,344	1,424	1,332	2,756	1,405	1,418	2,823	1,427	1,325	2,752
	6	Sholápur	369,272	348,762	718,034	584	572	1,156	491	462	953	520	462	982	456	403	859	523	497	1,020
	7	Belgaum	478,903	459,847	938,750	1,261	1,201	2,462	1,248	1,127	2,375	1,497	1,460	2,957	1,481	1,422	2,903	1,460	1,431	2,891
	8	Dharwar	506,030	482,014	988,037	1,092	1,051	2,143	1,103	1,006	2,109	1,439	1,328	2,767	1,354	1,278	2,632	1,401	1,350	2,751
	9	Kaládgi	417,638	398,399	816,037	734	773	1,507	654	633	1,287	741	705	1,446	820	786	1,606	796	690	1,486
KONKAN.	10	Kanara	206,417	191,989	398,406	421	421	842	414	379	793	446	438	884	477	450	927	545	514	1,059
	11	Ratnágiri	491,116	528,020	1,019,136	606	563	1,169	840	710	1,550	942	823	1,765	839	771	1,610	795	724	1,519
	12	Colába	178,047	172,358	350,405	159	146	305	165	147	312	303	274	577	317	252	569	263	229	492
	13	Bombay City	399,716	244,689	644,405	574	573	1,147	503	472	975	575	545	1,120	548	539	1,087	560	559	1,119
	14	Tanna	439,176	408,248	847,424	573	506	1,079	549	520	1,069	902	804	1,706	1,002	858	1,860	1,041	981	2,022
GUZERAT.	15	Surat	304,246	302,841	607,087	584	539	1,123	556	473	1,029	829	815	1,644	694	623	1,317	631	556	1,187
	16	Broach	182,511	367,811	350,322	210	198	408	210	165	375	327	305	632	307	234	541	228	199	427
	17	Kaira	419,142	363,591	782,733	698	586	1,284	722	594	1,316	805	632	1,437	723	658	1,381	704	635	1,339
	18	Panch Máhále	126,304	114,439	240,743	155	161	316	155	144	299	173	152	325	200	152	352	154	145	299
	19	Ahmedabad	438,759	390,878	829,637	690	593	1,283	613	494	1,107	679	476	1,155	715	642	1,357	723	576	1,299
SIND.	20	Kurrachee	240,146	183,349	423,495	180	115	295	127	97	224	142	100	242	141	117	258	130	89	219
	21	Hyderabad	397,800	324,147	721,907	189	142	331	172	116	288	174	101	275	144	119	263	152	104	256
	22	Thar and Párkar	103,271	77,490	180,761	56	41	97	40	39	79	24	32	56	55	35	90	34	27	61
	23	Shikárpur	424,528	351,699	776,227	209	141	350	229	132	361	195	104	299	158	86	244	143	89	232
	24	Upper Sind Frontier	50,463	39,522	89,985	55	45	100	27	14	41	33	20	53	24	10	34	19	19	38

ABST

Deccan	4,080,746	3,885,315	7,966,061	8,162	7,911	16,073	7,657	6,994	14,651	9,195	8,519	17,714	9,320	8,642	17,962	9,503	8,845	18,348	
Konkan	1,714,472	1,545,304	3,259,776	2,333	2,209	4,542	2,471	2,228	4,699	3,168	2,884	6,052	3,183	2,870	6,053	3,204	3,007	6,211	
Guserat	1,470,962	1,339,560	2,810,522	2,337	2,077	4,414	2,256	1,870	4,126	2,813	2,380	5,193	2,639	2,309	4,948	2,438	2,111	4,549	
Sind	1,216,208	976,207	2,192,415	689	484	1,173	595	398	993	568	357	925	522	367	889	478	328	806	
Total of Presidency ..	8,483,388	7,746,386	16,228,774	13,521	12,681	26,202	12,979	11,490	24,469	15,744	14,140	29,884	15,664	14,188	29,852	15,623	14,291	29,914	

ratio per mille for the sexes are here given :—

DISTRICT *for each Month of the Year* 1875.

5																					6			7		
June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Total Births registered during the year.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1,052	880	1,932	1,199	1,101	2,300	956	847	1,803	982	786	1,768	833	675	1,508	856	709	1,565	822	695	1,517	10,866	9,358	20,224	20·47	18·79	19·65
884	745	1,629	1,050	973	2,023	954	834	1,788	950	854	1,804	797	823	1,620	914	935	1,849	791	725	1,516	10,263	9,670	19,933	27·23	27·05	27·14
1,118	1,072	2,190	1,200	1,075	2,275	1,245	1,083	2,328	1,136	997	2,133	1,051	874	1,925	1,032	960	1,992	912	895	1,807	12,761	11,533	24,294	32·28	30·46	31·39
965	897	1,862	1,159	976	2,135	1,129	1,001	2,130	1,075	902	1,977	1,020	936	1,956	799	724	1,523	896	746	1,642	11,268	9,946	21,214	24·14	22·58	23·38
1,393	1,376	2,769	1,479	1,323	2,802	1,372	1,276	2,648	1,283	1,204	2,487	1,241	1,162	2,403	1,272	1,164	2,436	1,231	1,138	2,369	16,072	14,608	30,130	28·78	28·00	28·49
375	350	725	592	521	1,113	722	722	1,444	723	631	1,354	778	668	1,446	691	667	1,358	708	595	1,303	7,163	7,072	14,785	20·83	20·28	20·59
1,451	1,351	2,802	1,368	1,220	2,528	1,284	1,236	2,520	1,124	1,090	2,214	1,264	1,085	2,349	1,163	1,093	2,256	1,007	993	2,000	15,548	14,709	30,257	32·47	31·99	32·23
1,202	1,186	2,388	1,217	1,180	2,397	1,058	1,033	2,091	1,022	1,034	2,056	1,138	1,095	2,233	1,182	1,057	2,239	1,002	986	1,988	14,210	13,584	27,794	28·08	27·97	28·23
667	631	1,298	643	565	1,208	660	586	1,246	642	576	1,218	735	609	1,344	627	598	1,225	673	612	1,285	8,392	7,764	16,156	30·09	19·50	19·80
620	591	1,211	627	623	1,250	655	532	1,187	477	490	967	414	413	827	449	426	875	446	409	855	5,991	5,686	11,677	29·02	29·62	29·31
798	761	1,559	839	780	1,619	683	657	1,340	548	545	1,093	555	524	1,079	543	550	1,093	557	520	1,077	8,545	7,928	16,473	17·39	15·01	16·16
275	255	530	351	326	677	239	211	450	217	200	417	217	193	410	235	203	438	171	170	341	2,912	2,606	5,518	16·36	15·12	15·75
554	523	1,077	579	535	1,114	562	575	1,137	608	512	1,120	577	560	1,137	577	497	1,074	596	540	1,136	6,813	6,430	13,243	17·04	26·28	20·35
1,032	945	1,977	1,163	1,105	2,268	799	745	1,544	800	688	1,488	669	637	1,306	706	591	1,297	607	580	1,187	9,843	8,960	18,803	22·41	21·94	22·19
610	583	1,193	638	545	1,183	659	626	1,285	733	627	1,360	659	608	1,267	759	720	1,479	656	619	1,275	8,008	7,334	15,342	26·32	24·21	25·27
220	170	390	210	191	401	209	237	446	297	282	579	247	257	504	320	288	608	222	218	440	3,005	2,744	5,749	16·46	16·35	16·41
657	586	1,243	686	562	1,248	785	586	1,371	869	678	1,547	744	547	1,291	714	662	1,376	680	611	1,291	8,787	7,337	16,124	20·96	20·18	20·60
145	136	281	289	274	563	191	237	428	219	207	426	154	152	306	302	283	585	241	202	443	2,378	2,245	4,623	18·82	18·17	18·28
609	534	1,143	692	579	1,271	705	628	1,333	691	579	1,270	652	571	1,223	935	805	1,740	651	632	1,323	8,395	7,109	15,504	19·13	18·19	18·69
138	98	236	137	105	242	159	128	287	170	130	300	193	136	329	265	182	447	251	174	425	2,033	1,471	3,504	8·47	8·02	8·27
158	111	269	191	135	326	115	121	236	193	157	350	228	165	393	265	183	448	265	193	458	2,246	1,647	3,893	5·65	5·08	5·39
37	36	73	20	16	36	20	19	39	15	15	30	15	19	34	38	30	68	43	28	71	397	337	734	3·84	4·35	4·06
135	94	229	152	88	240	181	105	286	256	170	426	304	179	483	340	216	556	309	195	504	2,611	1,599	4,210	6·15	4·55	5·42
21	25	46	23	20	43	23	16	39	35	21	54	54	28	82	39	17	56	34	25	59	385	260	645	7·63	6·38	7·17

RACT.

9,107	8,488	17,595	9,347	8,934	18,781	9,380	8,618	17,998	8,937	8,074	17,011	8,857	7,927	16,784	8,536	7,907	16,443	8,042	7,385	15,427	106,543	98,244	204,787	26·11	25·29	25·72
3,279	3,075	6,354	3,559	3,369	6,928	2,938	2,720	5,658	2,650	2,435	5,085	2,432	2,327	4,759	2,510	2,267	4,777	2,377	2,219	4,596	34,104	31,610	65,714	19·3	20·46	20·16
2,241	2,009	4,250	2,515	2,151	4,666	2,549	2,314	4,863	2,809	2,373	5,182	2,456	2,13	4,591	3,030	2,758	5,788	2,490	2,282	4,772	30,573	26,76	57,343	20·7	19·99	20·40
489	364	853	523	364	887	498	389	887	667	493	1,160	794	527	1,321	947	628	1,575	902	615	1,517	7,672	5,31	12,986	6·[illegible]	5·44	5·93
15,116	13,936	29,052	16,444	14,818	31,262	15,365	14,041	29,406	15,063	13,375	28,438	14,539	12,916	27,455	15,023	13,560	28,583	13,811	12,501	26,312	178,892	161,937	340,829	21·09	20·91	21·01

13. I would here draw attention to the notoriously faulty returns from Sind generally. From the Poona and Kirkee Cantonments, with a joint population of 28,450 persons, but 54 births have been returned, just 1·9 per 1,000. From Káladgi Cantonment none have been returned. There is here shown a list of those registration circles in which the birth-rate has exceeded 30 per 1,000 :—

Registration Circle.	Registration District.	Population by Census of 1872.	Births Registered.	Ratio of Birth per 1,000 of Population.
Yeola T. C. ...	Nasik	17,461	617	35·33
Málegaon C. T. ...	Do.	4,240	258	60·84
Sangamner T. C. ...	Ahmednagar ...	9,978	230	50·61
In 11 Rural Circles	Do. ...	727,136	23,397	32·17
Satara T. C. ...	Satara	24,484	812	33·16
Belgaum „ ...	Belgaum	26,947	894	33·17
In 7 Rural Circles	Do.	882,273	28,583	32·40
Ahmedabad C. T. ...	Ahmedabad... ...	1,883	90	47·80
Hyderabad T. C. ...	Hyderabad	35,272	1,321	37·45

14. In contrast to the above table, there is given another in which the rate has not been 10 per 1,000 :—

Registration Circle.	Registration District.	Population by Census of 1872.	Births Registered.	Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.
Dhulia T. C. ...	Khandesh	12,489	122	9·77
Nandurbár „ ...	Do.	7,205	59	8·17
Chopra „ ...	Do.	13,699	107	7·71
Ahmednagar „ ...	Ahmednagar ...	32,841	313	9·53
Poona City „ ...	Poona	90,436	715	7·91
Poona and Kirkee Cantonments T. C. ...	Do.	28,450	54	1·90
Sholápur T. C. ...	Sholápur	53,403	372	6·97
Kaládgi Cantonment „ ...	Kaládgi	.....	.....	.....
Ratnágiri „ ...	Ratnágiri	10,614	97	9·14
Máhad T. C. ...	Colába	6,631	57	8·60
Tanna „ ...	Tanna	14,299	134	9·37
Panwel „ ...	Do.	10,836	61	5·63
Broach „ ...	Broach	36,932	172	4·66
Jambusar „ ...	Do.	14,924	90	6·03
Borsad „ ...	Kaira	12,214	108	8·84
Dohad „ ...	Panch Máháls ...	11,472	112	9·76
Viramgám „ ...	Ahmedabad ...	19,661	148	7·52
In 13 Rural Circles „ ...	Kurrachee	369,969	2,549	6·89
Do. Do. „ ...	Hyderabad	686,675	2,572	3·75
Umarkot „ ...	Thar and Párkar ...	3,999	22	5·50
In 7 Rural Circles „ ...	Do. ...	176,762	712	4·03

15. In last year's report I expressed the opinion that in Bombay City the births were considerably understated, and in commenting on this it was remarked as follows :—

Government Resolution No. 3523, November 25th, 1875.

"There are 155,027 more males than females in Bombay City, so that the average number of births cannot possibly be as high as that estimated for the whole Presidency."

16. Now the birth-rate for the Presidency, as shown from the returns, is only 19·64 per 1,000, and with all deference I cannot but think it should be at

least as high again. In the table above given we see, that in Málegaon it is 60 per 1,000. In Sangamner it is 50, and in Ahmedabad 47, whilst for Bombay it is only 20·5.

17. Turning to Mr. Hewlett's Bombay City Census Report we find the females are there classified as (1) single; (2) married; (3) widows; (4) women whose civil condition was not stated. Taking the ordinary limits of child bearing to be between 15 and 40 years, and dealing only with the married they are thus shown:—

Enumeration Table No. 25, p. 51.

Between 15 and 20 years	22,024
,, 20 ,, 30 ,,	50,478
,, 30 ,, 40 ,,	28,379
	100,881,

or say, in round numbers, 100,000.

18. The majority of these 100,000 may be supposed to be living with their husbands; but let us assume that 25 per cent are not. Of the 75,000 who live with their husbands, will it be too much to assume that the child expectancy for each may be once in 30 months? If this be taken it gives 30,000 births per year, and if to this we add the births amongst the unmarried and the widows, the total would not be far short of 35,000. The total returned is between 16,000 and 17,000.

DEATHS.

19. The mortality from specified causes is treated under Section II., so now the total number of deaths only is dealt with. The following table shows, from 1865 the to 1875, the numbers living, the deaths per annum, and the death-rate per 1,000:—

Years.	Population.	Deaths Registered.	Out of every 1,000 living there died
1865	11,454,958	265,019	23·1
1866	12,428,336	185,958	14·9
1867	13,243,928	162,996	12·3
1868	12,792,743	185,230	14·5
1869	13,901,863	284,838	20·5
1870	13,523,873	219,758	16·3
1871	14,153,924	279,726	19·7
1872	15,197,071	355,960	23·4
1873*	16,235,611†	290,972	17·9
1874	16,228,774	278,652	17·2
1875	16,228,774	375,718	23·2

* From this year we have an enumerated population.
† This includes the population of Jambughora, a Native State, in Panch Máháls.

20. From the foregoing table it will be seen, that the last total is the maximum. This is partly owing to the high mortality from cholera, but some of the increase is, no doubt, due to what may be termed recoveries by improved registration. For the decennial period ending with 1875 the average mortality in any one district was highest (211,651) in Dharwar, and lowest (7,456) on the Upper Sind Frontier. There is now shown the actual annual mortality in each division and district, from 1866 to 1875, both years inclusive.

STATEMENT showing for the Bombay Presidency Registration Districts, the total Mortality in each District and Division from 1866 to 1875, both years inclusive.

Division.	No.	Registration Districts.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	Total.	Average Deaths for 10 years.
DECCAN.	1	Khandesh	6,858	10,992	12,853	16,314	11,974	15,896	23,358	14,361	14,852	31,051	158,509	158,50·9
	2	Násik*	....	....	....	6,340	8,219	13,406	21,241	12,553	12,169	18,890	92,818	13,259·7
	3	Ahmednagar	13,528	10,642	16,327	12,928	10,955	12,235	19,268	11,062	13,809	23,790	144,544	14,454·4
	4	Poona	9,730	9,677	11,351	12,246	12,313	17,628	27,031	17,131	14,339	21,927	153,373	15,337·3
	5	Satara	17,797	13,367	17,472	28,074	17,999	17,475	29,697	21,905	19,648	23,133	206,767	20,676·7
	6	Sholápur	7,968	4,786	7,640	11,052	7,942	8,468	15,252	9,115	10,743	17,066	100,032	10,003·2
	7	Belgaum	13,197	10,582	10,738	20,378	11,238	14,467	20,168	15,721	19,677	30,064	166,130	16,613·0
	8	Dharwar	24,935	13,306	16,750	19,195	16,268	21,579	25,841	21,394	21,845	30,538	211,651	21,165·1
	9	Kaládgi	14,298	6,102	8,433	16,900	11,599	10,310	19,652	10,596	13,429	16,149	127,468	12,746·8
KONKAN.	10	Kanara	8,155	8,151	7,664	9,158	9,209	10,340	10,452	10,068	10,853	11,338	95,388	9,538·8
	11	Ratnágiri	12,555	9,920	9,068	10,898	10,710	12,936	12,123	14,896	12,840	14,445	120,391	12,039·1
	12	Colabat	....	....	....	1,392	3,461	4,934	5,105	4,310	3,787	5,450	28,439	4,062·7
	13	Bombay City‡	17,351	16,088	16,254	18,293	15,459	16,653	19,759	16,092	15,132	18,295	169,376	16,937·6
	14	Tanna	5,707	5,744	8,528	10,299	9,717	16,657	19,560	17,831	14,425	21,030	129,498	12 949·8
GUZERAT.	15	Surat	7,857	6,890	8,897	12,662	10,591	11,596	16,803	18,352	14,978	17,048	125,674	12,567·4
	16	Broach§	....	....	2,531	6,691	4,110	6,230	7,667	8,596	7,165	9,532	52,522	6,565·3
	17	Kaira	7,948	10,597	9,676	17,154	11,247	19,397	18,183	20,341	16,201	20,380	151,124	15,112·4
	18	Panch Máháls	1,938	2,269	1,751	3,641	2,210	2,950	3,447	3,738	3,025	14,465	29,434	2,943·4
	19	Ahmedabad	4,674	4,856	4,530	21,920	13,951	23,115	20,948	21,597	19,382	21,235	156,208	15,620·8
SIND.	20	Kurrachee	3,445	3,822	3,035	8,852	3,673	3,998	7,812	6,282	4,742	4,768	50,429	5,042·9
	21	Hyderabad	4,925	5,504	5,250	8,942	5,787	7,996	11,106	6,358	5,621	6,180	67,669	6,766·9
	22	Thar and Párkar	667	347	736	2,808	853	645	762	732	1,125	1,146	9,821	982·1
	23	Shirkárpur‖	1,782	8,287	5,176	7,997	9,409	9,970	....	7,339	7,940	7,087	64,987	7,220·1
	24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	643	867	570	704	864	845	725	602	925	711	7,456	745·6

ABSTRACT.

1	Deccan	108,311	79,654	101,564	143,427	108,507	131,464	201,508	133,838	140,511	212,608	1,361,392	136,139·2
2	Konkan	43,768	39,903	41,514	50,040	48,556	61,520	66,999	63,197	57,037	70,558	543,092	54,309·2
3	Guzerat	22,417	24,612	27,385	62,065	42,109	63,288	67,048	72,624	60,751	72,660	514,962	51,496·2
4	Sind	11,462	18,527	14,767	29,303	20,586	23,454	20,405	21,313	20,313	19,892	200,362	20,036·2
	Total of Presidency..	185,958	162,996	185,230	284,838	219,758	279,726	355,960	290,972	278,652	375,718	2,619,808	26,19.808

* Prior to 1869 Násik was a portion of the Khandesh and Ahmednagar Collectorates.
† Prior to 1869 Colába was a portion of the Tanna Collectorate.
‡ From Health Officer's Reports from 1866 to 1870 inclusive.
§ Prior to 1868 Broach was a portion of the Surat Collectorate.
‖ For 1872 the Shikárpur Returns were too imperfect to be published.

21. The next table shows the ratio of mortality in each district for 1875, and for each of the previous nine years :—

STATEMENT showing, for the Bombay Presidency, Registration Districts, the Ratio per 1,000 of total Mortality from all causes, calculated on the total Population for each year from 1866 to 1875 inclusive.

Division.	No.	Registration Districts.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	Average death rate for 10 years.
DECCAN.	1	Khandesh	8·34	13·36	12·55	16·15	13·90	16·61	24·02	13·96	14·44	30·19	16·35
	2	Násik*	...	...	...	11·00	14·38	18·44	31·57	17·09	16·67	25·72	19·27
	3	Ahmednagar	10·80	8·45	16·40	20·33	15·91	17·54	24·89	14·29	17·84	30·74	17·72
	4	Poona	14·32	15·98	18·19	16·86	16·95	22·25	31·82	18·88	15·80	24·17	19·52
	5	Satara	20·74	15·81	17·97	28·87	18·51	16·99	28·55	19·63	17·60	21·80	20·65
	6	Sholápur	12·55	7·54	13·82	19·40	14·33	14·81	26·67	13·75	16·20	23·76	16·28
	7	Belgaum	18·65	13·56	13·76	25·75	13·90	17·37	21·48	16·74	20·96	32·03	19·42
	8	Dharwar	31·87	17·01	20·50	22·60	18·79	24·42	29·24	21·66	22·11	30·91	23·91
	9	Kaládgi	25·39	10·84	12·20	24·10	16·34	13·89	25·91	12·98	16·45	19·79	17·79
KONKAN.	10	Kanara	22·59	22·58	21·23	25·37	25·51	27·59	27·89	25·27	27·24	28·46	25·37
	11	Ratnágiri	18·32	14·47	13·31	16·00	15·72	19·58	12·34	14·62	12·58	14·18	15·11
	12	Colába†	...	...	....	5·12	12·56	16·24	14·57	12·30	10·81	15·55	8·71
	13	Bombay City‡...	...	19·70	19·91	22·40	18·93	20·39	30·66	24·97	23·48	28·39	20·88
	14	Tanna	6·34	6·38	9·86	11·11	15·08	26·31	23·02	21·04	17·02	24·93	16·11
GUZERAT.	15	Surat	9·91	8·69	18·06	25·70	21·50	23·54	34·11	32·01	24·67	28·41	22·66
	16	Broach§	...	...	15·35	29·48	18·21	21·66	24·12	24·54	20·45	27·27	22·01
	17	Kaira	13·55	18·06	14·90	26·43	17·33	26·21	23·20	25·99	20·69	26·04	21·24
	18	Panch Máhále	11·99	14·04	10·22	21·51	12·41	13·50	13·92	15·09	12·56	18·55	14·38
	19	Ahmedabad	5·33	5·75	19·13	30·69	19·53	32·44	25·25	25·79	23·36	25·60	21·29
SIND.	20	Kurrachee	10·13	11·24	8·93	26·04	10·80	11·76	22·98	14·60	11·20	11·26	13·89
	21	Hyderabad	7·82	8·72	8·47	15·70	10·77	14·47	19·55	8·81	7·29	8·56	11·02
	22	Thar and Párkar	5·25	2·73	3·27	12·48	3·79	2·87	3·39	4·05	6·22	6·34	5·04
	23	Shikárpur‖	2·74	12·74	7·96	14·57	17·15	18·40	...	9·45	10·23	9·13	11·38
	24	Upper Sind Frontier... ...	13·41	18·08	6·71	9·39	15·71	11·27	7·31	6·69	9·89	7·90	10·64

ABSTRACT.

1	Deccan	17·19	12·64	15·73	20·99	16·05	19·43	27·01	16·80	17·64	26·69	19·02
2	Konkan	22·49	14·80	15·24	16·37	17·48	22·06	20·93	19·39	17·50	21·64	18·79
3	Guzerat	9·40	10·32	15·97	27·56	18·63	25·98	25·11	25·78	21·62	25·85	20·53
4	Sind	6·38	10·49	7·79	16·66	11·93	13·52	10·95	9·72	9·28	9·08	10·58
	Grand Total...	14·87	12·28	14·47	20·50	16·25	19·66	23·42	17·92	17·17	23·15	17·97

* Prior to 1869 Nasik was a portion of the Khandesh and Ahmednagar Collectorates.
† Prior to 1869 Colába was a portion of the Tanna Collectorate.
‡ From Health Officer's Reports from 1866 to 1870 inclusive.
§ Prior to 1868 Broach was a portion of the Surat Collectorate.
‖ For 1872 the Shikárpur Returns were too imperfect to be published.

22. For 1875 the deaths from all causes, exclusive of *born dead*, were returned as 375,718 against 278,652 in 1874. For the Presidency, and for the decennial period, the yearly average number of deaths is 261,980. Last year the births recorded exceeded the deaths by 54,156 ; but this year (1875), the deaths are more numerous by 34,889.

23. Of the 375,718 deaths registered, there were 199,712 of males, and 176,006 of females ; a proportion of 53·15 of the former to 46·85 of the latter: similar proportions for the living are respectively 52·27 and 47·73. Of males dying to males living, the ratio per 1,000 was 23·54, and of females dying to females living it was 22·72: for both sexes it was 23·15. For every 100 males dying there died 83·13 females, and for every 100 males living there should now be alive 91·32 females. The subjoined table shows the proportions of male and female deaths for 1875, and for the previous four years; it is only from 1871 that we get complete returns by sexes.

STATEMENT showing, for the Bombay Presidency, the Number of Deaths, their Percentages, and Female Deaths to every 100 *Males, from* 1871 *to* 1875, *both years inclusive.*

Year.	Total of Deaths.		Per cent. of Total Deaths.		Females died to every 100 Males.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
1871	143,220	119,853	54·40	45·60	83·68
1872	196,103	170,954	53·43	46·57	87·18
1873	157,040	133,932	53·97	46·03	85·29
1874	148,591	130,061	53·32	46·68	87·53
1875	199,712	176,006	53·15	46·85	88·13

24. In 1875 the rural and urban rates of mortality were respectively 23·63 and 19·37 per 1000, whilst in 1874 there were 16·3 and 23·5. At Home the urban rate exceeds the rural by about 25 per cent., and *ceteris paribus* the balance should here be against the towns. In the report for 1874, I said that a truer general rate would be something like 35 per 1,000, and now, after again going carefully over the whole question, I see no reason to change the opinion then expressed. In the next table there are shown the population, the deaths, and the death-rate per mille, in rural, town, and cantonment circles.

TABLE showing, for the Bombay Presidency, the Mortality in Rural, Town, and Cantonment Circles, from 1871 *to* 1875, *both years inclusive.*

Years.	Rural Circles.			Town Circles.			Cantonment Circles.			Presidency.		
	Population.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.	Population.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.	Population.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.	Population.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille
1871	12,228,547	235,095	19·2	1,054,943	27,260	25·8	53,872	718	13·3	13,337,362	263,073	19·7
1872	13,423,388	316,442	23·6	1,726,812	49,514	28·7	46,871	1,101	23·5	15,197,071	367,057	24·1
1873	13,708,794	232,005	16·9	2,482,037	58,060	23·4	44,780	907	20·3	16,235,611	290,972	17·9
1874	14,337,872	234,404	16·3	1,846,122	43,330	23·5	44,780	918	20·5	16,228,774	278,652	17·2
1875	14,337,872	338,808	23·6	1,846,122	35,760	19·4	44,780	1,150	25·7	16,228,774	375,718	23·2

25 The maximum mortality for the year was in Khandesh (31,051), and the minimum (711) was in the Upper Sind Frontier. In 1874 the maximum and minimum were respectively in Dharwar and the Upper Sind Frontier. For this year the deaths in Dharwar were 30,538, and in Belgaum they were 30,064.

26. For the previous five years the death-rate per 1,000 upon the total population was highest in Surat (27·16), and lowest (3·94) in Thar and Párkar. For 1875 it was highest (32·03) in Belgaum, and lowest (6·34) again in Thar and Párkar. For the four geographical divisions it was highest in the Deccan, and lowest, owing to faulty registration, in Sind.

Divisions.	Enumerated Population.	Total number of Deaths.	Ratio of Deaths per 1000 of Population.	Mean Death rate per mille for previous 5 years.
Deccan	7,966,061	212,608	26·69	19·05
Konkan	3,259,776	70,558	21·64	19·89
Guzerat	2,810,522	72,660	25·85	22·08
Sind	2,192,415	19,892	9·08	10·87
Total	16,228,774	375,718	23·15	17·97

27. In 8 out of 85 registration circles, the ratio exceeds 40 per 1000, and these circles are here shown, together with their population, the total of deaths, and the rate. Here again the high figures may in part be ascribed to careful registration :—

Registration Circles.	Registration Districts.	Population.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per 1000 of Population.
Násik ... ... T. C.	Násik	22,436	1,151	51·30
Yeola ... ... T. C.		17,461	724	41·46
Málegaon ... ... C. T.		4,240	250	58·96
Sangamner ... ... T. C.	Ahmednagar	9,978	450	45·10
Pandharpur ... ... T. C.	Sholápur	16,275	721	44·30
Ahmedabad ... ... T. C.	Ahmedabad ...	116,873	6,604	56·56
Ahmedabad ... ... C. T.		1,883	95	50·45
Hyderabad ... ... T. C.	Hyderabad	35,272	1,450	41·11

28. The *born dead* are omitted from the Standard Forms, so they are given separately in detail for each District:—

Division.	No.	Registration Districts.	181. Males.	181. Females.	181. Total.	1872. Males.	1872. Females.	1872. Total.	1873. Males.	1873. Females.	1873. Total.	1874. Males.	1874. Females.	1874. Total.	1875. Males.	1875. Females.	1875. Total.	Total.
DECCAN.	1	Khandesh ...	This information is not obtainable.		120	98	71	169	129	76	196	91	106	197	80	67	147	829
	2	Násik ...			160	64	55	119	90	75	165	122	69	191	126	105	231	866
	3	Ahmednagar ...			161	64	42	106	71	41	112	81	57	138	101	85	186	703
	4	Poona ...			298	177	169	346	175	151	326	213	161	374	136	84	220	1,564
	5	Satara ...			559	276	272	548	285	288	573	365	269	634	274	209	483	2,797
	6	Sholápur ...			129	31	20	51	58	47	105	64	33	97	70	62	132	514
	7	Belgaum ...			389	207	152	359	244	187	431	296	202	498	294	250	544	2,221
	8	Dharwar ...			586	322	298	620	352	285	637	280	191	471	202	158	360	2,674
	9	Kaládgi ...			139	85	72	157	116	81	197	112	79	191	90	51	141	825
KONKAN.	10	Kanara ...			367	225	228	453	332	302	634	368	302	670	294	266	560	2,684
	11	Ratnágiri ...			298	221	169	390	242	222	464	385	345	730	432	415	847	2,729
	12	Colaba ...			129	68	24	92	44	43	87	46	37	83	45	34	79	470
	13	Bombay City ...			658*	476	293	769	445	329	774	496	399	897	660	408	1,068	4,166
	14	Tanna ...			230	148	111	259	152	147	299	122	80	202	87	63	150	1,140
GUZERAT.	14	Surat ...			299	107	110	217	93	88	181	88	64	152	52	52	104	953
	16	Broach ...			88	39	24	63	18	19	37	23	23	46	24	14	38	272
	17	Kaira ...			220	107	95	202	112	101	213	75	60	135	49	46	95	865
	18	Panch Máháls ...			13	9	11	20	28	15	43	19	17	36	11	15	26	138
	19	Ahmedabad ...			103	85	76	161	97	92	189	56	55	111	70	35	105	669
SIND.	21	Kurrachee ...			123	78	65	143	56	70	126	58	52	110	32	41	73	575
	22	Hyderabad ...			101	78	57	135	75	50	125	52	69	121	74	58	132	614
	23	Thar and Párkar...			21	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	8	12	18	21	39	74
	24	Shikárpur † ...			454	...	...	...	90	66	156	46	39	85	...	...	...	695
	25	Upper Sind Frontier			15	5	5	10	1	2	3	12	4	16	13	7	20	64

ABSTRACT.

1	Deccan ...		2,541	1,324	1,151	2,475	1,511	1,231	2,742	1,624	1,167	2,791	1,373	1,071	2,444	
2	Konkan ...		1,682	1,138	825	1,963	1,215	1,043	2,258	1,419	1,163	2,582	1,518	1,186	2,704	
3	Guzerat ...		723	347	316	663	348	315	663	261	219	480	206	162	368	
4	Sind ...		714	161	127	288	223	189	412	172	172	344	137	127	264	
	Grand Total...		5,660	2,970	2,419	5,389	3,297	2,778	6,075	3,476	2,721	6,197	3,234	2,546	5,780	

* In the annual report for 1871 the number of Born Dead for the City of Bombay was not shown, so the number for that year (658), is taken from the Health Officer's report for that year.

† For 1872 the Shikárpur returns were too imperfect to be published.

29. In some Districts the numbers differ greatly in different years: for instance in Shikárpur, for 1871, the *born dead* were returned as 454. In 1872, the registers were too imperfect to be published, but for 1873-74 the numbers were respectively 156, and 85, and for the present year (1875) not one single case has been returned. For Bombay City the numbers in 1871 were 658, in 1872 they were 769, in 1873 they were 774, and 897 in 1874, whilst for 1875 they are 1068. On the total population (644,405) the ratios per mille for these years are respec-

tively 1·02, 1·19, 1·20, 1·39, 1·65. For the Satara district, with its population of, 1,061,002, similar ratios for the same years were 0·53, 0·52, 0·54, 0·60, and 0·45. These differences may thus be tabulated:—

Years.	Bombay City.	Satara District.
	For every child born dead there were living.	
1871...	979	1898
1872...	838	1936
1873...	838	1852
1874...	720	1674
1875...	603	2197

29. These figures mean, that for the years given, the average of born dead in Bombay City is 1 in every 796 living, and in Satara it is 1 in 1,911. In the Thar and Párkar District, the total of *born dead* for the past 5 years has only been 74. In the following table there are shown, for five years, the births, the still-born, and the ratio per mille of the former to the latter :—

Years.	Total Number of Births.	Number of Still-born.	Out of every 1,000 Births there were Still-born.
1871	252,609	*5,660	22·41
1872	266,943	5,389	20·19
1873	290,319	6,075	20·93
1874	332,808	6,147	18·47
1875	340,829	5,780	16·96
Means	296,701·6	5,810·2	19·59

* In the Annual Report for 1871, the number of "Born Dead" for the City of Bombay was not shown : so the number for that year (658) is taken from the Health Officer's Report for 1871.

30. By ages deaths are now classed as follows:—

1. Infants unable to walk (under 1 year).
2. Boys and girls (2 to 12 inclusive. The 12th year was fixed upon by the Statistical Committee as the boundary between childhood and adolescence).
3. Adults (13 to 50 inclusive).
4. Old people (50 upwards).

31. In 1875 the deaths of children under 1 year were 68,696, whilst in 1874 they were 49,985. Amongst "Old People" the deaths in 1875 were 81,038 against 90,329 in 1874. The deaths at the different age periods, the numbers living at the same ages, and the proportion of deaths to living are shown thus :—

Age period.	Enumerated Population.		Total Deaths.		Proportion of Deaths to total Population.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males, one in	Females, one in
Infants unable to walk ...	293,375	289,296	37,315	31,381	8	9
Boys and Girls	4,031,188	3,645,865	54,259	49,484	74	74
Adults	3,940,535	3,575,582	65,637	56,604	60	63
Old People	217,290	235,643	42,501	38,537	5	6
Total...	8,482,388	7,746,386	199,712	176,006	43	44

32. Age for age the deaths under 1 year bear a high proportion: for males they are 1 in 8, and for females 1 in 9. Between 1 and 12 there are 103,743 deaths of both sexes, or 54,259 of boys, and 49,484 of girls, the proportion for both being 74. Between 12 and 50, the deaths were 122,241—of males 65,637, and of females 56,604, the respective proportions being 1 in 60, and 1 in 63. Amongst "Old people" of 50 upwards, the deaths were 81,038—of men 42,501, and of women 38,557, their proportions being respectively 1 in 5 and 1 in 6. Taking the total of deaths at all ages at 100, or as 1, they may be distributed amongst our 4 periods in the following numerical and fractional proportions :—

	Out of every 100 there die	Fraction part of total mortality.
Infants	18	$\frac{1}{5}$
Boys and Girls ...	28	$\frac{1}{4}$
Adults	33	$\frac{1}{3}$
Old People	21	$\frac{1}{5}$
	100	1

33. Relatively to the total number of deaths, the ratio per mille for the year, for infants, was 182·84, for boys and girls it was 276·12, for adults 325·35, and for old people 215·79. These results are tabulated, and contrasted with those for the previous two years :—

Years.	Total number of Deaths of all Ages.	Infants (children unable to walk.)		Boys and Girls.		Adults.		Old People.	
		Total of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 to total Deaths.	Total of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 to total deaths.	Total of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 to total Deaths.	Total of Deaths.	Rate per 1000 to total Deaths.
1873 ...	284,897	45,473	159·61	71,622	251·40	71,193	249·89	96,609	339·10
1874 ...	278,652	49,945	179·24	70,965	254·67	67,413	242·29	90,329	323·80
1875 ...	375,718	68,696	182·84	103,743	276·12	122,241	325·35	81,038	215·79

34. At all the age periods for 1875, the deaths amongst males are more numerous than amongst females. The following are the deaths at the different age periods, for each sex :—

Sex.	Infants.	Boys and Girls.	Adults.	Old People.	Total.
Males	37,315	54,259	65,637	42,501	199,712
Females...	31,381	49,484	56,604	38,537	176,006
Total...	68,696	103,743	122,241	81,038	375,718

35. The greatest number of deaths in any month was in July (43,274), and the least (22,071) in February; but for the last 6 years (1870-75 inclusive), the

maximum has been in August, the minimum has been in February, the respective extremes being 174,603 and 125,373. The following table shows the total mortality by months from 1870 to 1875, inclusive:—

TABLE showing, for the Bombay Presidency, the Monthly Mortality for the quinquennial period, from 1870 *to* 1874, *both years inclusive.*

Months.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	Total.
January	16,764	21,326	27,347	28,891	24,643	25,908	144,879
February	14,682	19,741	27,290	21,590	19,999	22,071	125,373
March	15,489	22,703	30,020	24,031	22,742	23,870	138,855
April	14,632	22,919	28,738	21,866	20,970	26,490	135,615
May	15,312	22,418	27,645	22,372	21,015	31,379	140,141
June	14,237	23,115	30,162	20,392	21,455	36,862	146,223
July	15,910	24,035	33,733	22,503	22,744	43,274	162,199
August	20,374	25,091	38,964	24,772	24,410	40,992	174,603
September ...	21,663	23,813	33,584	24,925	22,240	33,298	159,523
October	22,541	24,857	29,936	26,629	25,398	31,020	160,381
November	24,183	24,598	32,811	26,852	26,832	31,099	166,375
December	23,940	25,110	26,827	26,149	26,204	29,455	157,685
Total ...	*219,727	279,726	†367,057	290,972	278,652	375,718	1,811,852

* There is an error of 31 deaths in the report for 1870. The figure ought to be 219,758.

† The deaths in Shikárpur Collectorate, numbering 11,097, are shown here, but they were not included in other forms, as the returns were too imperfect to be published.

36. The monthly maximum death-rate was 2·67 in July, and the minimum was 1·36 in February. The total mortality for the year, and the monthly rates per 1,000 on the total population are those subjoined:—

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Total of Deaths ...	25,908	22,071	23,870	26,490	31,379	36,862	43,274	40,992	33,298	31,020	31,099	29,455	375,718
Ratio per 1000 on Total Population	1·60	1·36	1·47	1·70	1·93	2·27	2·67	2·53	2·05	1·91	1·92	1·81	23·15

37. By quarters the death-rate was lowest (4·43) in the first, and highest (7·24) in the third. For the first and last quarters the results nearly agree with those for last year (1874), but the second and third quarters have changed places. The comparatively low death-rate in these quarters in 1874 is partly due to the absence of cholera. The contrasting figures are here shown:—

Quarters.	Total Number of Deaths.		Ratio per mille on Total Population.	
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
1st Quarter ending March	67,384	71,849	4·15	4·43
2nd do. do. June	63,440	94,731	3.91	5·84
3rd do. do. September ...	69,394	117,564	4·28	7·24
4th do. do. December ...	78,434	91,574	4·83	5·64

38. Taking the deaths from 1870 to 1875 inclusive, it is found that in the cold season the mortality was highest (111,484) in 1872, and lowest (70,875) in 1870; in each of the other seasons the maximum was in 1875, and the minimum in 1870. The subjoined table gives the total mortality in each month of each season from 1870 to 1875, inclusive, and the abstract shows the total per season for the same period:—

Years.	Cold.				Hot and Dry.		Rainy.				Hot and Damp		Total of the Year.
	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	
1870	23,940	16,764	14,682	15,489	14,632	15,312	14,237	15,910	20,374	21,663	22,541	24,183	219,727
1871	25,110	21,326	19,741	22,703	22,919	22,418	23,115	24,035	25,091	23,813	24,857	24,598	279,726
1872	26,827	27,347	27,290	30,020	28,738	27,645	30,162	33,733	38,964	33,584	29,936	32,811	367,057
1873	26,149	28,891	21,590	24,031	21,866	22,372	20,392	22,503	24,772	24,925	26,629	26,852	290,972
1874	26,204	24,643	19,999	22,742	20,970	21,015	21,455	22,744	24,410	22,240	25,398	26,832	278,652
1875	29,455	25,908	22,071	23,870	26,490	31,379	36,862	43,274	40,992	33,298	31,020	31,099	375,718

ABSTRACT.

Seasons.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cold	70,875	88,880	111,484	100,661	43,588	101,304
Hot and Dry	29,944	45,337	56,383	44,238	41,985	57,869
Rainy	72,184	96,054	136,443	92,592	90,849	154,426
Hot and Damp...	46,724	49,455	62,747	53,481	52,230	62,119
Total ...	219,727	279,726	367,057	290,972	278,652	375,718

39. Comparing 1875 with 1874 the deaths from each specified cause, except small-pox, have been higher in the former year, thus:—

	1874.	1875.
From Cholera	37	47,555
„ Small-pox	3,903	3,461
„ Fevers	183,717	219,156
„ Bowel Complaints	26,990	33,650
„ Accident or violence ...	6,165	6,217
„ All other causes	57,840	65,679
	278,665	375,718
		278,652
	+ for 1875 =	97,066

40. If the total of deaths from all causes be taken as 100, the deaths above shown may thus be distributed:—

Out of every 100 deaths from *all causes* there died from	1874.	1875.
Cholera		13
Small-pox	2	1
Fevers	66	58
Bowel complaints	9	9
Accident or violence	2	2
All other causes	21	17
	100	100

41. The table subjoined shows by caste or class, the numbers living, the deaths, and the death rate per 1,000 for 1875 :—

	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Other Classes.	Total.
Population by Census of 1872...	106,072	2,842,762	13,110,464	169,476	16,228,774
Number of deaths registered ...	2,171	42,893	326,226	4,428	375,718
Ratio of deaths per 1,000 ...	20·47	15·09	24·88	26·13	23·15

42. The next tables give the mortality for each of the 10 registration years :—

Sections into which the entire Population has been divided.	1866.							1867.						
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Total.
General Population	23,037	3,846	94,456	20,289	4,675	39,655	185,958	5,143	8,802	89,841	17,373	4,088	37,749	162,996
Cantonments...	5	2	605	87	23	375	1,097	28	42	718	180	34	627	1,629
Jails	6	...	235	140	...	152	533	2	2	142	30	...	83	259
Native Troops	9	1	44	16	4	88	162	1	...	43	21	14	115	194
British Troops	7	...	26	16	27	77	153	57	...	37	29	26	72	221
Total... ...	23,064	3,849	95,366	20,548	4,729	40,347	187,903	5,231	8,846	90,781	17,633	4,162	38,646	165,299
	1868.							1869.						
General Population	6,447	15,183	97,665	19,361	4,163	42,411	185,230	52,380	12,606	129,117	30,128	4,713	55,894	284,838
Cantonments..	9	28	574	125	51	648	1,435	387	43	1,133	327	24	1,143	3,057
Jails	7	1	32	15	...	82	137	26	...	40	46	...	100	212
Native Troops	17	1	58	38	8	118	240	33	3	44	19	10	115	224
British Troops	8	...	15	16	23	73	135	55	1	32	14	20	103	225
Total... ...	6,488	15,213	98,344	19,555	4,245	43,332	187,177	52,881	12,653	130,366	30,534	4,767	57,355	288,556
	1870.							1871.						
General Population	2,666	4,609	131,035	25,836	4,590	51,022	219,758	5,821	9,403	167,677	30,422	6,279	60,124	279,726
Cantonments...	1	2	618	147	15	672	1,455	...	18	786	127	24	747	1,702
Jails	...	...	54	39	2	140	235	...	...	43	40	4	124	211
Native Troops	1	...	50	18	1	136	206	6	...	56	13	2	94	171
British Troops	1	...	52	16	11	95	175	...	...	29	12	13	97	151
Total... ...	2,669	4,611	131,809	26,056	4,619	52,065	221,829	5,827	9,421	168,591	30,614	6,322	61,186	281,961
	1872.							1873.						
General Population	15,642	26,699	206,747	33,664	5,804	67,404	355,960	283	9,935	188,201	26,259	5,951	60,343	290,972
Cantonments...	41	24	1,112	170	32	853	2,232	...	52	867	123	22	837	1,901
Jails	2	...	51	60	4	122	239	...	1	46	56	2	161	266
Native Troops	19	1	53	16	4	150	243	...	5	30	18	10	110	173
British Troops	34	2	33	14	10	112	205	...	...	20	7	8	90	125
Total... ...	15,738	26,726	207,996	33,924	5,854	68,641	358,879	283	9,993	189,164	26,463	5,993	61,541	293,437
	1874.							1875.						
General Population	37	3,903	183,717	26,990	6,165	57,840	278,652	47,555	3,461	219,156	33,650	6,217	65,679	375,718
Cantonments...	1	48	889	169	32	903	2,042	74	8	945	229	40	1,134	2,430
Jails	...	...	35	41	...	121	197	7	...	48	65	4	137	261
Native Troops	...	2	42	11	1	122	178	71	...	25	9	3	105	213
British Troops	2	...	22	6	9	74	113	54	1	29	14	9	103	210
Total... ...	40	3,953	184,705	27,217	6,207	59,060	281,182	47,761	3,470	220,203	33,967	6,273	67,158	378,83

Summary.

Sections into which the entire Population has been divided.	From 1866 to 1875 inclusive.						
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Total.
General Population ...	159,011	98,447	1,507,612	263,972	52,645	538,121	2,619,808
Cantonments	546	267	8,247	1,684	297	7,939	18,980
Jails	50	4	726	532	16	1,222	2,550
Native Troops	157	13	445	179	57	1,153	2,004
British Troops	218	4	295	144	156	896	1,713
Total ...	159,982	98,735	1,517,325	266,511	53,171	549,331	2,645,055
Mean for 10 years ...	15,998·2	9,873·5	151,732·5	26,651·1	5,317·1	54,933·1	264,505·3

43. The following 5 Statements are summaries of the Standard Forms. They show the following points for the Registration Divisions and Districts :—

I.—Population, area in square miles, average number per square mile. Total of deaths, death rate per 1,000, and the mean rate for the 5 previous years, with abstract.

II.—Deaths from "all causes" by months.

III.—Deaths from different causes and the rate per 1,000.

IV.—Deaths in different age periods.

V.—Deaths by caste or class.

Statement No. I.—*DEATHS registered in the Different* Registration Districts *of the* Bombay Presidency *during the Year* 1875.

1	2	3	4			5	6	7			8			9
Divisions.	No.	District Names.	Enumerated Population by Census of 1872.			Area in Square Miles	Average Population per Square Mile.	Number of Deaths registered.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous 5 years.
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
DECCAN.	1	Khandesh... ...	530,610	498,032	1,028,642	10,162	101·22	16,629	14,422	31,051	31·34	28·96	30·19	16·56
	2	Násik	376,851	357,535	734,386	8,140·2	90·22	9,936	8,954	18,890	26·37	25·04	25·72	19·92
	3	Ahmednagar ...	395,336	378,602	773,938	6,647	116·43	12,660	11,130	23,790	32·02	29·40	30·74	18·08
	4	Poona	466,757	440,478	907,235	5,099	177·92	11,556	10,371	21,927	24·76	23·54	24·17	21·12
	5	Satara	539,356	521,646	1,061,002	4,794	221·32	12,006	11,127	23,133	22·26	21·33	21·80	20·22
	6	Sholápur	369,272	348,762	718,034	4,509·11	159·24	9,207	7,859	17,066	24·93	22·53	23·76	17·16
	7	Belgaum	478,903	459,847	938,750	4,591·73	204·43	15,634	14,430	30,064	32·64	31·38	32·03	18·08
	8	Dharwar	506,023	482,014	988,037	4,564·96	216·44	15,682	14,856	30,538	30·95	10·82	30·91	23·24
	9	Kaládgi	417,638	398,399	816,037	5,695·91	143·26	8,611	7,538	16,149	20·62	18·92	19·79	17·12
KONKAN.	10	Kanara	206,417	191,989	398,406	4,235	94·07	5,915	5,423	11,338	28·66	28·25	28·46	26·70
	11	Ratnágiri	491,116	528,020	1,019,136	4,512	225·87	7,286	7,159	14,445	14·84	13·56	14·18	15·32
	12	Colába	178,048	172,358	350,405	1,504·88	232·85	2,926	2,524	5,450	16·43	14·64	15·55	13·30
	13	Bombay City ...	399,716	244,689	644,405	22·17	29,066·53	9,632	8,663	18,295	24·09	35·40	28·39	23·68
	14	Tanna	439,176	408,248	847,424	4,052	209·14	11,091	9,939	21,030	25·25	24·34	24·93	20·48
GUZERAT.	15	Surat	304,246	302,841	607,087	1,630·5	372·33	8,758	8,290	17,048	28·78	27·37	28·41	27·16
	16	Broach	182,511	167,811	350,322	1,363	257·02	5,106	4,426	9,532	27·98	26·37	27·27	21·78
	17	Kaira	419,142	363,591	782,733	1,561	501·43	11,442	8,938	20,380	27·29	24·59	26·04	22·68
	18	Panch Máháls ...	126,304	114,439	240,743	1,644	146·44	2,371	2,094	4,465	18·77	18·29	18·55	13·50
	19	Ahmedabad ...	438,759	390,878	829,637	3,844	215·80	11,411	9,824	21,235	26·01	25·13	25·60	25·26
SIND.	20	Kurrachee ...	240,146	183,349	423,495	14,092·191	30·05	2,809	1,959	4,768	11·70	10·68	11·26	14·26
	21	Hyderabad ...	397,800	324,147	721,947	9,052·75	79·75	3,760	2,420	6,180	9·45	7·50	8·56	12·18
	22	Thar and Párkar .	103,271	77,490	180,761	12,729	14·20	694	452	1,146	6·72	5·83	6·34	3·94
	23	Shikárpur ...	424,528	351,699	776,227	8,586½	90·40	4,192	2,895	7,087	9·87	8·23	9·13	14·56
	24	Upper Sind Frontier... ...	50,463	39,522	89,985	1,913	48·37	398	313	711	7·89	7·92	7·90	9·42

ABSTRACT.

Deccan	4,080,746	3,885,315	7,966,061	54,203·73	146·97	111,921	100,687	212,608	27·44	25·92	26·69	19·05
Konkan	1,714,472	1,545,304	3,259,776	14,326·05	227·54	36,850	33,708	70,558	21·49	21·81	21·64	19·89
Guzerat	1,470,962	1,339,560	2,810,522	10,042·05	279·88	39,088	33,572	72,660	26·51	25·06	25·85	22·08
Sind	1,216,208	976,207	2,192,415	46,373·45	47·28	11,853	8,039	19,892	9·83	8·44	9·08	10·87
Total of Presidency...	8,482,388	7,746,386	16,228,774	124,945·28	129·89	199,712	176,006	375,718	23·54	22·72	23·15	17·97

Statement No. II.—*DEATHS Registered in the different* REGISTRATION

1	2	3	4			5														
Divisions.	No.	NAME OF DISTRICTS.	Enumerated Population by Census of 1872.			January.			February.			March.			April.			May.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
DECCAN.	1	Khandesh	530,610	498,032	1,028,642	757	557	1,314	672	533	1,205	1,004	682	1,686	1,637	1,371	3,008	1,977	1,636	3,613
	2	Násik	376,851	357,535	734,386	524	458	982	483	382	865	538	421	959	911	775	1,686	1,331	1,112	2,443
	3	Ahmednagar	395,336	378,602	773,938	537	511	1,048	519	428	947	571	478	1,049	651	557	1,208	942	822	1,764
	4	Poona	466,757	440,478	907,235	660	596	1,256	510	408	918	531	470	1,001	677	523	1,200	1,518	1,295	2,813
	5	Satara	539,356	521,646	1,061,002	757	782	1,539	601	527	1,128	681	562	1,243	772	619	1,391	680	633	1,313
	6	Sholápur	369,272	348,762	718,034	558	473	1,031	386	331	717	451	368	819	404	324	728	384	365	749
	7	Belgaum	478,903	459,847	938,750	1,001	934	1,935	846	747	1,593	958	871	1,829	1,039	1,043	2,102	1,237	1,179	2,416
	8	Dharwar	506,023	482,014	988,037	1,188	1,056	2,244	996	875	1,871	1,072	971	2,043	1,019	995	2,014	1,162	1,180	2,342
	9	Kaládgi	417,638	398,399	816,037	632	547	1,179	501	419	920	554	457	1,011	584	483	1,067	572	511	1,083
KONKAN.	10	Kanara	206,417	191,989	398,406	626	550	1,176	417	412	829	508	386	894	381	367	748	426	347	773
	11	Ratnágiri	491,116	528,020	1,019,136	644	606	1,250	594	522	1,116	545	535	1,080	656	620	1,276	611	518	1,129
	12	Colába	178,047	172,358	350,405	195	169	364	156	122	278	162	136	298	215	155	370	176	151	327
	13	Bombay City	399,716	244,689	644,405	939	850	1,789	900	773	1,673	922	816	1,738	888	864	1,752	782	750	1,532
	14	Tanna	439,176	408,248	847,424	692	595	1,287	666	554	1,220	679	488	1,167	679	525	1,204	697	594	1,291
GUZERAT.	15	Surat	304,246	302,841	607,087	607	572	1,179	574	438	1,012	627	545	1,172	624	532	1,156	579	520	1,099
	16	Broach	182,511	167,811	350,322	343	278	621	324	264	588	387	300	687	394	294	688	325	289	614
	17	Kaira	419,142	363,591	782,733	709	567	1,276	645	518	1,163	860	625	1,485	920	744	1,664	1,457	1,041	2,498
	18	Panch Máhále	125,304	114,439	240,743	126	95	221	117	102	219	115	93	208	177	128	305	260	227	487
	19	Ahmedabad	438,759	390,878	829,637	1,029	810	1,839	943	700	1,643	959	819	1,778	832	709	1,541	1,050	829	1,879
SIND.	20	Kurraches	240,146	183,349	423,459	335	208	543	302	170	472	221	167	388	198	127	325	171	125	296
	21	Hyderabad	397,800	324,147	721,947	474	301	775	476	269	745	383	216	599	244	163	407	217	116	333
	22	Thar and Párkar	103,271	77,490	180,761	83	61	144	109	67	176	89	44	133	77	62	139	47	39	86
	23	Shikárpur	424,528	351,699	776,227	493	319	812	471	257	728	303	225	528	289	176	465	287	171	458
	24	Upper Sind Frontier	50,463	39,522	89,985	68	36	104	30	15	45	46	29	75	22	24	46	21	20	41
Deccan			4,080,746	3,885,315	7,966,061	6,614	5,914	12,528	5,514	4,650	10,164	6,360	5,280	11,640	7,714	6,690	14,404	9,803	8,733	18,536
Konkan			1,714,472	1,545,304	3,259,776	3,096	2,770	5,866	2,733	2,383	5,116	2,816	2,361	5,177	2,819	2,531	5,350	2,692	2,360	5,052
Guzerat			1,470,962	1,339,560	2,810,522	2,814	2,322	5,136	2,603	2,022	4,625	2,948	2,382	5,330	2,947	2,407	5,354	3,671	2,906	6,577
Sind			1,216,208	976,207	2,192,415	1,453	925	2,378	1,388	778	2,166	1,042	681	1,723	830	552	1,382	743	471	1,214
Total of Presidency ..			8,482,388	7,746,386	16,228,774	13,977	11,931	25,908	12,238	9,833	22,071	13,166	10,704	23,870	14,310	12,180	26,490	16,909	14,470	31,379
Ratio of deaths for 1,000 in each month						1·65	1·54	1·60	1·44	1·27	1·36	1·55	1·38	1·47	1·69	1·57	1·70	2·00	1·87	1·93

ABS

DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each Month of the Year* 1875.

5																					6		
June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Total Deaths registered during the year.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
2,198	1,962	4,160	2,818	2,591	5,409	1,877	1,670	3,547	1,103	1,043	2,146	828	712	1,540	876	862	1,738	882	803	1,685	16,629	14,422	31,051
1,063	963	2,026	996	912	1,908	909	845	1,754	854	812	1,666	656	597	1,253	844	811	1,655	827	866	1,693	9,936	8,954	18,890
1,685	1,403	3,088	2,338	2,133	4,471	1,776	1,491	3,267	1,118	1,044	2,162	966	839	1,805	826	760	1,586	731	664	1,395	12,660	11,130	23,790
1,693	1,496	3,189	1,293	1,198	2,491	1,254	1,219	2,473	1,001	928	1,929	889	770	1,659	759	731	1,490	771	737	1,508	11,556	10,371	21,927
736	644	1,380	1,819	1,758	3,577	1,934	1,889	3,823	1,225	1,166	2,391	1,023	941	1,964	887	823	1,710	891	783	1,674	12,006	11,127	23,133
459	355	814	2,268	1,862	4,120	1,463	1,235	2,698	916	844	1,760	677	599	1,276	645	573	1,218	606	530	1,136	9,207	7,859	17,066
1,299	1,254	2,553	1,428	1,382	2,810	1,599	1,523	3,122	1,639	1,445	3,084	2,018	1,751	3,769	1,412	1,288	2,700	1,138	1,013	2,151	15,634	14,430	30,064
1,201	1,153	2,354	1,328	1,369	2,697	1,252	1,262	2,514	1,403	1,291	2,694	1,945	1,731	3,676	1,592	1,567	3,159	1,524	1,406	2,930	15,682	14,856	30,538
525	511	1,036	717	615	1,332	1,236	991	2,227	1,052	959	2,011	849	761	1,610	790	724	1,514	599	560	1,159	8,611	7,538	16,149
419	409	828	436	461	897	576	533	1,109	560	473	1,033	549	507	1,056	482	448	930	535	530	1,065	5,915	5,423	11,338
499	464	963	584	584	1,168	677	808	1,485	660	686	1,346	615	633	1,248	597	585	1,182	604	598	1,202	7,286	7,159	14,445
170	127	297	353	320	673	556	563	1,119	403	359	762	157	146	303	175	136	311	208	140	348	2,926	2,524	5,450
760	693	1,453	818	777	1,595	716	680	1,396	694	582	1,276	710	620	1,330	701	597	1,298	802	661	1,463	9,632	8,663	18,295
1,402	1,319	2,721	1,471	1,330	2,801	1,595	1,575	3,170	986	935	1,921	677	639	1,316	711	624	1,335	836	761	1,597	11,091	9,939	21,030
850	769	1,619	899	888	1,787	800	705	1,505	662	753	1,415	698	662	1,360	939	965	1,904	899	941	1,840	8,758	8,290	17,048
733	588	1,321	458	452	910	428	342	770	364	352	716	394	411	805	523	475	998	433	381	814	5,106	4,426	9,532
1,611	1,134	2,745	952	798	1,750	774	700	1,474	902	726	1,628	902	717	1,619	925	761	1,686	785	607	1,392	11,442	8,938	20,380
494	419	913	183	168	351	151	132	283	158	155	313	130	117	247	253	238	491	207	220	427	2,371	2,094	4,465
1,142	1,031	2,173	745	659	1,404	1,048	1,017	2,065	931	815	1,746	857	809	1,666	1,027	940	1,967	848	686	1,534	11,411	9,824	21,235
176	123	299	154	106	260	180	148	328	203	123	326	212	144	356	301	215	516	356	303	659	2,309	1,959	4,268
221	151	372	216	142	358	258	143	401	263	169	432	247	169	416	343	254	597	418	327	745	3,760	2,420	6,180
49	40	89	48	39	87	46	24	70	45	22	67	25	13	38	37	16	53	39	25	64	694	452	1,146
252	164	416	244	140	384	214	148	362	256	183	439	361	284	645	549	437	986	473	391	864	4,192	2,895	7,087
36	17	53	21	13	34	16	14	30	19	16	35	31	32	63	35	40	75	53	57	110	398	313	711
TRACT.																							
10,359	9,741	20,600	14,995	13,820	28,815	13,300	12,125	25,425	10,311	9,532	19,843	9,851	8,701	18,552	8,631	8,139	16,770	7,969	7,362	15,331	111,921	100,687	212,608
3,250	3,012	6,262	3,662	3,472	7,134	4,120	4,159	8,279	3,303	3,035	6,338	2,708	2,545	5,253	2,666	2,390	5,056	2,985	2,690	5,675	36,850	33,708	70,558
4,830	3,941	8,771	3,237	2,965	6,202	3,201	2,896	6,097	3,017	2,801	5,818	2,981	2,716	5,697	3,667	3,379	7,046	3,172	2,835	6,007	39,088	33,572	72,660
734	495	1,229	683	440	1,123	714	477	1,191	786	513	1,299	876	642	1,518	1,265	962	2,227	1,339	1,103	2,442	11,853	8,039	19,892
19,673	17,189	36,862	22,577	20,697	43,274	21,335	19,657	40,992	17,417	15,881	33,298	16,416	14,604	31,020	16,229	14,870	31,099	15,465	13,990	29,455	199,712	176,006	375,718
2·32	2·22	2·27	2·66	2·67	2·67	2·52	2·54	2·53	2·05	1·05	2·05	1·94	1·89	1·91	1·91	1·91	1·92	1·82	1·81	1·81			

Statement No. III.—*DEATHS registered from different Causes in the*

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8					
Division.	No.	Name of District.	Enumerated Population by Census of 1872.			Cholera.			Small-pox.			Fever.			Bowel Complaints.			Suicide.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
DECCAN.	1	Khandesh ...	530,610	498,032	1,028,642	3,315	2,909	6,224	10	12	22	10,028	8,929	18,957	2,248	1,679	3,927	19	16	35
	2	Násik ...	376,851	357,535	734,386	1,465	1,347	2,812	13	26	39	5,810	5,357	11,167	1,001	715	1,716	7	8	15
	3	Ahmednagar	395,336	378,602	773,938	2,591	2,342	4,933	21	19	40	6,856	6,107	12,963	1,517	1,124	2,641	12	21	33
	4	Poona ...	466,757	440,478	907,235	2,444	2,202	4,646	98	88	186	6,278	5,740	12,018	1,041	825	1,866	7	4	11
	5	Satara ...	539,356	521,646	1,061,002	1,929	1,737	3,666	8	12	20	7,257	6,774	14,031	1,150	1,079	2,229	32	31	63
	6	Sholápur ...	369,272	348,762	718,034	2,025	1,511	3,536	9	10	19	4,665	4,056	8,721	735	630	1,365	9	13	22
	7	Belgaum ...	478,903	459,847	938,750	1,516	1,220	2,736	345	348	693	7,558	7,214	14,772	1,594	1,264	2,858	42	54	96
	8	Dharwar ...	506,023	482,014	988,037	1,278	1,010	2,288	119	119	238	8,957	8,861	17,818	2,500	2,186	4,686	42	59	101
	9	Kaládgi ...	417,638	398,399	816,037	784	581	1,365	129	124	253	5,013	4,450	9,463	550	433	983	31	41	72
KONKAN.	10	Kanara ...	206,417	191,989	398,406	18	29	47	70	67	137	3,196	3,069	6,265	724	530	1,254	15	21	36
	11	Ratnágiri ...	491,116	528,020	1,019,136	387	513	900	46	57	103	3,338	3,289	6,627	884	645	1,529	14	13	27
	12	Colába ...	178,047	172,358	350,405	712	741	1,453	29	44	73	1,529	1,230	2,759	117	76	193	4	5	9
	13	Bombay City	399,716	244,689	644,405	487	347	834	119	127	246	2,755	2,395	5,150	1,227	1,001	2,228	42	22	64
	14	Tanna ...	439,176	408,248	847,424	3,030	2,939	5,969	126	160	286	6,202	5,476	11,678	260	202	462	28	18	46
GUZERAT.	15	Surat... ...	304,246	302,841	607,087	483	482	965	129	121	250	5,889	5,789	11,678	870	703	1,573	11	15	26
	16	Broach ...	182,511	167,811	350,322	455	407	862	11	6	17	4,004	3,405	7,409	274	221	495	6	7	13
	17	Kaira... ...	419,142	363,591	782,733	1,252	852	2,104	311	289	600	7,848	6,281	14,129	1,182	882	2,064	21	31	52
	18	Panch Máháls	126,304	114,439	240,743	584	505	1,089	4	9	13	1,661	1,432	3,093	54	71	125	5	8	13
	19	Ahmedabad	438,759	390,878	829,637	612	466	1,078	84	93	177	7,671	6,515	14,186	594	464	1,058	13	19	32
SIND.	20	Kurrachee	240,146	183,349	423,495	29	13	42	3	2	5	2,097	1,462	3,559	30	17	47	8	3	11
	21	Hyderabad ...	397,800	324,147	721,907	...	...	...	5	2	7	2,957	1,956	4,913	44	35	79	7	12	19
	22	Thar and Párkar. ...	103,271	77,490	180,761	1	5	6	19	17	36	541	355	896	22	34	56	6	4	10
	23	Shikárpur.....	425,528	351,699	776,227	...	...	...	...	1	1	3,716	2,581	6,297	130	72	202	8	7	15
	24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	50,463	39,522	89,985	...	...	...	...	...	...	331	276	607	13	1	14	...	...	...
		Deccan	4,080,746	3,885,315	7,966,061	17,347	14,859	32,206	752	758	1,510	62,422	57,488	119,910	12,336	9,935	22,271	201	247	448
		Konkan...	1,714,472	1,545,304	3,259,776	4,634	4,569	9,203	390	455	845	17,020	15,459	32,479	3,212	2,454	5,666	103	79	182
		Guzerat...	1,470,962	1,339,560	2,810,522	3,386	2,712	6,098	539	518	1,057	27,073	23,422	50,495	2,974	2,341	5,315	56	80	136
		Sind	1,216,208	976,207	2,192,415	30	18	48	27	22	49	9,642	6,630	16,272	239	159	398	29	26	55
		Total of Presidency...	8,482,388	7,746,386	16,228,774	25,397	22,158	47,555	1,708	1,753	3,461	116,157	102,999	219,156	18,761	14,889	33,650	389	432	821

ABS

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *for the Year* 1875.

9									10			11			12							
Injuries.									All other Causes.			Total Deaths from all Causes.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
Wounding.			Accident.			Snake-bite or killed by Wild Beasts.														From all Causes.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	Males.	Females.	Total.
9	6	15	54	57	111	83	82	165	863	732	1,595	16,629	14,422	31,051	6·05	0·02	18·43	3·82	0·32	31·34	28·96	30·19
5	3	8	37	39	76	67	23	90	1,531	1,436	2,967	9,936	8,954	18,890	3·83	0·05	15·21	2·34	0·26	26·37	25·04	25·72
9	8	17	39	34	73	29	14	43	1,586	1,461	3,047	12,660	11,130	23,790	6·37	0·05	16·75	3·41	0·21	32·02	29·40	30·73
16	12	28	52	73	125	73	31	104	1,547	1,396	2,943	11,556	10,371	21,927	5·12	0·20	13·25	2·06	0·29	24·76	23·54	24·17
5	4	9	111	112	223	61	37	98	1,453	1,341	2,794	12,006	11,127	23,133	3·46	0·02	13·22	2·10	0·37	22·26	21·33	21·80
5	2	7	37	60	97	16	22	38	1,706	1,555	3,261	9,297	7,859	17,066	4·92	0·03	12·15	1·90	0·23	24·93	22·53	23·76
24	13	37	49	62	111	61	17	78	4,445	4,238	8,683	15,634	14,430	30,064	2·91	0·74	15·95	3·04	0·34	32·64	31·38	32·03
17	13	30	75	60	135	53	31	84	2,641	2,517	5,158	15,682	14,856	30,538	2·32	0·24	18·03	4·74	0·35	30·95	30·82	30·91
14	9	23	57	51	108	32	32	64	2,001	1,817	3,818	8,611	7,538	16,149	1·67	0·31	11·59	1·20	0·32	20·62	18·92	19·79
4	...	4	62	43	105	53	23	76	1,773	1,641	3,414	5,915	5,423	11,338	0·12	0·35	15·73	3·14	0·56	28·66	28·25	28·46
2	2	4	56	58	114	162	80	242	2,397	2,502	4,899	7,286	7,159	14,445	0·88	0·16	6·51	1·50	0·38	14·84	13·56	14·18
1	...	1	30	33	63	38	17	55	466	378	844	2,926	2,524	5,450	4·15	0·21	7·87	0·55	0·36	16·43	14·64	15·55
9	1	10	46	17	63	97	26	123	4,850	4,727	9,577	9,632	8,663	18,295	1·29	0·38	8·00	3·46	0·44	24·09	35·40	28·39
17	13	30	118	69	187	122	45	167	1,188	1,017	2,205	11,091	9,939	21,030	7·42	0.34	13·78	0·54	0·58	25·25	24·34	24·93
5	2	7	59	62	121	78	36	114	1,234	1,080	2,314	8,758	8,290	17,048	1·59	0·41	19·23	2·59	0·46	28·78	27·37	28·41
12	10	22	10	8	18	46	36	82	288	326	614	5,106	4,426	9,532	2·46	0·05	21·15	1·41	0·38	27·98	26·37	27·27
24	25	49	28	25	53	82	61	143	694	492	1,186	11,442	8,938	20,380	2·69	0·77	18·05	2·64	0·38	27·29	24·59	26·04
6	6	12	12	9	21	39	32	71	6	22	28	2,371	2,094	4,465	4·52	0·05	12·84	0·52	0·48	18·77	18·29	18·55
20	7	27	54	49	103	67	77	144	2,296	2,134	4,430	11,411	9,824	21,235	1·30	0·21	17·10	1·28	0·37	26·01	25·13	25·60
8	7	15	79	55	134	94	46	140	461	354	815	2,809	1,959	4,768	0·10	0·01	8·40	0·11	0·71	11·70	10·68	11·26
19	6	25	106	64	170	218	62	280	404	283	687	3,760	2,420	6,180	...	0·01	6·81	0·11	0·68	9·45	6·54	8·56
4	1	5	23	1	24	45	12	57	33	23	56	694	452	1,146	0·03	0·20	4·40	0·31	0·53	6·72	5·83	6·34
16	17	33	84	51	135	87	31	118	151	135	286	4,192	2,895	7,087	...	...	8·11	0·26	0·39	9·87	8·23	9·13
5	2	7	4	2	6	10	9	19	35	23	58	398	313	711	..	...	6·75	0·16	6·36	7·89	7·92	7·90

TRACT

104	70	174	511	548	1,059	475	289	764	17,773	16,493	34,266	111,921	100,687	212,608	4·04	0·19	15·05	2·88	0·31	27·44	25·92	26·69
33	16	49	312	220	532	472	191	663	10,674	10,265	20,939	36,850	33,708	70,558	2·82	0·26	9·96	1·74	0·44	21·49	21·81	21·64
67	50	117	163	153	316	312	242	554	4,518	4,054	8,572	39,088	33,572	72,660	2·17	0·13	18·00	1·89	0·40	26·51	25·06	25·85
52	33	85	296	173	469	454	160	614	1,084	818	1,902	11,853	8,039	19,892	0·02	0·02	7·42	0·18	0·56	9·83	8·44	9·08
256	169	425	1,282	1,094	2,376	1,713	882	2,595	34,049	31,630	65,679	199,712	176,006	375,718	2·93	0·21	13·50	2·07	0·38	23·54	22·72	23·15

Statement No. IV.—*DEATHS registered according to* AGE *in the* REGISTRATION DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the Year* 1875.

1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8		9		
Divisions.	Number.	District.	Infants (children) unable to walk.		Boys.	Girls.	Adults.		Old People.		Total.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
DECCAN.	1	Khandesh	3,848	3,251	5,965	5,079	4,558	4,081	2,258	2,011	16,629	14,422	31,051
	2	Násik	2,216	1,806	3,013	2,874	2,937	2,737	1,770	1,537	9,936	8,954	18,890
	3	Ahmednagar	2,820	2,100	4,247	3,774	2,787	2,814	2,806	2,442	12,660	11,130	23,790
	4	Poona...	1,475	1,115	3,522	3,047	4,317	4,065	2,242	2,144	11,556	10,371	21,927
	5	Satara...	1,870	1,561	3,703	3,335	2,640	2,791	3,793	3,440	12,006	11,127	23,133
	6	Sholápur	1,601	1,229	2,702	2,366	2,706	2,322	2,198	1,942	9,207	7,859	17,066
	7	Belgaum	2,402	2,169	5,056	4,883	4,292	3,596	3,884	3,782	15,634	14,430	30,064
	8	Dharwar	3,059	2,644	4,102	3,881	4,633	4,637	3,888	3,694	15,682	14,856	30,538
	9	Kaládgi	1,090	947	2,458	2,251	2,732	2,188	2,331	2,152	8,611	7,538	16,149
KONKAN.	10	Kanara	1,307	1,089	994	954	2,395	2,222	1,219	1,158	5,915	5,423	11,338
	11	Ratnágiri	748	601	1,304	1,273	2,853	2,846	2,381	2,439	7,286	7,159	14,445
	12	Colába	374	258	724	628	1,530	1,318	298	320	2,926	2,524	5,450
	13	Bombay City...	2,769	2,447	1,947	2,085	3,620	2,890	1,296	1,241	9,632	8,663	18,295
	14	Tanna	1,514	1,244	2,846	2,834	4,913	4,230	1,818	1,631	11,091	9,939	21,030
GUZERAT.	15	Surat	1,558	1,414	2,557	2,684	2,856	2,517	1,787	1,725	8,758	8,290	17,048
	16	Broach	946	846	1,331	1,151	1,816	1,499	1,013	930	5,106	4,426	9,532
	17	Kaira	3,100	2,544	2,438	1,790	3,699	2,687	2,205	1,917	11,442	8,938	20,380
	18	Panch Máháls	444	394	752	721	656	558	519	421	2,371	2,094	4,465
	19	Ahmedabad	2,480	2,251	3,175	2,857	3,999	3,132	1,757	1,584	11,411	9,824	21,235
SIND.	20	Kurrachee	485	384	328	246	1,290	895	706	434	2,809	1,959	4,768
	21	Hyderabad	520	503	453	290	1,813	975	974	652	3,760	2,420	6,180
	22	Thar and Párkar	88	70	94	82	270	160	242	140	694	452	1,146
	23	Shikárpur	544	453	494	406	2,138	1,306	1,016	730	4,192	2,895	7,087
	24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	57	61	54	43	187	138	100	71	398	313	711

ABSTRACT.

Deccan	20,381	16,822	34,768	31,490	31,602	29,231	25,170	23,144	111,921	100,687	212,608
Konkan	6,712	5,639	7,815	7,774	15,311	13,506	7,012	6,789	36,850	33,708	70,558
Guzerat	8,528	7,449	10,253	9,153	13,026	10,393	7,281	6,577	39,088	33,572	72,660
Sind	1,694	1,471	1,423	1,067	5,698	3,474	3,038	2,027	11,853	8,039	19,892
Total of Presidency ...	37,315	31,381	54,259	49,484	65,637	56,604	42,501	38,537	199,712	176,006	375,718
	68,696		103,743		122,241		81,038				

STATEMENT.

Statement No. V.—*DEATHS registered according to* CLASSES *in the*

1	2	3	4				
			POPULATION BY CENSUS OF 1872.				
Divisions	No.	DSITRICTS.	Christians.	Mussulmans.	Hindoos.	Other Classes.	Total.
DECCAN.	1	Khandesh	517	79,359	948,279	487	1,028,642
	2	Násik	1,064	32,148	693,335	7,839	734,386
	3	Ahmednagar	941	42,435	729,367	1,195	773,938
	4	Poona	3,862	39,583	862,165	1,625	907,235
	5	Satara	600	34,957	1,025,349	96	1,061,002
	6	Sholápur	319	50,655	666,985	75	718,034
	7	Belgaum	6,067	71,386	862,215	82	938,750
	8	Dharwar	1,522	114,087	872,390	38	988,037
	9	Kaládgi	52	87,399	728,585	1	816,037
KONKAN.	10	Kanara	12,189	21,755	364,290	172	398,406
	11	Ratnágiri	3,244	74,834	940,885	173	1,019,136
	12	Colába	208	17,194	330,914	2,089	350,405
	13	Bombay City	34,724	137,644	423,809	48,236	644,405
	14	Tanna	37,029	38,835	765,886	5,674	847,424
GUZERAT.	15	Surat	334	52,157	541,738	12,858	607,087
	16	Broach	86	69,033	277,032	4,171	350,322
	17	Kaira	305	70,741	711,619	68	782,733
	18	Panch Máháls	30	14,921	225,775	17	240,743
	19	Ahmedabad	650	81,373	747,027	587	829,637
SIND.	20	Kurrachee	2,643	347,551	72,517	784	423,495
	21	Hyderabad	391	558,272	102,613	60,671	721,947
	22	Thar and Pákar	35	96,604	62,500	21,622	180,761
	23	Shikárpur	238	628,662	146,432	845	776,227
	24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	22	81,177	8,715	71	89,985

ABS

Deccan	13,944	552,009	7,388,670	11,438	7,966,061
Konkan	87,394	290,262	2,825,776	56,344	3,259,776
Guzerat	1,405	288,225	2,503,191	17,701	2,810,522
Sind	3,329	1,712,266	392,827	83,993	2,192,415
Total of Presidency...	106,072	2,842,762	13,110,464	169,476	16,228,774

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *for the Year* 1875.

5									
NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.					RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				
Christians.	Mussulmans.	Hindoo.	Other Classes.	Total.	Christians.	Mussulmans.	Hindoos.	Other Classes.	Total.
3	2,013	28,925	110	31,051	5·80	25·37	30·53	225·87	30·19
13	1,200	17,387	290	18,890	12·22	37·30	25·08	36·99	25·72
18	1,271	22,374	127	23,790	19·13	29·93	30·68	106·28	30·74
46	930	20,801	150	21,927	11·91	23·49	24·13	92·31	24·17
7	743	22,256	127	23,133	11·67	21·25	21·71	.....	21·80
1	1,028	15,575	462	17,066	3·13	20·29	23·35	.....	23·77
119	2,389	27,546	10	30,064	23·49	33·47	31·95	121·95	32·03
19	3,614	26,622	283	30,538	12·48	31·68	30·52	.....	30·91
.....	1,552	14,366	231	16,149	.....	17·87	19·72	.....	19·79
286	619	10,373	60	11,338	23·46	27·95	28·47	34·88	28·46
48	1,129	13,112	156	14,445	14·80	15·09	13·94	901·73	14·18
2	257	5,125	66	5,450	9·62	14·94	15·49	31·59	15·55
681	4,405	11,916	1,293	18,295	19·61	32·00	28·12	26·81	28·39
850	875	19,165	140	21,030	22·96	22·53	25·02	24·67	24·93
11	1,453	15,317	267	17,048	32·93	27·86	28·27	20·78	28·41
.....	1,797	7,653	82	9,532	.....	26·03	27·62	19·66	27·27
22	1,590	18,768	.....	20,380	72·13	22·47	26·37	.....	26·04
2	350	4,112	1	4,465	66·67	23·45	18·21	58·82	18·55
3	2,272	18,744	216	21,235	4·62	27·92	25·09	369·69	25·60
27	3,500	1,193	48	4,768	10·22	10·07	16·45	61·22	11·26
10	4,091	2,028	51	6,180	25·58	7·33	19·76	0·84	8·56
.....	458	459	229	1,146	.....	4·74	7·34	10·59	6·34
3	4,854	2,202	28	7,087	12·60	7·72	15·03	33·14	9·13
.....	503	207	1	711	.....	6·20	23·75	14·08	7·90
TRACT.									
226	14,740	195,852	1,790	212,608	16·21	26·70	26·51	156·50	26·69
1,867	7,285	59,691	1,715	70,558	21·36	25·10	21·12	30·44	21·64
38	7,462	64,594	566	72,660	27·05	25·89	25·80	31·98	25·85
40	13,406	6,089	357	19,892	12·02	7·83	15·50	4·25	9·08
2,171	42,893	326,226	4,428	375,718	20·47	15·09	24·88	26·13	23·15

Annual Form No. I.—DEATHS *registered in the different* RURAL CIRCLES *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the Year* 1875.

1	2	3	4			5	6	7			8			9			10
No.	District.	NAME OF RURAL CIRCLE OR TOWN.	Population by Census of 1872.			Area in square miles.	Average Population per square mile.	Number of Deaths registered.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous 5 years.			No.
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	DECCAN.	Khandesh	530,610	498,032	1,028,642	10,162	101·22	16,629	14,422	31,051	31·34	28·96	30·19	This information is not obtainable.		16·56	1
2		Násik	376,851	357,535	734,386	8,140·2	90·22	9,936	8,954	18,890	26·37	25·04	25·72			19·92	2
3		Ahmednagar... ...	395,336	378,602	773,938	6,647	116·43	12,660	11,130	23,790	32·02	29·40	30·74			18·08	3
4		Poona...	466,757	440,478	907,235	5.099	177·92	11,556	10,371	21,927	24·76	23·54	24·17			21·12	4
5		Satara	539,356	521,646	1,061,002	4,794	221·32	12,006	11,127	23,133	22·26	21·33	21·80			20·22	5
6		Sholápur	369,272	348,762	718,034	4,509·11	159·24	9,207	7,859	17,066	24·93	22·53	23·76			17·16	6
7		Belgaum	478,903	459,847	938,750	4,591·73	204·43	15,634	14,430	30,064	32·64	31·38	32·03			18·08	7
8		Dharwar	506,023	482,014	988,037	4,564·96	216·44	15,682	14,856	30,538	30·95	30·82	30·91			23·24	8
9		Kaládgi	417,638	398,399	816,037	5,695·91	143·26	8,611	7,538	16,149	20·62	18·92	19·79			17·12	9
10	KONKAN.	Kanára	206,417	191,989	398,406	4,235	94·07	5,915	5,423	11,338	28·66	28·25	28·46			26·70	10
11		Ratnágiri	491,116	528,020	1,019,136	4,512	225·87	7,286	7,159	14,445	14·84	13·56	14·18			15·32	11
12		Colába	178,048	172,358	350,405	1,504·88	232·85	2,926	2,524	5,450	16·43	16·64	15·55			13·30	12
13		Bombay City ...	399,716	244,689	644,405	22·17	29,066·53	9,632	8,663	18,295	24·09	35·40	28·39			23·68	13
14		Tanna...	439,176	408,248	847,424	4,052·	209·14	11,091	9,939	21,030	25·25	24·34	24·93			20·48	14
15	GUZERAT.	Surat...	304,246	302,841	607,087	1,630·5	372·33	8,758	8,290	17,048	28·78	27·37	28·41			27·16	15
16		Broach	182,511	167,811	350,322	1,363	257·02	5,106	4,426	9,532	27·98	26·37	27·27			21·78	16
17		Kaira...	419,142	363,591	782,733	1,561	501·43	11,442	8,938	20,380	27·29	24·59	26·04			22·68	17
18		Panch Máháls ...	126,304	114,439	240,743	1,644	146·44	2,371	2,094	4,465	18·77	18·29	18·55			13·50	18
19		Ahmedabad	438,759	390,878	829,637	3,844	215·80	11,411	9,824	21,235	26·01	25·13	25·60			25·26	19
20	SIND.	Kurrachee	240,146	183.349	423,495	14,092·191	30·05	2,809	1,959	4,768	11.70	10·68	11·26			14·26	20
21		Hyderabad	397,800	324,147	721,947	9,052·76	79·75	3,760	2,420	6,180	9·45	7·50	8·56			12·18	21
22		Thar and Párkar ...	103,271	77,490	180,761	12,729	14·20	694	452	1,146	6·72	5·83	6·34			3·94	22
23		Shikárpur	424,528	351,699	776,227	8,586·50	90·40	4,192	2,895	7,087	9·87	8·23	9·13			14·56	23
24		Upper Sind Frontier.	50,463	39,522	89,985	1,913	48·37	398	313	711	7·89	7·92	7·90			9·42	24

ABSTRACT.

Deccan	4,080,746	3,885,315	7,966,061	54,203·73	146·97	111,921	100,687	212,608	27·44	25·92	26·69		19·05
Konkan	1,714,472	1,545,304	3,259,776	14,326·05	227·54	36,850	33,708	70,558	21·49	21·81	21·64		19·89
Guzerat	1,470,962	1,339,560	2,810,522	10,042·05	279·88	39,088	33,572	72,660	26·51	25·06	25·85		22·08
Sind	1,216,208	976,207	2,192,415	46,373·45	47·28	11,853	8,039	19,892	9·83	8·44	9·08		10·87
Total for the Presidency	8,482,388	7,746,386	16,228,774	124,945·28	129·89	199,712	176,006	375,718	23·54	22·72	23·15		17·97

Annual Form No. II.—DEATHS *registered in the different* RURAL CIRCLES *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year* 1875.

1	2	3	4			5												6			7			8
No.	District.	RURAL CIRCLE OR TOWN.	Enumerated Population by Census of 1872.			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Total Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			No.
			Males.	Females	Total.													Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
1	KHANDESH.	Dhulia T.	6,407	6,082	12,489	22	15	24	29	127	9	12	13	20	9	14	14	164	144	308	25·60	23·68	24·66	1
2		Nandurbár ,, ...	3,465	3,740	7,205	11	4	21	16	9	10	31	14	11	9	7	17	91	69	160	26·26	18·45	22·21	2
3		Chopra ,, ...	6,953	6,746	13,699	13	16	22	17	22	31	48	28	11	7	8	10	145	88	233	20·85	13·04	17·01	3
4		Nasirabad ,, ...	5,245	4,696	9,941	13	13	17	28	24	17	56	66	115	14	9	9	208	173	381	39·66	36·84	38·33	4
5		In the 22 Rural Circles	508,540	476,768	985,308	1,255	1,157	1,602	2,918	3,431	4,093	5,262	3,426	1,989	1,501	1,700	1,635	16,021	13,948	29,969	31·50	30·21	30·42	5
		Total of District ..	530,610	498,032	1,028,642	1,314	1,205	1,686	3,008	3,613	4,160	5,409	3,547	2,146	1,540	1,738	1,685	16,629	14,422	31,051	31·34	28·96	30·19	
6	NA'SIK.	Násik T.	11,771	10,665	22,436	72	66	92	233	53	62	103	98	83	83	93	113	584	567	1,151	49·61	53·16	51·30	6
7		Yeola ,, ...	8,991	8,470	17,461	33	25	40	46	61	66	135	121	69	62	33	33	350	374	724	38·93	44·16	41·46	7
8		Deoláli C. T.	546	348	894	...	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	...	2	11	5	16	20·15	14·37	17·90	8
9		M legaon ,, ...	2,021	2,219	4,240	18	18	21	21	39	33	17	27	17	14	9	16	118	132	250	58·39	59·49	58·96	9
10		In the 12 Rural Circles	353,522	335,833	689,355	859	755	805	1,383	2,288	1,864	1,652	1,507	1,494	1,093	1,520	1,529	8,873	7,876	16,749	25·10	23·45	24·30	10
		Total of District...	376,851	357,535	734,386	982	865	959	1,686	2,443	2,026	1,908	1,754	1,666	1,253	1,655	1,693	9,936	8,954	18,890	26·37	25·04	25·72	
11	AHMED-NAGAR.	Ahmednagar T. ...	16,619	16,222	32,841	70	70	96	100	110	105	193	171	26	108	88	62	702	497	1,199	42·24	30·64	36·51	11
12		Sangamner ,, ...	5,181	4,797	9,978	16	27	26	18	23	22	16	25	224	21	18	14	242	208	450	46·71	43·36	45·10	12
13		Ahmednagar C. T. ...	2,009	1,974	3,983	6	8	7	1	6	3	5	5	8	7	7	4	30	37	67	14·93	18·74	16·82	13
14		In the 11 Rural Circles	371,527	355,609	727,136	956	842	920	1,089	1,625	2,958	4,257	3,066	1,904	1,669	1,473	1,315	11,686	10,388	22,074	31·45	29·21	30·36	14
		Total of District...	395,336	378,602	773,938	1,048	947	1,049	1,208	1,764	3,088	4,471	3,267	2,162	1,805	1,586	1,395	12,660	11,130	23,790	32·02	29·40	30·74	
15	POONA.	Poona City T.	47,333	43,103	90,436	205	144	156	172	254	208	272	334	193	168	163	189	1,310	1,148	2,458	27·67	26·63	27·18	15
16		Junnar ,, ...	5,138	5,160	10,298	13	8	12	10	17	19	6	8	6	10	10	16	69	66	135	13·43	12·79	13·11	16
17		Poona and Kirkee C. T.	14,802	13,648	28,450	46	29	48	38	45	41	56	50	49	30	37	45	273	241	514	18·44	17·66	18·06	17
18		In the 8 Rural Circles	399,484	378,567	778,051	992	737	785	980	2,497	2,921	2,157	2,081	1,681	1,451	1,280	1,258	9,904	8,916	18,820	24·79	23·55	24·19	18
		Total of District...	466,757	440,478	907,235	1,256	918	1,001	1,200	2,813	3,189	2,491	2,473	1,929	1,659	1,490	1,508	11,556	10,371	21,927	24·76	23·54	24·17	

19	SATARA.	Satara T.	12,718	11,766	24,484	54	40	42	57	62	50	96	88	62	65	57	73	368	378	746	28·93	32·12	30·47	19
20		Kurár ,, ...	5,742	5,668	11,410	16	16	13	15	13	10	47	50	21	21	21	16	142	117	259	24·73	20·64	22·70	20
21		Wai ,, ...	5,436	5,626	11,062	26	22	29	15	29	39	80	36	20	15	28	26	208	157	365	38·26	27·91	33·03	21
22		In the 12 Rural Circles	515,460	498,586	1,014,046	1,443	1,050	1,159	1,304	1,209	1,281	3,354	3,649	2,288	1,863	1,604	1,559	11,288	10,475	21,763	21·90	21·01	21·46	22
		Total of District...	539,356	521,646	1,061,002	1,539	1,128	1,243	1,391	1,313	1,380	3,577	3,823	2,391	1,964	1,710	1,674	12,006	11,127	23,133	22·26	21·33	21·80	
23	SHOLAPUR.	Sholápur T.	27,986	25,417	53,403	103	74	91	95	83	63	217	205	152	98	103	92	682	694	1,376	24·37	27·30	25·77	23
24		Bársi ,, ...	9,662	8,898	18,560	50	39	30	26	27	29	137	93	34	48	48	51	319	293	612	33·01	32·92	32·96	24
25		Pandharpur ,, ...	8,032	8,243	16,275	42	21	23	24	29	44	299	69	32	41	57	40	394	327	721	49·05	39·67	44·30	25
26		In the 7 Rural Circles	323,592	306,204	629,796	836	583	675	583	610	678	3,467	2,331	1,542	1,089	1,010	953	7,812	6,545	14,357	24·14	21·37	22·79	26
		Total of District...	369,272	348,762	718,034	1,031	717	819	728	749	814	4,120	2,698	1,760	1,276	1,218	1,136	9,207	7,859	17,066	24·93	22·53	23·76	
27	BELGAUM.	Belgaum T. C. ...	14,113	12,834	26,947	88	70	76	97	89	68	85	64	67	80	64	65	465	448	913	32·95	34·91	33·38	27
28		Gokák ,, ...	6,351	6,261	12,612	16	19	16	32	23	23	27	26	94	45	31	30	209	173	382	32·91	27·63	30·29	28
29		Athni ,, ...	5,837	5,751	11,588	27	26	23	36	24	29	50	33	31	12	23	20	173	161	334	29·64	28·00	28·82	29
30		Belgaum C. T. ...	2,636	2,694	5,330	20	17	23	25	21	9	15	9	14	10	12	13	117	71	188	44·38	26·35	35·27	30
31		In the 7 Rural Circles	449,966	432,307	882,273	1,784	1,461	1,691	1,912	2,259	2,424	2,633	2,990	2,878	3,622	2,570	2,023	14,670	13,577	28,247	32·60	31·41	32·02	31
		Total of District ..	478 903	459,847	938,750	1,935	1,593	1,829	2,102	2,416	2,553	2,810	3,122	3,084	3,769	2,700	2,151	15,634	14,430	30,064	32·64	31·38	32·03	
32	DHARWAR.	Dharwar T. C. ...	14,062	13,074	27,136	78	40	61	49	37	53	56	51	47	74	79	79	358	337	695	25.46	25·78	25·61	32
33		Hubli ,, ...	19,263	18,698	37,961	65	90	104	68	107	111	126	100	169	217	201	92	748	702	1,450	38.83	37·54	38·19	33
34		Gadag-Bettigeri ,, ...	9,843	9,192	19,035	17	12	16	58	36	30	50	46	41	46	44	38	255	179	434	25·91	19·47	22·80	34
35		Ránibennur ,, ..	6,025	5,598	11,623	29	19	30	30	34	38	31	33	29	22	31	20	189	157	346	31·37	28·03	29·77	35
36		In the 14 Rural Circles	456,830	435,452	892,282	2,055	1,710	1,832	1,809	2,128	2,122	2,434	2,284	2,408	3,317	2,804	2,710	14,132	13,481	27,613	30·93	30·96	30·95	36
		Total of District...	506,023	482,014	988,037	2,244	1,871	2,043	2,014	2,342	2,354	2,697	2,514	2,694	3,676	3,159	2,930	15,682	14,856	30,538	30·95	30·82	30·91	
37	KLA'DGI.	Kaládgi T. C.	3,490	3,102	6,592	7	4	5	5	8	5	7	38	14	6	5	4	59	49	108	16·91	15·80	16·38	37
38		Kaládgi C. T.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	3	2	4	3	2	...	1	13	7	20	...	...	...	38
39		In the 8 Rural Circles	414,148	395,297	809,445	1,171	916	1,006	1,062	1,071	1,028	1,323	2,185	1,994	1,602	1,509	1,154	8,539	7,482	16,021	20·62	18·93	19·79	39
		Total of District...	417,638	398,399	816,037	1,179	920	1,011	1,067	1,083	1,036	1,332	2,227	2,011	1,610	1,514	1,159	8,611	7,538	16,149	20·62	18·92	19·79	
40	KANARA.	Karwar T. C.	7,079	6,184	13,263	28	15	14	12	17	13	12	14 15	18	16	16	13	92	96	188	13·00	15·52	14·17	40
41		Coompta ,, ...	5,819	5,113	10,932	22	11	7	8	11	10	14		33	35	23	16	111	94	205	19·08	18·38	18·75	41
42		In the 11 Rural Circles	193,519	180,692	374,211	1,126	803	873	728	745	805	871	1,080	982	1,005	891	1,036	5,712	5,233	10,945	29·52	28·96	29·25	42
		Total of District...	206,417	191,989	398,406	1,176	829	894	748	773	828	897	1,109	1,033	1,056	930	1,065	5,915	5,423	11,338	28·66	28·25	28·46	
43	RATNA'GIRI.	Vingorla T. C. ...	7,679	7,317	14,996	22	17	12	13	17	11	21	19	20	15	19	20	113	93	206	14·72	12·71	13·74	43
44		Ratnágiri ,, ...	5,335	5,279	10,614	28	11	11	15	14	4	8	11	26	11	19	11	81	88	169	15·98	16·67	15·92	44
45		In the 8 Rural Circles	478,102	515,424	993,526	1,200	1,088	1,057	1,248	1,098	948	1,139	1,455	1,300	1,222	1,144	1,171	7,092	6,978	14,070	14·83	13·54	14·16	45
		Total of District ..	491,116	528,020	1,019,136	1,250	1,116	1,080	1,276	1,129	963	1,168	1,485	1,346	1,248	1,182	1,202	7,286	7,159	14,445	14·84	13·56	14·18	

Annual Form No. II.—DEATHS *registered in the different* RURAL CIRCLES *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each Month of the Year* 1875.

1	2	3	4			6												6			7			8
No	District.	RURAL CIRCLE OR TOWN.	Enumerated Population by Census of 1872.			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			No.
			Males.	Females.	Total.													Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
46	COLA'BA.	Alibág T. C.	2,928	2,545	5,473	7	4	12	10	4	11	60	36	13	12	9	13	95	96	191	32·45	38·11	34·90	46
47		Máhád ,, ...	3,509	3,122	6,631	4	7	5	7	6	3	4	31	47	3	12	14	88	55	143	25·05	17·62	21·57	47
48		In the 6 Rural Circles...	171,610	166,691	338,301	353	267	281	353	317	283	609	1,052	702	288	290	321	2,743	2,373	5,116	15·98	14·24	15·12	48
		Total of District...	178,047	172,358	350,405	364	278	298	370	327	297	673	1,119	762	303	311	348	2,926	2,524	5,450	16·43	14·64	15·55	
49	BOMBAY CITY.	Bombay City	399,716	244,689	644,405	1,789	1,673	1,738	1,752	1,532	1,453	1,595	1,396	1,276	1,330	1,298	1,463	9,632	8,663	18,295	24·09	35·40	28·39	49
50	TANNA.	Tanna T.	8,054	6,245	14,299	112	21	11	19	29	182	37	22	17	15	12	25	263	239	502	32·65	38·27	35·17	50
51		Kalyán ,, ...	6,920	5,884	12,804	11	8	12	26	35	112	44	22	13	7	15	17	190	132	322	27·46	22·43	25·15	51
52		Panwel	5,683	5,153	10,836	19	21	18	16	12	184	46	10	11	8	11	18	198	176	374	34·84	34·15	34·51	52
53		In the 11 Rural Circles.	418,519	390,966	809,485	1,145	1,170	1,126	1,143	1,215	2,243	2,674	3,116	1,880	1,286	1,297	1,537	10,440	9,392	19,832	24·94	24·02	24·49	53
		Total of District...	439,176	408,248	847,424	1,287	1,220	1,167	1,204	1,291	2,721	2,801	3,170	1,921	1,316	1,335	1,597	11,091	9,939	21,030	25·25	24·34	24·93	
54	SURAT.	Surat T.	54,782	52,367	107,149	162	118	172	195	204	299	414	276	201	170	209	263	1,410	1,273	2,683	25·09	24·31	25·04	54
55		Bulsar ,, ...	5,808	5,507	11,315	30	19	21	22	15	17	26	23	40	35	20	30	141	157	298	24·28	28·51	26·33	55
56		In the 8 Rural Circles...	243,656	244,967	488,623	987	875	979	939	880	1,303	1,347	1,206	1,174	1,155	1,675	1,547	7,207	6,860	14,067	29·57	28·01	28·79	56
		Total of District...	304,246	302,841	607,087	1,179	1,012	1,172	1,156	1,099	1,619	1,787	1,505	1,415	1,360	1,904	1,840	8,758	8,290	17,048	28·78	27·37	28·41	
57	BROACH.	Broach T.	19,369	17,563	36,932	20	38	38	34	49	216	68	70	42	37	66	61	373	366	739	19·25	20·84	20·01	57
58		Jambusar ,, ...	7,885	7,039	14,924	8	6	11	6	18	14	13	35	27	33	23	9	123	80	203	15·60	11·36	13·60	58
59		In the 6 Rural Circles...	155,257	143,209	298,466	593	544	638	648	547	1,091	829	665	647	735	909	744	4,610	3,980	8,590	29·70	27·78	28.79	59
		Total of District...	182,511	167,811	350,322	621	588	687	688	614	1,321	910	770	716	805	998	814	5,106	4,426	9,532	27·98	26·37	27·27	
60	KAIRA.	Kaira T.	6,374	6,307	12,681	18	20	22	23	45	42	12	18	13	27	51	51	192	150	342	30·12	23·78	26·97	60
61		Nariád ,, ...	12,527	12,024	24,551	13	28	52	140	272	71	41	54	39	38	48	50	436	410	846	35·60	34·09	34·46	61
62		Borsad ,, ...	6,522	5,692	12,214	9	8	16	26	26	21	19	32	32	28	17	11	148	97	245	22·70	17·04	20·06	62
63		Kapadwanj ,, ...	6,739	7,243	13,982	34	38	30	29	59	55	16	20	37	38	35	20	213	198	411	31·53	27·34	29·30	63
64		In the 7 Rural Circles...	386,980	332,325	719,305	1,202	1,069	1,365	1,446	2,096	2,556	1,662	1,350	1,507	1,488	1,535	1,260	10,453	8,083	18,536	27·01	24·32	25·77	64
		Total of District...	419,142	363,591	782,733	1,276	1,163	1,485	1,664	2,498	2,745	1,750	1,474	1,628	1,619	1,686	1,392	11,442	8,938	20,380	27·29	24·59	26·04	
65	PANCH MA'HA'LS.	Godhra T.	5,459	5,182	10,641	27	12	16	10	115	89	19	35	26	12	31	20	223	189	412	40·85	36·47	38.77	65
66		Dohad ,, ...	5,963	5,509	11,472	5	8	10	7	26	22	6	19	9	5	11	18	95	51	146	15·93	9·26	12·72	66
67		In the 5 Rural Circles...	114,882	103,748	218,630	189	199	182	288	346	802	326	229	278	230	449	389	2,053	1,854	3,907	17·90	17·87	17·87	67
		Total of District...	126,304	114,439	240,743	221	219	208	305	487	913	351	283	31[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	465	18·77	18·29	18·55	

68	AHEMDABAD.	Ahmedabad T. C. ...	58,477	58,396	116,873	458	402	597	562	670	546	341	856	567	570	540	495	3,324	3,280	6,604	56·84	56·19	56·56	68
69		Gogo ,, ...	4,853	4,718	9,571	6	14	6	13	18	18	26	15	19	14	9	12	95	75	170	19·58	15·90	17·76	69
70		Viramgám ,, ...	10,195	9,466	19,661	38	19	29	25	12	13	20	34	44	40	41	53	191	177	368	18·73	18·70	18·72	70
71		Dholka ,, ...	10,263	10,591	20,854	27	18	22	26	34	37	14	40	44	26	50	41	224	155	379	21·83	14·64	18·18	71
72		Ahmedabad C. T. ...	1,001	882	1,883	10	7	5	9	17	11	5	7	3	8	5	8	53	42	95	52·95	47·62	50·45	72
73		In the 7 Rural Circles...	353,970	306,825	660,795	1,300	1,183	1,119	906	1,128	1,548	998	1,113	1,069	1,008	1,322	925	7,524	6,095	13,619	21·26	19·86	20·61	73
		Total of District...	438,759	390,878	829,637	1,839	1,643	1,778	1,541	1,879	2,173	1,404	2,065	1,746	1,666	1,967	1,534	11,411	9,824	21,235	26·01	25·13	25·60	
74	KURRACHEE.	Kurrachee T. C. ...	32,492	21,034	53,526	53	67	67	69	64	60	51	72	93	50	74	91	440	371	811	13·54	17·64	15·15	74
75		In the 13 Rural Circles...	207,654	162,315	369,969	490	405	321	256	232	239	209	256	233	306	442	568	2,369	1,588	3,957	11·49	9·78	10·70	75
		Total of District...	240,146	183,349	423,495	543	472	388	325	296	299	260	328	326	356	516	659	2,809	1,959	4,768	11·70	10·68	11·26	
76	HYDERABAD.	Hyderabad T. C. ...	18,870	16,402	35,272	212	162	140	86	79	76	65	115	106	110	146	153	822	628	1,450	43·56	38·29	41·11	76
77		In the 13 Rural Circles...	378,930	307,745	686,675	563	583	459	321	254	296	293	286	326	306	451	592	2,938	1,792	4,730	7·75	5·82	6·89	77
		Total of District...	397,800	324,147	721,947	775	745	599	407	333	372	358	401	432	416	597	745	3,760	2,420	6,180	9·45	7·50	8·56	
78	THAR AND PA'RKAR.	Umarkot T. C. ...	2,329	1,670	3,999	7	9	12	17	6	7	2	2	7	3	8	9	57	32	89	24·47	19·16	22·25	78
79		In the 7 Rural Circles...	100,942	75,820	176,762	137	167	121	122	80	82	85	68	60	35	45	55	637	420	1,057	6·31	5·54	5·98	79
		Total of District...	103,271	77,490	180,761	144	176	133	139	86	89	87	70	67	38	53	64	694	452	1,146	6·72	5·83	6·34	
80	SHIKA'RPUR.	Shikárpur T. C. ..	19,254	18,853	38,107	101	68	61	46	47	47	50	37	50	61	85	81	404	330	734	20·98	17·50	19·20	80
81		Sukkur ,, ...	8,294	5,024	13,318	31	26	13	17	14	18	27	22	17	30	64	30	192	117	309	23·15	23·29	23·20	81
82		Lárkána ,, ...	5,819	4,824	10,643	9	6	8	8	14	10	6	9	11	12	16	14	64	59	123	11·00	12·23	11·56	82
83		In the 17 Rural Circles .	391,161	322,998	714,159	671	628	446	394	383	341	301	294	361	542	821	739	3,532	2,389	5,921	9·03	7·60	8·29	83
		Total of District...	424,528	351,699	776,227	812	728	528	465	458	416	384	362	439	645	986	864	4,192	2,895	7,087	9·87	8·23	9·13	
84	UPPER SIND FRONTIER.	Jacobabad T. C. & C. T.	3,009	2,196	5,205	19	12	17	11	10	6	6	5	9	11	24	28	93	65	158	30·91	29·60	30·35	84
85		In the 3 Rural Circles...	47,454	37,326	84,780	85	33	58	35	31	47	28	25	26	52	51	82	305	248	553	6·43	6·64	6·52	85
		Total of District...	50,463	39,522	89,985	104	45	75	46	41	53	34	30	35	63	75	110	398	313	711	7·89	7·92	7·90	

ABSTRACT OF No. II.

SUMMARY *of* DEATHS *in the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the Year* 1875.

	Total Number of	Total Population of 1872.			Total Deaths in 1875.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 in 1875.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 in previous 5 years.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Rural Circles	223	7,433,429	6,904,443	14,337,872	180,172	158,636	338,808	24·24	22·98	23·63	This information is not obtainable for the different circles. For the whole Presidency it was 17·97.		
Towns do.	35	1,025,944	820,178	1,846,122	18,925	16,835	35,760	18·44	20·52	19·37			
Cantonment Circles	7	23,015	21,765	44,780	615	535	1,150	26·72	24·58	25·68			
For the Presidency	285	8,482,338	7,746,386	16,228,774	199,712	176,006	375,718	23·54	22·72	23·15			

Annual Form No. III.—DEATHS *registered from* DIFFERENT CAUSES *in the* RURAL CIRCLES *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *for the Year* 1875.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9												10			11			12								13
																		Injuries.																										
																		Suicide.			Wounding.			Accident.			Snake-bite or killed by Wild Beasts.*									Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.							
No.	District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.	Enumerated Population by Census of 1872.			Cholera.			Small-pox.			Fevers.			Bowel Complaints.															All other Causes.			Total Deaths from all Causes.									From all Causes.			No.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	KHANDESH.	Dhulia T. ...	6,407	6,082	12,489	85	46	131	...	...	...	35	42	77	11	20	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	36	69	164	144	308	10·49	...	6·16	2·49	...	25·60	23·68	24·66	1
2		Nandurbár ,, ...	3,465	3,740	7,205	10	9	19	...	...	...	52	37	89	27	21	48	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	91	69	160	2·64	...	12·35	6·66	0·56	26·26	18·45	22·21	2
3		Chopra ,, ...	6,953	6,746	13,699	46	28	74	...	...	...	95	59	154	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	145	88	233	5·40	...	11·24	0·07	0·29	20·85	13·04	17·01	3
4		Nasirabad ,, ...	5,245	4,696	9,941	60	38	98	1	...	1	130	125	255	8	9	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	6	...	6	208	173	381	9·86	0·10	25·65	1·71	1·01	39·66	36·84	38·33	4
5		In the 22 Rural Circles	508,540	476,768	985,308	3114	2788	5902	9	12	21	9716	8666	18382	2201	1629	3830	18	15	33	8	6	14	50	56	106	81	80	161	824	696	1520	16021	13948	29969	5·99	0·02	18·66	3·89	0·32	31·50	30·21	30·42	5
		Total of District...	530,610	498,032	1028,642	3315	2909	6224	10	12	22	10028	8929	18957	2248	1679	3927	19	16	35	9	6	15	54	57	111	83	82	165	863	732	1595	16629	14422	31051	6·05	0·02	18·43	3·82	0·32	31·34	28·96	30·19	

* By Wild beasts ...	1	...	1
,, Snake-bite ...	26	14	40
,, Other causes ...	56	68	124
	83	82	165

6	NASIK.	Násik T. ...	11,771	10,665	22,436	88	80	168	...	1	1	152	205	357	30	16	46	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	3	3	4	7	309	259	568	584	567	1,151	7·49	0·04	15·91	2·05	0·49	49·61	53·16	51·30	6
7		Yeola ,, ...	8,991	[8,470	17,461	82	80	162	2	2	4	114	89	203	14	18	32	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	...	4	133	183	316	350	374	724	9·28	0·23	11·63	1·85	0·40	38·93	44·16	41·46	7
8		Deoláli C.T. ...	546	348	894	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	6	4	1	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	11	5	16	1·12	...	6·71	5·60	2·24	20·15	14·37	17·90	8
9		Málegaon ,, ...	2,021	2,219	4,240	5	5	10	...	...	...	41	41	82	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	67	83	150	118	132	250	2·36	...	19·33	1·65	0·24	58·39	59·49	58·96	9
10		In the 12 Rural Circles	353,522	335,833	689,355	1289	1182	2471	11	23	34	5500	5019	10519	949	677	1626	6	7	13	5	2	7	33	37	70	59	19	78	1021	910	1931	8,873	7,876	16749	3·58	0·05	15 26	2·36	0·26	25·10	23·45	24·30	10
		Total of District...	376,851	357,535	734,386	1465	1347	2812	13	26	39	5810	5357	11167	1001	715	1716	7	8	15	5	3	8	37	39	76	67	23	90	1531	1436	2967	9,936	8,954	18890	3·83	0·05	15 21	2·34	0·26	26·37	25·04	25·72	

* By Wild beasts ...	3	7	10
,, Snake-bite ...	22	10	32
,, Other causes ...	42	6	48
	67	23	90

11	AHMEDNAGAR.	Ahmednagar T ...	16,619	16,222	32,841	62	47	109	...	...	...	300	189	489	39	10	49	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	298	249	547	702	497	1199	3·32	...	14·89	1·49	0·15	42·24	30·64	36·51	11
12		Sangamner ,, ...	5,181	4,797	9,978	34	34	68	...	...	...	139	112	251	21	21	42	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	46	40	86	242	208	450	6·82	...	25·16	4·21	0·30	46·71	43·36	45·10	12
13		Ahmednagar C. T.	2,009	1,974	3,983	3	1	4	...	...	...	15	20	35	3	2	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	14	22	30	37	67	1·00	...	8·78	1·26	0·25	14·93	18·74	16·82	13
14		In the 11 Rural Circles	371,527	355,609	727,136	2492	2260	4752	21	19	40	6402	5786	12188	1454	1091	2545	11	19	30	8	8	16	38	33	71	26	14	40	1234	1158	2392	11686	10388	22074	6·54	0·06	16·76	3·50	0·22	31·45	29·21	30·36	14
		Total of District...	395,336	378,602	773,938	2591	2342	4933	21	19	40	6856	6107	12963	1517	1124	2641	12	21	33	9	8	17	39	34	73	29	14	43	1586	1461	3047	12660	11130	23790	6·37	00·5	16·75	3·41	0·21	32·02	29·40	30·73	

* By Wild Beasts ...	...	...	...
,, Snake-bite ...	8	...	8
,, Other causes ...	21	14	35
	29	14	43

15	POONA.	Poona City T ..	47,333	43,103	90,436	112	85	197	61	52	113	641	574	1,215	68	44	112	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	6	11	14	8	22	409	378	787	1,310	1,148	2,458	2·18	1·25	13·43	1·24	0·37	27·67	26·63	27·18	15
16		Junnar ,, ...	5,138	5,160	10,298	14	6	20	...	...	...	21	24	45	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	32	34	66	69	66	135	1·94	..	4·37	0·19	0·19	13·43	12·79	13·11	16
17		Poona and Kirkee C. T.	14,802	13,648	28,450	10	5	15	5	6	11	122	107	229	94	85	179	1	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	11	2	13	28	35	63	273	241	514	0·53	0·38	8·05	6·29	0·60	18·44	17·66	18·06	17
18		In the 8 Rural Circles	399,484	378,567	778,051	2308	2106	4414	32	30	62	5494	5035	10529	878	695	1573	6	4	10	13	10	25	45	67	112	48	20	68	1078	949	2027	9,904	8,916	18820	5·67	0·08	13·53	2·02	0·28	24·79	23·55	24·19	18
		Total of District...	466,757	440,478	907,235	2444	2202	4646	98	88	186	6278	5740	12018	1041	825	1866	7	4	11	16	12	28	52	73	125	73	31	104	1547	1396	2943	11556	10371	21927	5·12	0·20	13·25	2·06	0·29	24·76	23·54	24·17	

* By Wild Beasts ...	3	1	4
,, Snake-bite ...	13	14	27
,, Other causes ..	57	16	73
	73	31	104

19	SATARA.	Satara T ...	12,718	11,766	24,484	30	27	57	..	...	...	121	146	267	49	30	79	...	4	4	...	...	...	1	4	5	4	...	4	163	167	330	368	378	746	2·33	...	10·90	3·23	0·53	28·93	32·12	30·47	19
20		Kurar ,, ...	5,742	5,668	11,410	26	20	46	...	...	..	53	38	91	21	25	46	...	...	...	1	..	1	3	1	4	3	1	4	35	32	67	142	117	259	4·03	...	7·98	4·03	0·79	24·73	20·64	22·70	20
21		Wai ,, ...	5,436	5,626	11,062	48	39	87	...	...	...	96	68	164	8	1	9	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	...	1	54	45	99	208	157	365	7·86	...	14·83	0·81	0·54	38·26	27·91	33·03	21
22		In the 12 Rural Circles	515,460	498,586	1,014,046	1825	1651	3476	8	12	20	6987	6522	13509	1072	1023	2095	32	26	58	4	4	8	106	104	210	53	36	89	1201	1097	2298	11288	10475	21763	3·43	0·02	13·32	2·07	0·36	21·90	21·01	21·46	22
		Total of District...	539,356	521,646	1,061,002	1929	1737	3666	8	12	20	7257	6774	14031	1150	1079	2229	32	31	63	5	4	9	111	112	223	61	37	98	1453	1341	2794	12006	11127	23133	3·46	0·02	13·22	2·10	0·37	22·26	21·33	21·80	

* By Wild Beasts	...	1	1
,, Snake-bite	24	23	47
,, Other causes	37	13	50
	61	37	98

Annual Form No. III.—DEATHS *registered from* DIFFERENT CAUSES *in the* RURAL CIRCLES *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *for the Year* 1875.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9												10			11			12								13
																		Injuries.																		Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.								
																		Suicide			Wounding.			Accident.			Snake-bite or killed by Wild Beasts, and other causes.																	
No.	District.	Rural Circle or Town.	Enumerated Population by Census of 1872.			Cholera.			Small-pox.			Fevers.			Bowel Complaints.															All other Causes.			Total Deaths from all Causes.												No.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	From all Causes. Males.	From all Causes. Females.	From all Causes. Total.	
23	SHOLAPUR.	Sholápur T...	27,986	25,417	53,403	73	64	137	1	2	3	307	303	610	95	89	184	1	2	3	...	1	1	...	3	3	1	9	10	204	221	425	682	694	1376	2·56	0·06	11·42	3·45	0·32	24·37	27·30	25·77	23
24		Bársi ,, ...	9,662	8,898	18,560	64	50	114	...	...	...	91	85	176	13	10	23	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	1	1	150	143	293	319	293	612	6·14	...	9·48	1·24	0·32	33·01	32·92	32·96	24
25		Pandharpur ,, ...	8,032	8,243	16,275	167	107	274	...	...	...	96	89	185	82	78	160	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	47	51	98	394	327	721	16·84	..	11·37	9·83	0·25	49·05	39·67	44·30	25
26		In the 7 Rural Circles	323,592	30,6204	629,796	1721	1290	3011	8	8	16	4171	3579	7750	545	453	998	7	8	15	5	1	6	35	55	90	15	11	26	1305	1140	2445	7812	6545	14357	4·78	0·03	12·31	1·58	0·22	24·14	21·37	22·79	26
		Total of District...	369,272	348,762	718,034	2025	1511	3536	9	10	19	4665	4056	8721	735	630	1365	9	13	22	5	2	7	37	60	97	16	22	38	1706	1555	3261	9207	7859	17066	4·92	0·03	12·15	1·90	0·23	24·93	22·53	23·76	
																											By Wild Beasts ...																	
																											,, Snake-bite ...	7	3	10														
																											,, Other causes ...	9	19	28														
																												16	22	38														
27	BELGAUM.	Belgaum T. C...	14,133	12,834	26,947	11	6	17	47	55	102	101	89	190	68	50	118	7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	229	246	475	465	448	913	0·63	3·79	7·05	4·38	0·41	32·95	34·91	33·38	27
28		Gokák ,, ...	6,351	6,261	12,612	44	40	84	4	3	7	86	67	153	17	16	33	...	1	1	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	58	45	103	209	173	382	6·66	0·56	12·13	2·62	0·16	32·91	27·63	30·29	28
29		Athni ,, ...	5,837	5,751	11,588	1	..	1	4	6	10	54	44	98	12	12	24	3	3	6	1	1	2	3	2	5	1	1	2	94	92	186	173	161	334	0·09	0·86	8·46	2·07	1·29	29·64	28·00	28·82	29
30		Belgaum C. T. ...	2,636	2,694	5,330	1	..	1	2	1	3	37	29	66	12	3	15	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	62	35	97	117	71	188	0·19	0·56	12·38	2·81	1·13	44·38	26·35	35·27	30
31		In the 7 Rural Circles	449,966	432,307	882,273	1459	1174	2633	288	283	571	7280	6985	14265	1485	1183	2668	29	48	77	23	12	35	46	57	103	58	15	73	4002	3820	7822	14670	13577	28247	2·98	0·65	16·17	3·02	0·33	32·60	31·41	32·02	31
		Total of District...	478,903	459,847	938,750	1516	1220	2736	345	348	693	7558	7214	14772	1594	1264	2858	42	54	96	24	13	37	49	62	111	61	17	78	4445	4238	8683	15634	14430	30064	2·91	0·74	15·95	3·04	0·34	32·64	31·38	32·03	
																											By Wild Beasts ...	1	...	1														
																											,, Snake-bite ...	19	7	26														
																											,, Other causes ...	41	10	51														
																												61	17	78														

32	DHARWAR.	Dharwar T.C.	14,062	13,074	27,136	32	23	55	...	2	2	186	183	369	27	17	44	1	3	4	...	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	108	105	213	358	337	695	2·03	0·07	13·60	1·62	0·44	25·46	25·78	25·61	32
33		Hubli ,,	19,263	18,698	37,961	140	109	249	...	...	...	397	383	780	64	55	119	4	4	8	1	..	1	4	3	7	1	...	1	137	148	285	748	702	1450	6·56	...	20·55	3·13	0·45	38·83	37·54	38·19	33
34		Gadak-Betigeri ,,	9,843	9,192	19,035	1	1	2	...	...	...	158	106	264	84	63	147	1	3	4	...	...	...	4	1	5	1	1	2	6	4	10	255	179	434	0·11	...	13·87	7·72	0·58	25 91	19·47	22·80	34
35		Ránibennur ,,	6,025	5,598	11,623	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	99	227	20	9	29	2	1	3	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	36	47	83	189	157	346	..	...	19·53	2·50	0·60	31·37	28·03	29·77	35
36		In the 14 Rural Circles	456,830	435,452	892,282	1105	877	1982	119	117	236	8088	8090	16178	2305	2042	4347	34	48	82	16	11	27	62	54	116	49	29	78	2354	2213	4567	14132	13481	27613	2·22	0·26	18·13	4·87	0·34	30·93	30·96	30·95	36
		Total of District...	506,023	482,014	988,037	1278	1010	2288	119	119	238	8957	8861	17818	2500	2186	4686	42	59	101	17	13	30	75	60	135	53	31	84	2641	2517	5158	15682	14856	30538	2·32	0·24	18·03	4·74	0·35	30·95	30·82	30·91	

By Wild Beasts ..	4	...	4
,, Snake-bite ...	23	11	34
,, Other causes ...	26	20	46
	53	31	84

37	KALADGI.	Kaládgi T.C...	3,940	3,102	6,592	20	16	36	...	...	...	15	14	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	22	18	40	59	49	108	5·46	...	4·40	...	0·46	16·91	15·80	16·38	37
38		Kaládgi C.T...	...	...	.....	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	8	3	11	13	7	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
39		In the 8 Rural Circles	414,148	395,297	809,445	761	562	1323	129	124	253	4998	4436	9,434	548	433	981	31	41	72	14	8	22	55	50	105	32	32	64	1971	1796	3767	8,539	7,482	16021	1·63	0·31	11·65	1·21	0·32	20·62	18·93	19·79	39
		Total of District...	417,638	398,399	816,037	784	581	1365	129	124	253	5013	1450	9,463	550	433	983	31	41	72	14	9	23	57	51	108	32	32	64	2001	1817	3818	8,611	7,538	16149	1·67	0·31	11·59	1·20	0·32	20·62	18·92	19·79	

By Wild Beasts ...	1	...	1
,, Snake-bite ...	12	11	23
,, Other causes ...	19	21	40
	32	32	64

40	KARWAR.	Karwar T.C...	7,079	6,184	13,263	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	47	91	...	3	3	1	1	2	...	...	...	3	6	9	...	...	...	44	39	83	92	96	188	...	...	6·90	0·23	0·83	13·00	15·52	14·17	40
41		Coompta T.C...	5,819	5,153	10,932	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	35	66	27	22	49	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	48	37	85	111	94	205	...	...	6·04	4·48	0·46	19 08	18·38	18·75	41
42		In the 11 Rural Circles	193,519	180,692	374,211	18	29	47	70	67	137	3121	2987	6108	697	505	1202	11	20	31	4	...	4	57	37	94	53	23	76	1681	1565	3246	5,712	5,233	10945	0·13	0·35	6·32	3·20	0·55	29·52	28·96	29·25	42
		Total of District ...	206,417	191,989	398,406	18	29	47	70	67	137	3196	3069	6265	724	530	1254	15	21	36	4	...	4	62	43	105	53	23	76	1773	1641	3414	5,915	5,423	11338	0·12	0·35	15·73	3·14	0·56	28·66	28·25	28·46	

By Wild Beasts ...	3	...	3
,, Snake-bite ...	10	13	23
,, Other causes ...	40	10	50
	53	23	76

Annual Form No. III.—DEATHS *registered from* DIFFERENT CAUSES *in the* RURAL CIRCLES *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *for the Year* 1875.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9												10			11			12								13
No.	District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.	Enumerated Population by Census of 1872.			Cholera.			Small-pox.			Fevers.			Bowel Complaints.			Injuries. Suicide.			Wounding.			Accident.			Snake-bite or killed by Wild Beasts, or by other causes.			All other Causes.			Total Deaths from all Causes.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.								No.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	From all Causes. Males.	Females.	Total.	
43	RATNAGIRI.	Vingorla T. C. ...	7,679	7,317	14,996	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	27	54	59	52	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	1	5	22	13	35	113	93	206	...	...	3·60	7·40	0·40	14·72	12·71	13·74	43
44		Ratnágiri ,, ...	5,335	5,279	10,614	9	19	28	1	7	8			42	6	1	7	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	4	3	7	39	32	71	81	88	169	2·64	0·75	3·96	0·66	0·11	15·98	16·67	15·92	44
45		In the 8 Rural Circles ...	478,102	515,424	993,526	378	494	872	45	50	95	3290	3241	6,531	819	592	1411	13	11	24	2	2	4	55	55	110	154	76	230	2336	2457	4793	7,092	6,978	14070	0·88	0·10	6·58	1·42	0·37	14·83	13·54	14·16	45
		Total of District...	491,116	528,020	1,019,136	387	513	900	46	57	103	3338	3289	6,627	884	645	1529	14	13	27	2	2	4	56	58	114	162	80	242	2397	2502	4899	7,286	7,159	14445	0·88	0·10	6·51	1·50	0·38	14·84	13·56	14·18	
		By Wild Beasts ...																									...	...	...															
		,, Snake-bite ...																									88	56	144															
		,, Other causes...																									74	24	98															
																											162	80	242															
46	COLABA.	Alibág T. C. ...	2,928	2,545	5,473	39	54	93	1	2	3	36	28	64	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	27	95	96	191	16·99	0·65	11·69	0·37	0·37	32·45	38·11	34·90	46
47		Máhád ,, ...	3,509	3,122	6,631	36	26	62	...	...	...	40	19	59	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	19	88	55	143	9·35	...	8·88	0·45	...	25·05	17·62	21·57	47
48		In the 6 Rural Circles	171,610	166,691	338,301	637	661	1298	28	42	70	1453	1183	2,636	113	75	188	3	5	8	...	...	...	30	33	63	38	17	55	441	357	798	2,743	23,73	5,116	3·84	0·21	7·79	0·56	0·37	15·98	14·24	15·12	48
		Total of District...	178,047	172,358	350,405	712	741	1453	29	44	73	1529	1230	2,759	117	76	193	4	5	9	1	..	1	30	33	63	38	17	55	466	378	844	2,926	2,524	5,450	4·15	0·21	7·87	0·55	0·36	16·43	14·64	15·55	
		By Wild Beasts ...																									2	...	2															
		,, Snake-bite ..																									14	12	26															
		,, Other causes...																									22	5	27															
																											38	17	55															

49	BOMBAY CITY.	Bombay City. ...	399,716	244,689	644,405	487	347	834	119	127	246	2755	2395	5,150	1227	1001	2228	42	22	64	9	1	10	46	17	63	97	26	123	4850	4727	9577	9,632	8,663	18295	1·29	0·38	8·00	3·46	0·44	24·09	35·40	28·39	49
																											By Snake bite ...	6	2	8														
																											,, Wild beasts ...	...	...	...														
																											,, Other causes ...	91	24	115														
																												97	26	123														
50	TANNA.	Tanna T. ...	8,054	6,245	14,299	100	73	173	3	6	9	105	110	215	9	13	22	1	3	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	41	34	75	263	239	502	12·10	0·63	15·04	1·54	0·56	32·15	38·27	35·17	50
51		Kalyan ,, ...	6,920	5,884	12,804	85	73	158	...	...	...	89	52	141	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	2	1	...	1	11	6	17	190	132	322	12·34	...	11·01	0.08	0·39	27·46	22·43	25·15	51
52		Panwel ,, ...	5,683	5,153	10,836	102	108	210	1	5	6	68	47	115	16	9	25	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	2	8	5	13	198	176	374	19 38	0·56	10·61	2.31	0·46	34·84	34·15	34·51	52
53		In the 11 Rural Circles.	4,18,519	390,966	809,485	2743	2685	5428	122	149	271	5940	5267	11207	234	180	414	26	14	40	17	12	29	110	69	179	120	44	164	1128	972	2100	10440	9392	19832	6·75	0·33	13·84	0.51	0·51	24·94	24·02	24·49	53
		Total of District...	4,39,176	408,248	847,424	3030	2939	5969	126	160	286	6202	5476	11678	260	202	462	28	18	46	17	13	30	118	69	187	122	45	167	1188	1017	2205	11091	9939	21030	7·42	0·34	13·78	0·54	0·58	25·25	24·34	24·93	
																											By Snake bite ..	78	30	108														
																											,, Wild Beasts ...	9	8	17														
																											,, Other causes ...	35	7	42														
																												122	45	167														
54	SURAT.	Surat T.... ...	54,782	52,367	1,07,149	77	59	136	46	43	89	846	847	1693	5	...	5	4	2	6	...	...	...	6	4	10	8	3	11	418	315	733	1410	1,273	2683	1·27	0·83	13·93	0·05	0·25	25·09	24·31	25·04	54
55		Bulsar ,, ...	5,808	5,507	11,315	12	14	26	8	5	13	57	81	138	58	54	112	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	2	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	141	157	298	2·29	1·15	11·75	9·90	0·79	24·28	28·51	26·33	55
56		In the 8 Rural Circles	243,656	244,967	4,88,623	394	409	803	75	73	148	4986	4861	9847	807	649	1456	7	12	19	5	2	7	51	56	107	66	33	99	816	765	1581	7,207	6,860	14067	1·64	0·33	20·15	2·98	0·47	29·57	28·01	28·79	56
		Total of District...	304,246	302,841	6,07,087	483	482	965	129	121	250	5889	5789	11678	870	703	1573	11	15	26	5	2	7	59	62	121	78	36	114	1234	1080	2314	8,758	8,290	17048	1·59	0·41	19·23	2·59	0·46	28·78	27·37	28·41	
																											By Snake bite ...	28	17	45														
																											,, Wild Beasts ..	8	1	9														
																											,, Other causes ...	42	18	60														
																												78	36	114														

Annual Form No. III.—DEATHS *registered from* DIFFERENT CAUSES *in the* RURAL CIRCLES *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *for the Year* 1875.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9												10			11			12								13
																		Injuries.																		Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.								
																		Suicide			Wounding.			Accident.			Snake-bite or killed by Wild Beasts, or by other causes.																	
No.	District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.	Enumerated Population by Census of 1872.			Cholera.			Small-pox.			Fevers.			Bowel Complaints.															All other Causes.			Total Deaths from all Causes.			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	From all Causes.			No.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.						Males.	Females.	Total.	
47	BROACH.	Broach T. ...	19,369	17,563	36,932	96	96	192	...	...	...	264	256	520	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	9	10	19	2	4	6	373	366	739	5·19	...	14·08	...	0·06	19·25	20·84	20·01	57
48		Jambusar ,,	7,885	7,039	14,924	2	...	2	2		4	96	64	160	10	4	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	4	8	7	6	13	123	80	203	0·13	0·27	10·72	0·94	0·67	15·60	11·36	13·60	58
49		In the 6 Rural Circles	155,257	143,209	298,466	357	311	668	9	2 4	13	3644	3085	6,729	264	217	481	6	7	13	10	10	20	8	8	16	33	22	55	279	316	595	4,610	3,980	8,590	2·23	0·04	22·54	1·61	0·35	29·70	27·78	28·79	59
		Total of District...	182,511	167,811	350,322	455	407	862	11	6	17	4004	3405	7,409	274	221	495	6	7	13	12	10	22	10	8	18	46	36	82	288	326	614	5,106	4,426	9,532	2·46	0·05	21·15	1·41	0·38	27·98	26·37	27·27	

By Snake-bite ...	11	15	26
,, Wild beasts ...	...	2	2
,, Other causes ...	35	19	54
	46	36	82

60	KAIRA.	Kaira T. ..	6,374	6,307	12,681	13	11	24	2	2	4	141	124	265	11	7	18	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	22	5	27	192	150	342	1·90	0·31	20·90	1·42	0·31	30·12	23·78	26·97	60
61		Nariád ,, ...	12,527	12,024	24,551	147	142	289	15	13	28	168	143	311	99	103	202	...	1	1	3	3	6	...	...	...	2	4	6	2	1	3	436	410	846	11·77	1·14	12·67	8·23	0·53	35·60	34·09	34·46	61
62		Borsad ,, ...	6,522	5,692	12,214	10	16	26	10	5	15	121	74	195	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	148	97	245	2·13	1·23	15·96	0·57	...	22·70	17·04	20·06	62
63		Kapadwanj ,, ...	6,739	7,243	13,982	32	19	51	1	3	4	149	148	297	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	30	24	54	213	198	411	3·64	0·29	21·24	...	0·36	31·53	27·34	29·30	63
64		In the 7 Rural Circles	386,980	332,325	719,305	1050	664	1714	283	266	549	7269	5792	13061	1065	772	1837	19	28	47	21	20	41	28	25	53	78	56	134	640	460	1100	10453	8,083	18536	2·38	0·76	18·16	2·55	0·38	27·01	24·32	25·77	64
		Total of District...	419,142	363,591	782,733	1252	852	2104	311	289	600	7848	6281	14129	1182	882	2064	21	31	52	24	25	49	28	25	53	82	61	143	694	492	1186	11442	8,938	20380	2·69	0·77	18·05	2·64	0·38	27·29	24·59	26·04	

By Snake-bite ...	37	36	73
,, Wild beasts ...	...	3	3
,, Other causes ...	45	22	67
	82	61	143

65	PANCH MAHALS.	Godhra T. ...	5,459	5,182	10,641	72	81	153	...	...	...	142	101	243	3	3	6	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	...	...	223	189	412	14·38	...	22·83	0·56	0·94	40·85	36·47	38·77	65
66		Dohad ,, ...	5,963	5,509	11,472	23	10	33	...	...	...	68	40	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	1	1	95	51	146	2·87	...	9·41	...	0·35	15·93	9·26	12·72	66
67		In the 5 Rural Circles	114,882	103,748	218,630	489	414	903	4	9	13	1451	1291	2742	51	68	119	5	8	13	3	5	8	10	9	19	34	29	63	6	21	27	2053	1854	3907	4·13	0·06	12·54	0·54	0·47	17·90	17·87	17·87	67
		Total of District ...	126,304	114,439	240,743	584	505	1089	4	9	13	1661	1432	3093	54	71	125	5	8	13	6	6	12	12	9	21	39	32	71	6	22	28	2371	2094	4465	4·52	0·05	12·84	0·52	0·48	18·77	18·29	18·55	

By Snake-bite ...	20	22	42
,, Wild beasts ...	1	2	3
,, Other causes ...	18	8	26
	39	32	71

68	AHMEDABAD.	Ahmedabad T. C.	58,477	58,396	116,873	142	115	257	10	6	16	1765	1849	3614	81	73	154	4	4	8	1	3	4	...	2	2	8	6	14	1313	1222	2535	3324	3280	6604	2·20	0·14	30·92	1·32	0·24	56·84	56·19	56·56	68
69		Gogo... ,,	4,853	4,718	9,571	1	...	1	1	2	3	72	43	115	5	7	12	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	3	1	...	1	12	24	34	95	75	170	0·10	0·30	12·02	1·25	0·52	19·58	15·90	17·76	69
70		Viramgám ,,	10,195	9,466	19,661	1	1	2	...	...	...	181	157	338	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	3	6	14	20	191	177	368	0·10	...	17·19	0·20	0·20	18·73	18·70	18·72	70
71		Dholka ,,	10,263	10,591	20,854	19	10	29	7	1	8	133	99	232	6	4	10	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	3	5	1	1	2	55	36	91	224	155	379	1·39	0·38	11·13	0·48	0·43	21·83	14·64	18·18	71
72		Ahmedabad C. T.	1,001	882	1,883	4	...	4	...	...	...	16	13	29	11	13	24	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	19	15	34	53	42	95	2·12	...	15·40	12·75	2·12	52·95	47·62	50·45	72
73		In the 7 Rural Circles.	353,970	306,825	660,795	445	340	785	66	84	150	5504	4354	9858	488	366	854	7	14	21	18	3	21	49	43	92	56	66	122	891	825	1716	7524	6095	13619	1·19	0·23	14·92	1·29	0·39	21·26	19·86	20·61	73
		Total of District ...	438,759	390,878	829,637	612	466	1078	84	93	177	7671	6515	14186	594	464	1058	13	19	32	20	7	27	54	49	103	67	77	144	2296	2134	4430	11411	9824	21235	1·30	0·21	17·10	1·28	0·37	26·01	25·13	25·60	

By Wild Beasts	1	2	3
,, Snake-bite	33	47	80
,, Other causes	33	28	61
	67	77	144

74	KURRACHEE.	Kurrachee T. C. ...	32,492	21,034	53,526	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	193	428	12	7	19	3	...	3	1	1	2	22	28	50	...	...	...	167	142	309	440	371	811	...	...	8·00	0·35	1·03	13·54	17·64	15·15	74
75		In the 13 Rural Circles ...	207,654	162,315	369,969	29	13	42	3	2	5	1862	1269	3131	18	10	28	5	3	8	7	6	13	57	27	84	94	46	140	294	212	506	2369	1588	3957	0·11	0·01	8·46	0·08	0·66	11·49	9·78	10·70	75
		Total of District ...	240,146	183,349	423,495	29	13	42	3	2	5	2097	1462	3559	30	17	47	8	3	11	8	7	15	79	55	134	94	46	140	461	354	815	2809	1959	4768	0·10	0·01	8·40	0·11	0·71	11·70	10·68	11·26	

By Wild Beasts	6	2	8
,, Snake-bite	57	21	78
,, Other causes	31	23	54
	94	46	140

Annual Form No. III.—DEATHS *registered from different causes in the* RURAL CIRCLES *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *for the Year* 1875.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9												10			11			12								13
																		Injuries.																		Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.								
No.	District.	Name of Rural Circle or Town.	Enumerated Population by Census of 1872.			Cholera.			Small-pox.			Fevers.			Bowel Complaints.			Suicide.			Wounding.			Accident.			Snake-bite or killed by Wild Beasts, or other causes.			All other Causes.			Total Deaths from all Causes.													No.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	From all Causes. Males.	From all Causes. Females.	From all Causes. Total.	
76	HYDRABAD.	Hyderabad T. C...	18,870	16,402	35,272	...	...	...	1	...	1	548	458	1006	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	5	8	4	2	6	265	163	428	822	628	1450	...	0·03	28·52	...	0·43	43·56	38·29	41·11	76
77		In the 13 Rural Circles ...	378,930	307,745	686,675	...	...	...	4	2	6	2409	1498	3907	44	35	79	7	12	19	18	6	24	103	59	162	214	60	274	139	120	259	2938	1792	4730	...	0·01	5·70	0·12	0·70	7·75	5·82	6·89	77
		Total of District ...	397,800	324,147	721,907	...	...	...	5	2	7	2957	1956	4913	44	35	79	7	12	19	19	6	25	106	64	170	218	62	280	404	283	687	3760	2420	6180	...	0·01	6·81	0·11	0·68	9·45	7·50	8·56	

By Wild Beasts	2	1	3
,, Snake-bite	145	38	183
,, Other causes	71	23	94
	218	62	280

78	THAR AND PARKAR.	Umarkot T. C. ...	2,329	1,670	3,999	...	...	...	4	7	11	47	19	66	1	6	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	57	32	89	...	2·75	16·50	1·75	1·25	24·47	19·16	22·25	78
79		In the 7 Rural Circles ...	100,942	75,820	176,762	1	5	6	15	10	25	494	336	830	21	28	49	5	4	9	4	1	5	20	1	21	44	12	56	33	23	56	637	420	1,057	0·03	0·14	4·69	0·28	0·51	6·31	5·54	5·98	79
		Total of District...	103,271	77,490	180,761	1	5	6	19	17	36	541	355	896	22	34	56	6	4	10	4	1	5	23	1	24	45	12	57	33	23	56	694	452	1,146	0·03	0·20	4·40	0·31	0·53	6·72	5·83	6·34	

By Wild Beasts	1	...	1
,, Snake-bite	38	11	49
,, Other causes	6	1	7
	45	12	57

80	SHIKÁRPUR.	Shikárpur T. C. ...	19,254	18,853	38,107	...	...	...	...	...	...	375	316	691	6	3	11	1	...	1	1	...	1	4	1	5	3	1	4	12	9	21	404	330	734	...	...	18·13	0·29	0·29	20·98	17·50	19·20	80
81		Sukkur ,, ...	8,294	5,024	13,318	...	...	...	...	...	...	127	85	212	28	13	41	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	5	10	3	2	5	29	11	40	192	117	289	...	...	15·91	0·08	1·20	23·15	23·29	23·20	81
82		Lárkána ,, ...	5,819	4,824	10,643	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	45	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	2	6	1	1	2	8	11	19	64	59	123	...	...	8·93	...	0·85	11·00	12·23	11·56	82
83		In the 17 Rural Circles ...	391,161	322,998	714,159	...	...	...	...	1	1	3164	2135	5299	94	56	150	7	7	14	14	16	30	71	43	114	80	27	107	102	104	206	3,532	2,389	6,941	...	...	7·42	0·21	0·37	9·03	7·60	8·29	83
		Total of District...	424,528	351,699	776,227	..	...	...	...	1	1	3716	2581	6297	130	72	202	8	7	15	16	17	33	84	51	135	87	31	118	151	135	286	4,192	2,895	7,087	...	...	8·11	0·26	0·39	9·87	8·23	9·13	

By Wild Beasts	1	1	2
,, Snake-bite	51	15	66
,, Other causes	35	15	50
	87	31	118

84	UPPER SIND FRONTIER.	Jacobabad T. C. and C. T. ...	3,009	2,196	5,205	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	50	105	5	...	5	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	31	14	45	93	65	158	...	...	20·17	0·96	0·58	30·91	29·60	30·35	84
85		In the 3 Rural Circles ...	47,454	37,326	84,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	276	226	502	8	1	9	...	...	...	4	1	5	3	2	5	10	9	19	4	9	13	305	248	653	...	...	5·92	0·11	0·34	6·43	6·64	6·52	85
		Total of District ...	50,463	39,522	89,985	...	...	...	...	...	...	331	276	607	13	1	14	...	...	...	5	2	7	4	2	6	10	9	19	35	23	58	398	313	711	...	...	6·75	0·16	0·36	7·89	7·92	7·90	

By Wild Beasts	1	1	2
,, Snake-bite	6	3	9
,, Other causes	3	5	8
	10	9	19

Annual Form No. IV.—DEATHS *registered according to age in the* RURAL CIRCLES *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the Year* 1875.

1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8		9		
Number	District.	RURAL CIRCLE OR TOWN.	Infants (children unable to walk.)		Boys.	Girls.	Adults.		Old People.		TOTAL.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	KHANDESH ...	Dhulia T.	7	11	60	50	70	52	27	31	164	144	308
2		Nandurbár „	14	14	28	16	37	31	12	8	91	69	160
3		Chopra „	14	5	72	30	43	31	16	22	145	88	233
4		Nusseerabad „	22	20	91	64	49	47	46	42	208	173	381
5		In the 22 Rural Circles...	3,791	3,201	5,714	4,919	4,359	3,920	2,157	1,908	16 021	13,948	29,969
		Total of District... ..	3,848	3,251	5,965	5,079	4,558	4,081	2,258	2,011	166,29	14,422	31,051
6	NASIK ...	Násik T.	82	61	169	201	190	161	143	144	584	567	1,151
7		Yeola „	50	57	160	141	89	108	51	68	350	374	724
8		Deoláli C. T.	2	1	2	...	4	1	3	3	11	5	16
9		Málegaon „	36	43	30	39	28	27	24	23	118	132	250
10		In the 12 Rural Circles...	2,046	1,644	2,652	2,493	2,626	2,440	1,549	1,299	8,873	7,876	16,749
		Total of District... ...	2,216	1,806	3,013	2,874	2,937	2,737	1,770	1,537	9,936	8,954	18,890
11	AHMEDNAGAR .	Ahmednagar T.	258	152	183	136	110	99	151	110	702	497	1,199
12		Sangamner „	45	38	78	62	61	59	58	49	242	208	450
13		Ahmednagar C. T.	6	11	9	10	11	8	4	8	30	37	67
14		In the 11 Rural Circles...	2,511	1,909	3,977	3,566	2,605	2,648	2,593	2,275	11,686	10,388	22,074
		Total of District... ...	2,820	2,100	4,247	3,774	2,787	2,814	2,806	2,442	12,660	11,130	23,790
15	POONA ...	Poona city T.	104	52	417	337	512	487	277	272	1,310	1,148	2,458
16		Junnar „	11	15	20	12	31	27	7	12	69	66	135
17		Poona and Kirkee C. T.	32	24	88	63	85	97	68	57	273	241	514
18		In the 8 Rural Circles	1,328	1,024	2,997	2,635	3,689	3,454	1,890	1,803	9,904	8,916	18,820
		Total of District...	1,475	1,115	3,522	3,047	4,317	4,065	2,242	2,144	11,556	10,371	21,927

19	SATARA ...	Satara T.	96	75	87	70	67	119	118	114	368	378	746
20		Rurár ,, ...	20	15	45	26	36	43	41	33	142	117	259
21		Wái ,, ...	21	9	78	44	50	55	59	49	208	157	365
22		In the 12 Rural Circles	1,733	1,462	3,493	3,195	2,487	2,574	3,575	3,244	11,288	10,475	21,763
		Total of District...	1,870	1,561	3,703	3,335	2,640	2,791	3,793	3,440	12,006	11,127	23,133
23	SHOLA'PUR ...	Sholápur T.	113	114	228	230	209	218	132	132	682	694	1,376
24		Bársi ,, ...	46	44	108	93	73	75	92	81	319	293	612
25		Pandharpur ,, ...	22	25	90	86	203	145	79	71	394	327	721
26		In the 7 Rural Circles	1,420	1,046	2,276	1,957	2,221	1,884	1,895	1,658	7,812	6,545	14,357
		Total of District...	1,601	1,229	2,702	2,366	2,706	2,322	2,198	1,942	9,207	7,859	17,066
27	BELGAUM ...	Belgaum T. C.	92	86	153	168	122	107	98	87	465	448	913
28		Gokák ,, ...	15	18	86	57	62	58	46	40	209	173	382
29		Athni ,, ...	25	22	56	59	50	30	42	50	173	161	334
30		Belgaum C. T.	23	18	23	23	45	17	26	13	117	71	188
31		In the 7 Rural Circles	2,247	2,025	4,738	4,576	4,013	3,384	3,672	3,592	14,670	13,577	28,247
		Total of District... ...	2,402	2,169	5,056	4,883	4,292	3,596	3,884	3,782	15,634	14,430	30,064
32	DHARWAR ...	Dharwar T. C.	54	45	80	73	150	145	74	74	358	337	695
33		Hubli ,, ...	124	98	234	192	215	243	175	169	748	702	1,450
34		Gadag-Betigeri ,, ...	48	22	53	36	62	58	92	63	255	179	434
35		Ránibennur ,, ...	22	12	56	42	55	65	56	38	189	157	346
36		In the 11 Rural Circles...	2,811	2,467	3,679	3,538	4,151	4,126	3,491	3,350	14,132	13,481	27,613
		Total of District... ...	3,059	2,644	4,102	3,881	4,633	4,637	3,888	3,694	15,682	14,856	30,538
37	KALA'DGI ...	Kaládgi T. C.	2	3	11	8	27	27	19	11	59	49	108
38		Kaládgi C. T.	3	2	7	3	1	2	2	.....	13	7	20
39		In the 8 Rural Circles	1,085	942	2,440	2,240	2,704	2,159	2,310	2,141	8,539	7,482	16,021
		Total of District...	1,090	947	2,458	2,251	2,732	2,188	2,331	2,152	8,611	7,538	16,149
40	KANA'RA ...	Karwar. T. C.	23	18	9	17	45	36	15	25	92	96	188
41		Coompta ,, ...	15	15	25	14	55	54	16	11	111	94	205
42		In the 11 Rural Circles...	1,269	1,056	960	923	2,295	2,132	1,188	1,122	5,712	5,233	10,945
		Total of District...	1,307	1,089	994	954	2,395	2,222	1,219	1,158	5,915	5,423	11,338

Annual Form No. IV.—DEATHS *registered according to age in the* RURAL CIRCLES *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the Year* 1875.

Number.	2	3	4		5	6	7		8		9		
	District.	RURAL CIRCLE OR TOWN.	Infants (children unable to walk).		Boys.	Girls.	Adults.		Old People.		TOTAL.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
43	RATNA GIRI ...	Vingorla T. C.	12	7	12	13	43	30	46	43	113	93	206
44		Ratnágiri „	3	3	10	20	38	42	30	23	81	88	169
45		In the 8 Rural Circles	733	591	1,282	1,240	2,772	2,774	2,305	2,373	7,092	6,978	14,070
		Total of District...	748	601	1,304	1,273	2,853	2,846	2,381	2,439	7,286	7,159	14,445
46	COLA BA ...	Alibág T. C.	7	3	19	20	62	65	7	8	95	96	191
47		Máhád „	13	6	13	10	54	36	8	3	88	55	143
48		In the 6 Rural Circles	354	249	692	598	1,414	1,217	283	309	2,743	2,373	5,116
		Total of District...	374	258	724	628	1,530	1,318	298	320	2,926	2,524	5,450
49	BOMBAY ...	Bombay City	2,769	2,447	1,947	2,085	3,620	2,890	1,296	1,241	9,632	8,663	18,295
50	TANNA ...	Tanna T.	33	27	72	85	102	93	56	34	263	239	502
51		Kalyán „	11	2	29	21	130	88	20	21	190	132	322
52		Panwel „	14	10	71	71	96	79	17	16	198	176	374
53		In the 11 Rural Circles...	1,456	1,205	2,674	2,657	4,585	3,970	1,725	1,560	10440	9,392	19,832
		Total of District...	1,514	1,244	2,846	2,834	4,913	4,230	1,818	1,631	11091	9,939	21,030
54	SATARA ...	Surat T.	148	141	369	347	473	447	420	338	1,410	1,273	2,683
55		Bulsár „	22	14	35	51	63	57	21	35	141	157	298
56		In the 8 Rural Circles	1,388	1,259	2,153	2,236	2,320	2,013	1,346	1,352	7,207	6,860	14,067
		Total of District... ...	1,558	1,414	2,557	2,634	2,856	2,517	1,787	1,725	8,758	8,290	17,048
57	BROACH ...	Broach T.	47	32	83	92	157	169	86	73	373	366	739
58		Jambusar „	13	15	30	18	52	32	28	15	123	80	203
59		In the 6 Rural Circles	886	799	1,218	1,041	1,607	1,298	899	842	4,610	3,980	8,590
		Total of District... ...	649	846	1,331	1,151	1,816	1,499	1,013	930	5,106	4,426	9,532

60	KAIRA	Kaira T. ...	79	58	11	14	76	53	26	25	192	150	342
61		Náriad " ...	67	72	161	130	109	123	99	85	436	410	846
62		Borsad " ...	39	33	42	18	49	25	18	21	148	97	245
63		Kapadwanj " ...	63	57	33	36	83	73	34	32	213	198	411
64		In the 7 Rural Circles ...	2,852	2,324	2,191	1,592	3,382	2,413	2,028	1,754	10,453	8,083	18,536
		Total of District...	3,100	2,544	2,438	1,790	3,699	2,687	2,205	1,917	11,442	8,938	20,380
65	PANCH MA'HA'LS	Godhra T. ...	50	38	72	68	65	54	36	29	223	189	412
66		Dohad " ...	21	11	26	16	23	14	25	10	95	51	146
67		In the 5 Rural Circles ...	373	345	654	637	568	490	458	382	2,053	1,854	3,907
		Total of District...	444	394	752	721	656	558	519	421	2,371	2,094	4,465
68	AHMEDABAD ...	Ahmedabad T.C. ...	797	789	1,020	1,084	1,099	999	408	408	3,324	3,280	6,604
69		Gogo " ...	10	6	30	24	37	34	18	11	95	75	170
70		Viramgám " ...	34	40	59	44	75	53	23	40	191	177	368
71		Dholka " ...	26	17	63	46	102	68	33	24	224	155	379
72		Ahmedabad C.T. ...	24	18	6	5	16	12	7	7	53	42	95
73		In the 7 Rural Circles ...	1,589	1,381	1,997	1,654	2,670	1,966	1,268	1,094	7,524	6,095	13,619
		Total of District...	2,480	2,251	3,175	2,857	3,999	3,132	1,757	1,584	11,411	9,824	21,235
74	KURRACHEE ...	Kurrachee T.C. ...	136	124	31	28	145	136	128	83	440	371	811
75		In the 13 Rural Circles ...	349	260	297	218	1,145	759	578	351	2,369	1,588	3,957
		Total of District...	485	384	328	246	1,290	895	706	434	2,809	1,959	4,768
76	HYDERABAD ...	Hyderabad T.C. ...	284	267	86	79	308	159	144	123	822	628	1,450
77		In the 13 Rural Circles ...	236	236	367	211	1,505	816	830	529	2,938	1,792	4,730
		Total of District...	520	503	453	290	1,813	975	974	652	3,760	2,420	6,180
78	THAR AND PARKAR	Umarkot T.C. ...	3	3	12	11	25	11	17	7	57	32	89
79		In the 7 Rural Circles ...	85	67	82	71	245	149	225	133	637	420	1,057
		Total of District...	88	70	94	82	270	160	242	140	694	452	1,146
80	SHIKA'RPUR ...	Shikárpur T.C. ...	106	80	55	54	162	116	81	80	404	330	734
81		Sukkur " ...	26	25	24	19	112	54	30	19	192	117	309
82		Lárkána " ...	10	17	10	11	26	22	18	9	64	59	123
83		In the 17 Rural Circles ...	402	331	405	322	1,838	1,114	887	622	3,532	2,389	5,921
		Total of District...	544	453	494	406	2,138	1,306	1,016	730	4,192	2,895	7,087
84	UPPER SIND FRONTIER	Jacobabad T.C. and Ct. ...	15	15	12	5	47	31	19	14	93	65	158
85		In the 3 Rural Circles ...	42	46	42	38	140	107	81	57	305	248	553
		Total of District...	57	61	54	43	187	138	100	71	398	313	711

Annual Form No. V.—DEATHS *registered according to* CLASSES *in the* RURAL CIRCLES *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *for the Year* 1875.

1	2	3	4					5					6				
			Population by Census of 1872.					Number of Deaths registered.					Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.				
No.	District.	NAME OF RURAL CIRCLE OR TOWN.	Christians.	Mussulmans.	Hindus.	Other Classes.	Total.	Christians.	Mussulmans.	Hindus.	Other Classes.	Total.	Christians.	Mussulmans.	Hindus.	Other Classes.	Total.
1	KHANDESH.	Dhulia T. ...	83	1,772	10,607	17	12,489	...	92	216	...	308	...	51·92	20·37	...	24·66
2		Nandurbár ,, ...	...	1,508	5,697	...	7,205	...	40	120	...	160	...	26·53	21·06	...	22·21
3		Chopra ,, ...	5	2,684	11,010	...	13,699	...	67	166	...	233	...	24·96	15·08	...	17·01
4		Nusseerabad ,, ...	...	2,209	7,732	...	9,941	...	52	329	...	381	...	23·54	42·55	...	38·33
5		In the 22 Rural Circles ...	429	71,176	913,233	470	985,308	3	1,862	28,294	110	29,969	6·99	26·16	30·98	234·04	30·42
		Total of District ...	517	79,359	9,48,279	487	1,028,642	3	2,013	28,925	110	31,051	5·80	25·37	30·53	225·87	30·19
6	NA'SIK.	Násik T. ...	535	3,148	18,725	28	22,436	...	162	952	37	1,151	...	51·46	50·84	...	51·30
7		Yeola ,, ...	1	4,910	12,026	524	17,461	...	276	448	...	724	...	56·21	37·25	...	41·46
8		Deolâli C.T. ...	104	206	566	18	894	1	3	10	2	16	9·62	14·56	17·67	111·11	17·90
9		Málegaon ,, ...	56	745	3,428	11	4,240	2	39	204	5	250	35·71	52·35	59·51	454·55	58·96
10		In the 12 Rural Circles ...	368	23,139	658,590	7,258	689,335	10	720	15,773	246	16,749	27·17	31·12	23·95	33·89	24·30
		Total of District ...	1,064	32,148	693,335	7,839	734,386	13	1,200	17,387	290	18,890	12·22	37·30	25·08	36·99	25·72
11	AHMED-NAGAR.	Ahmednagar T. ...	359	6,135	26,209	138	32,841	7	214	973	5	1,199	19·50	34·88	37·12	36·23	36·51
12		Sangamner ,, ...	...	1,764	8,213	1	9,978	...	45	401	4	450	...	25·51	48·83	...	45·10
13		Ahmednagar C.T. ...	251	964	2,744	24	3,983	1	16	50	...	67	39·84	16·60	18·22	...	16·82
14		In the 11 Rural Circles ...	331	33,572	692,201	1,032	727,136	10	996	20,950	118	22,074	30·21	29·67	30·27	114·34	30·36
		Total of District ...	941	42,435	729,367	1,195	773,938	18	1,271	22,374	127	23,790	19·13	29·93	30·68	106·28	30·74
15	POONA.	Poona City T. ...	262	9,013	80,800	361	90,436	13	266	2,163	16	2,458	49·62	29·51	26·78	44·32	27·18
16		Junnar ,, ...	...	2,093	8,205	...	10,298	...	30	105	...	135	...	14·33	12·80	...	13·11
17		Poona and Kirkee C.T. ...	3,261	5,599	18,470	1,120	28,450	29	126	324	35	514	8·89	22·50	17·54	31·25	18·07
18		In the 8 Rural Circles ...	339	22,878	754,690	144	778,051	4	508	18,209	99	18,820	11·80	22·20	24·13	687·50	24·19
		Total of District ...	3,862	39,583	862,165	1,625	907,235	46	930	20,801	150	21,927	11·91	23·49	24·13	92·31	24·17
19	SATARA.	Satara T. ...	269	3,699	21,063	53	24,484	6	107	630	3	746	22·30	34·53	29·91	56·60	30·47
20		Kurar ,, ...	...	1,565	9,845	...	11,410	...	44	215	...	259	...	28·12	21·84	...	22·70
21		Wai ,, ...	...	936	10,126	...	11,062	...	40	323	2	365	...	42·74	31·90	...	33·00
22		In the 12 Rural Circles ...	331	29,357	984,315	43	1,014,046	1	552	21,088	122	21,763	3·02	18·80	21·42	...	21·46
		Total of District ...	600	34,957	1,025,349	96	1,061,002	7	743	22,256	127	23,133	11·67	21·25	21·71	...	21·80

23	SHOLA'PUR.	Sholápur	T. ...	239	12,545	40,574	45	53,403	...	198	931	247	1,376	...	15·78	22·95	...	25·77
24		Bársi	,, ...	28	1,175	17,356	1	18,560	...	67	541	4	612	...	57·02	31·17	...	32·98
25		Pandharpur	,, ...	4	804	15,467	...	16,275	...	5	716	...	721	...	6·21	46·29	...	44·30
26		In the 7 Rural Circles	...	48	36,131	593,588	29	629,796	1	758	13,387	211	14,357	20·83	20·98	22·55	..	22·84
		Total of District	...	319	50,655	666,985	75	718,034	1	1,028	15,575	462	17,066	3·13	20·29	23·35	..	23·77
27	BELGAUM.	Belgaum	T.C. ...	275	5,517	21,141	14	26,947	9	222	681	1	913	32·73	40·24	32·22	71·43	33·88
28		Gokák	,, ...	7	2,079	10,526	...	12,612	...	66	316	..	382	...	31·75	30·02	...	30·29
29		Athni	,, ...	2	1,343	10,243	...	11,588	...	47	287	...	334	...	35·00	28·02	...	28·82
30		Belgaum	C.T. ..	873	1,495	2,894	68	5,330	12	39	130	7	188	13·75	26·09	44·92	102·94	35·27
31		In the 7 Rural Circles	...	3,910	60,952	817,411	...	882,273	98	2,015	26,132	2	28,247	25·06	33·06	31·97	...	32·02
		Total of District	...	5,067	71,386	862,215	82	938,750	119	2,389	27,546	10	30,064	23·49	33·47	31·95	121·95	32·03
32	DHARWAR.	Dharwar	T.C. ...	475	6,797	18,836	28	27,136	5	214	466	10	695	10·53	31·48	24·74	357·14	25·61
33		Hubli	,, ...	137	11,270	26,553	1	37,961	...	528	910	12	1,450	...	46·85	34·27	...	38·20
34		Gadag-Betigeri	,, ...	82	3,349	15,604	...	19,035	1	52	381	...	434	12·17	15·53	24·42	...	22·80
35		Ránibennur	,, ...	1	2.295	9,327	...	11,623	...	73	273	...	346	...	31·80	29·27	...	29·77
36		In the 11 Rural Circles	...	827	90,376	801,070	9	892,282	13	2,747	24,592	261	27,613	15·72	30·39	30·70	...	30·95
		Total of District	...	1,522	114,087	872,390	38	988,037	19	36,14	26,622	283	30,538	12·48	31·68	30·52	...	30·91
37	KALA'DGI.	Kaládgi	T.C. ...	13	2,459	4,120	...	6,592	...	28	76	4	108	...	11·39	18·45	...	16·38
38		Kaládgi	C.T. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	5	2	20	...	...	...	...	...
39		In the 8 Rural Circles	...	39	84,940	724,465	1	809,445	...	1,511	14,285	225	16,021	...	17·79	19·72	...	19·79
		Total of District	...	52	87,399	728,585	1	816,037	...	1,552	14,366	231	16,149	...	17·87	19·72	...	19·79
40	KANARA.	Karwar	T.C. ...	1,800	1,301	100,50	112	13,263	20	5	160	3	188	11·11	3·84	15·92	26·80	14·17
41		Coompta	,, ...	720	698	9,514	...	10,932	12	12	175	6	205	16·66	17·47	18·39	...	18·75
42		In the 11 Rural Circles	...	9,669	19,756	344,726	60	374,211	254	602	10,038	51	10,945	26·27	30·47	29·12	850·00	29·25
		Total of District	...	12,189	21,755	364,290	172	398,406	286	619	10,373	60	11,338	23·46	27·95	28·47	34·88	28·46
43	RATNA'GIRI.	Vingorla	T.C. ...	560	462	13,970	4	14,996	9	9	186	2	206	16·07	19·47	13·31	500·00	13·74
44		Ratnágiri	,, ...	29	2,997	7,516	72	10,614	1	67	101	...	169	34·49	22·35	13·43	...	15·92
45		In the 8 Rural Circles	...	2,655	71,375	919,399	97	993,526	38	1,053	12,825	154	14,070	14·31	13·35	13·95	...	14·16
		Total of District	...	3,244	74,834	940,885	173	1,019,136	48	1,129	13,112	156	14,445	14·80	15·09	13·94	901·73	14·18

Annual Form No. V.—DEATHS *registered according to* CLASSES *in the* RURAL CIRCLES *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *for the Year* 1875.

1	2	3	4					5					6				
No.	District.	RURAL CIRCLE OR TOWN.	POPULATION BY CENSUS OF 1872.					NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.					RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				
			Christians.	Mussulmans.	Hindus.	Other Classes.	Total.	Christians.	Mussalmans.	Hindus.	Other Classes.	Total.	Christians.	Mussalmans.	Hindus.	Other Classes.	Total.
46	COLABA.	Alibág T. C.	9	416	4,903	145	5,473	1	21	166	3	191	111·11	50·49	33·85	20·69	34·90
47		Mahád ,, ...	7	1,224	5,400	...	6,631	...	27	116	...	143	...	22·06	21·50	...	21·57
48		In the 6 Rural Circles	192	15,554	320,611	1,944	338,301	1	209	4,843	63	5,116	5·21	13·44	15·11	32·41	15·12
		Total of District ...	208	17,194	330,914	2,089	350,405	2	257	5,125	66	5,450	9·62	14·94	15·49	31·59	15·55
49	BOMBAY CITY.	Bombay City	34,724	137,644	423,801	48,236	644,405	681	4,405	11,916	1,293	18,295	19·61	32·00	28·12	26·81	28·39
50	TANNA.	Tanna T.	1,099	1,644	11,187	369	14,299	63	27	400	12	502	57·32	16·42	35·75	32·52	35·17
51		Kalyán ,, ...	52	2,415	10,107	230	12,804	2	58	258	4	322	38·46	24·02	25·52	17·39	25·15
52		Panwel ,, ...	4	2,275	8,316	241	10,836	...	96	269	9	374	0·00	42·20	32·34	37·34	34·51
53		In the 11 Rural Circles	35,874	32,501	736,276	4,834	809,485	785	694	18,238	115	19,832	21·88	21·35	24·77	23·79	24·49
		Total of District ...	37,029	38,835	765,886	5,674	847,424	850	875	19,165	140	21,030	22·96	22·53	25·02	24·67	24·93
54	SURAT.	Surat T.	297	21,260	79,076	6,516	107,149	9	523	2,002	149	2,683	30·30	24·60	25·32	22·87	25·04
55		Bulsar ,, ...	14	2,212	8,349	740	11,315	...	65	210	23	298	0.00	29·38	25·15	31·08	26·33
56		In the 8 Rural Circles	23	28,685	454,313	5,602	488,623	2	865	13,105	95	14,067	86·90	30·15	28·85	16·96	28·79
		Total of District ...	334	52,157	541,738	12,858	607,087	11	1,453	15,317	267	17,048	32·93	27·86	28·27	20·78	28·41
57	BROACH.	Broach ... T.	55	10,733	23,971	2,173	36,932	...	238	477	24	739	0·00	22·17	19·90	11·04	20·01
58		Jambusar ... ,, ...	4	2,841	12,052	27	14,924	...	30	173	...	203	0·00	10·56	14·35	0·00	13·60
59		In the 6 Rural Circles	27	55,459	241,009	1,971	298,466	...	1,529	7,003	58	8,590	0·00	27·57	29·05	29·42	28·79
		Total of District ...	86	69,033	277,032	4,171	350,322	...	1,797	7,653	82	9,532	0·00	26·03	27·62	19·66	27·27
60	KAIRA.	Kaira T.	15	1,548	11,078	40	12,681	1	35	306	...	342	66·66	22·61	27·17	0·00	26·97
61		Nariád ,, ...	...	2,994	21,542	15	24,551	...	68	778	...	846	0·00	22·71	36·11	0·00	34·46
62		Borsad ,, ...	142	2,718	9,352	2	12,214	...	49	196	...	245	0·00	18·03	20·96	0·00	20·06
63		Kapadwanj ,, ...	...	4,751	9,231	...	13,982	...	124	287	...	411	0·00	26·10	31·09	0·00	29·30
64		In the 7 Rural Circles	148	58,730	660,416	11	719,305	21	1,314	17,201	..	18,536	241·89	22·37	26·04	0·00	25·77
		Total of Distrcit ...	305	70,741	711,619	68	782,733	22	1,590	18,768	...	20,380	72·13	22·47	26·37	0·00	26·04

65	PANCH MA'HA'LS.	Godhra T.	6	5,854	4,775	6	10,641	2	201	208	1	412	333·33	34·33	43·56	166·66	38·77
66		Dohad ,, ...	21	3,877	7,572	2	11,472	...	39	107	...	146	0·00	10·06	14·13	0·00	12·72
67		In the 5 Rural Circles	3	5,190	2,13,428	9	218,630	...	110	3,797	...	3,907	0·00	21·19	17·79	0·00	17·87
		Total of District ...	30	14,921	2,25,775	17	240,743	2	350	4,112	1	4,465	66·67	23·45	18·21	58·82	18·55
68	AHMEDBAD.	Ahmedabad T. C....	264	23,491	92,619	499	116,873	2	1,100	5,477	25	6,604	7·58	46·83	59·13	50·10	56·56
69		Gogo ,, ...	39	3,195	6,327	10	9,571	...	61	109	...	170	...	19·09	17·23	...	17·76
70		Viramgám ,, ...	3	4,363	15,290	5	19,661	...	76	292	...	368	...	17·42	19·09	...	18·72
71		Dholka ,, ...	...	6,859	13,993	2	20,854	...	73	303	3	379	...	10·64	21·65	...	18·18
72		Ahmedabad C. T....	31	480	1,356	16	1,883	1	19	64	11	95	32·26	39·58	47·20	687·50	50·45
73		In the 7 Rural Circles	313	42,985	617,442	55	660,795	...	943	12,499	177	13,619	...	21·94	20·24	...	20·61
		Total of District ...	650	81,373	747,027	587	829,637	3	2,272	18,744	216	21,235	4·62	27·92	25·09	369·69	25·60
74	KURACHEE.	Kurrachee T. C....	2,291	27,934	22,617	754	53,526	23	451	328	9	811	10·04	16·15	14·50	11·94	15·15
75		In the 13 Rural Circles	422	319,617	49,900	30	369,969	4	3,049	865	39	3,947	9·48	9·54	17·36	...	10·70
		Total of District ...	2,643	347,551	72,517	784	423,495	27	3,500	1,193	48	4,768	10·22	10·07	16·45	61·22	11·26
76	HYDERABAD.	Hydrabad T. C.	367	13,065	16,889	4,951	35,272	10	679	758	3	1,450	27·25	51·97	44·88	0·61	41·11
77		In the 13 Rural Circles	24	545,207	85,724	55,720	686,675	...	3,412	1,270	48	4,730	...	6·26	14·81	0·86	6·89
		Total of District ...	391	558,272	102,613	60,671	721,947	10	4,091	2,028	51	6,180	25·58	7·33	19·76	0·84	8·56
78	THAR AND PARKAR.	Umarkot T. C....	6	499	3,354	140	3,999	...	22	47	20	89	...	44·09	14·01	142·86	22·25
79		In the 7 Rural Circles	29	96,105	59,146	21,482	176,762	...	436	412	209	1,057	...	4·54	6·96	9·73	5·98
		Total of District ...	35	96,604	62,500	21,622	180,761	...	458	459	229	1,146	...	4·74	7·34	10·59	6·34
80	SHIKA'RPUR.	Shikárpur T. C....	28	14,908	23,167	4	38,107	...	310	410	14	734	...	20·80	12·27	...	19·20
81		Sukkur ,, ...	169	6,161	6,952	36	13,318	2	162	145	...	309	11·84	26·30	20·86	...	23·20
82		Lárkána ,, ...	5	5,666	4,972	...	10,643	1	44	78	...	123	200·00	7·77	15·69	...	11·56
83		In the 17 Rural Circles	36	601,927	111,391	805	714,159	...	4,338	1,569	14	5,921	...	7·21	14·09	17·39	8·29
		Total of District ...	238	628,662	146,482	845	776,227	3	4,854	2,202	28	7,087	12·60	7·72	15·03	33·14	9·13
84	UPPER SIND FRONTIER.	Jacobabad T. C. & C. T....	22	2,762	2,412	9	5,205	...	88	69	1	158	...	31·86	28·61	111·11	30·35
85		In the 3 Rural Circles	...	78,415	6,303	62	84,780	...	415	138	...	553	...	5·29	21·89	...	6·52
		Total of District ...	22	81,177	87,15	71	89,985	...	503	207	1	711	...	6·20	23·75	14·08	7·90

Annual Form No. VI.—DEATHS *registered from* CHOLERA *in the* RURAL CIRCLES *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the Year* 1875.

1	2	3	4			5												6			7			8
No.	District.	RURAL CIRCLE OR TOWN.	Enumerated Population by Census of 1872.			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of population.			No.
			Males.	Females.	Total.													Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
1	KHANDESH.	Dhulia T. ...	6,407	6,082	12,489	...	...	...	6	122	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	46	131	13·27	7·56	10·49	1
2		Nandurbár ,, ...	3,465	3,740	7,205	...	...	...	...	...	4	14	1	...	...	...	...	10	9	19	2·89	2·41	2·64	2
3		Chopra ,, ...	6,953	6,746	13,699	...	...	...	...	4	19	38	13	...	...	...	...	46	28	74	6·62	4·15	5·40	3
4		Nasirabad ,, ...	5,245	4,696	9,941	...	...	...	...	2	6	45	45	...	...	...	...	60	38	98	11·44	8·09	9·86	4
5		In the 22 Rural Circles	508,540	476,768	985,308	...	...	...	20	681	1,628	2,728	811	22	12	...	...	3,114	2,788	5,902	6·10	5·85	5·99	5
		Total of District...	530,610	498,032	1,028,642	...	...	...	26	809	1,660	2,825	870	22	12	...	...	3,315	2,909	6,224	6·25	5·84	6·05	
6	NASIK.	Násik T. ...	11,771	10,665	22,436	...	...	10	155	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	88	80	168	7·48	7·50	7·49	6
7		Yeola ,, ...	8,991	8,470	17,461	...	...	...	2	6	22	82	50	...	...	...	...	82	80	162	9·12	9·45	9·28	7
8		Deoláli C.T. ...	546	348	894	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1·83	...	1·12	8
9		Málegoan ,, ...	2,021	2,219	4,240	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	5	10	2·47	2·25	2·36	9
10		In the 12 Rural Circles	353,522	335,833	689,355	...	...	...	323	999	588	302	151	91	14	3	...	1,289	1,182	2,471	3·65	3·52	3·58	10
		Total of District...	376,851	357,535	734,386	...	...	10	481	1,014	610	386	201	93	14	3	...	1,465	1,347	2,812	3·89	3·77	3·83	
11	AHMEDNAGAR.	Ahmednagar T. ...	16,619	16,222	32,841	...	...	...	...	...	10	60	34	5	...	...	...	62	47	109	3·73	2·89	3·32	11
12		Sangamner ,, ...	5,181	4,797	9,978	...	...	...	10	14	10	...	8	25	1	...	...	34	34	68	6·56	7·08	6·82	12
13		Ahmednagar C.T. ...	2,009	1,974	3,983	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	3	1	4	1·49	0·51	1·00	13
14		In the 11 Rural Circles	371,527	355,609	727,136	...	...	...	55	442	1,277	1,934	771	165	88	20	...	2,492	2,260	4,752	6·70	6·35	6·54	14
		Total of District...	395,336	378,602	773,938	...	...	...	65	456	1,297	1,994	815	197	89	20	...	2,591	2,342	4,933	6·55	6·19	6·37	
15	POONA.	Poona City T. ...	47,333	43,103	90,436	...	...	...	9	48	30	63	44	3	...	...	...	112	85	197	2·36	1·97	2·18	15
16		Junnar ,, ...	5,138	5,160	10,298	...	...	...	...	7	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	6	20	2·72	1·16	1·94	16
17		Poona and Kirkee C.T.	14,802	13,648	28,450	...	...	...	...	8	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	5	15	0·67	0·37	0·53	17
18		In the 8 Rural Circles	399,484	378,567	778,051	...	...	...	34	1,339	1,655	712	461	197	16	...	...	2,308	2,106	4,414	5·77	5·56	5·67	18
		Total of District ...	466,757	440,478	907,235	...	...	...	43	1,402	1,704	775	505	201	16	...	...	2,444	2,202	4,646	5·23	4·99	5·12	

19	SATARA.	Satara T. ..	12,718	11,766	24,484	...	...	...	...	..	...	30	25	2	...	...	...	30	27	57	2·36	2·29	2·33	19
20		Kurár „ ...	5,742	5,668	11,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	24	1	...	...	...	26	20	46	4·53	3·53	4·03	20
21		Wái „ ...	5,436	5,626	11,062	...	...	...	...	...	14	52	21	...	...	...	...	48	39	87	8·83	6·93	7·86	21
22		In the 12 Rural Circles	515,460	498,586	1,014,046	...	...	...	...	...	39	1,402	1,518	413	95	9	...	1,825	1,651	3,476	3·54	3·31	3·43	22
		Total of District...	1,539,356	521,646	1,061,002	...	...	...	...	...	53	1,505	1,588	416	95	9	...	1,929	1,737	3,666	3·57	3·33	3·46	
23	SHOLAPUR.	Sholápur T. ...	27,986	25,417	53,403	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	33	29	...	...	...	73	64	137	2·61	2·52	2·56	23
24		Bársi „ ...	9,662	8,898	18,560	...	...	...	1	...	3	97	13	...	...	...	...	64	50	114	6·62	5·62	6·14	24
25		Pandharpur „ ...	8,032	8,243	16,275	...	...	...	...	...	12	247	15	...	...	...	...	167	107	274	20·79	12·97	16·84	25
26		In the 7 Rural Circles.	323,592	306,204	629,796	...	...	...	...	...	79	2,034	670	181	33	3	11	1,721	1,290	3,011	5·31	4·21	4·78	26
		Total of District...	369,272	348,762	718,034	...	...	...	1	...	94	2,453	731	210	33	3	11	2,025	1,511	3,536	5·48	4·33	4·92	
27	BELGAUM.	Belgaum T. C. ...	14,113	12,834	26,947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	2	...	11	6	17	0·78	0·47	0·63	27
28		Gokák „ ...	6,351	6,261	12,612	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	21	1	...	44	40	84	6·93	6·39	6·66	28
29		Athni „ ...	5,837	5,751	11,588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	0·17	...	0·09	29
30		Belgaum C. T. ...	2,636	2,694	5,330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	0·31	...	0·19	30
31		In the 7 Rural Circles.	449,966	432,307	882,273	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	281	376	1,429	448	50	1,459	1,174	2,633	3·24	...	2·98	31
		Total of District...	478,903	459,847	938,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	281	445	1,460	451	50	1,516	1,220	2,736	3·17	2·65	2·91	
32	DHARWAR.	Dharwar T. C. ...	14,062	13,074	27,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	21	17	14	32	23	55	2·28	1·76	2·03	32
33		Hubli „ ...	19,263	18,698	37,961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	107	93	10	140	109	249	7·27	5·83	6·56	33
34		Gadak Betigeri „ ...	9,843	9,192	19,035	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	0·10	0·11	0·11	34
35		Ránibennur „ ...	6,025	5,598	11,623	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
36		In the 11 Rural Circles.	456,830	435,452	892,282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	928	429	451	1,105	877	1,982	2·42	2·01	2·22	36
		Total of District...	506,023	482,014	988,037	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216	1,056	539	477	1,278	1,010	2,288	2·53	2·10	2·32	
37	KALADGI.	Kaládgi T. C. ...	3,490	3,102	6,592	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	8	...	...	...	20	16	36	5·73	5·16	5·46	37
38		Kaládgi C. T. ...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	...	...	38
39		In the 8 Rural Circles.	414,148	395,297	809,445	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	512	431	157	172	38	761	562	1,323	1·84	1·42	1·63	39
		Total of District...	417,638	398,399	816,037	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	544	441	157	172	38	784	581	1,365	1·88	1·46	1·67	

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1	2	3	4			5												6			7			8
No.	District.	NAME OF RURAL CIRCLE OR TOWN.	Enumerated Population by Census of 1872.			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			No.
			Males.	Females.	Total.													Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
40	KANARA.	Karwar T. C. ...	7,079	6,184	13,263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
41		Coompta ,, ...	5,819	5,113	10,932	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
42		In the 11 Rural Circles.	193,519	180,692	374,211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	23	18	18	29	47	0·09	0·16	0·13	42
		Total of District...	206,417	191,989	398,406	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	23	18	18	29	47	0·09	0·15	0·12	
43	RATNAGIRI.	Vingorla T. C. ...	7,679	7,317	14,996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
44		Ratnágiri ,, ...	5,335	5,279	10,614	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	8	1	9	19	28	1·69	3·60	2·64	44
45		In the 8 Rural Circles.	478,102	515,424	993,526	...	..	...	8	3	1	13	238	232	157	170	50	378	494	872	0·80	0·97	0·88	45
		Total of District...	491,116	528,020	1,019,136	...	...	...	8	3	1	13	238	246	162	178	51	387	513	900	0·79	0·97	0·88	
46	COLABA.	Alibág T. C. ...	2,928	2,545	5,473	...	...	...	...	...	3	57	33	...	...	...	...	39	54	93	13·32	21·22	16·99	46
47		Mahim ,, ...	3,509	3,122	6,631	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	22	40	...	...	...	36	26	62	10·26	8·33	9·35	47
48		In the 6 Rural Circles.	171,610	166,691	338,301	...	...	...	...	3	15	255	666	321	37	1	...	637	661	1,298	3·71	3·97	3·84	48
		Total of District...	178,047	172,358	350,405	...	...	...	...	3	18	312	721	361	37	1	...	712	741	1,453	4·00	4·30	4·15	
49	BOMBAY CITY.	Bombay City ...	399,716	244,689	644,405	1	1	...	31	·67	132	279	168	43	53	38	21	487	347	834	1·22	1·42	1·29	49
50	TANNA.	Tanna T. ...	8,054	6,245	14,299	...	...	...	...	4	154	12	3	...	...	...	...	100	73	173	12·42	11·69	12·10	50
51		Kalyán ,, ...	6,920	5,884	12,804	...	...	...	...	17	103	33	5	...	...	...	...	85	73	158	12·28	12·41	12·34	51
52		Panwel ,, ...	5,683	5,153	10,836	...	...	...	...	...	173	37	...	...	...	...	...	102	108	210	17·94	20·96	19·38	52
53		In the 11 Rural Circles.	418,519	390,966	809,485	...	..	...	3	161	1,249	1,463	1,645	492	234	93	88	2,743	2,685	5,428	6·56	6·87	6·75	53
		Total of District...	439,176	408,248	847,424	...	...	...	3	182	1,679	1,545	1,653	492	234	93	88	3,030	2,939	5,969	6·89	7·20	7·42	

54	SURAT.	Surat T. ...	54,782	52,367	107,149	...	...	...	...	...	51	80	5	...	...	...	...	77	59	136	1·45	1.12	1·27	54
55		Balsar ,, ...	5,898	5,507	11,315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	13	...	1	12	14	26	2·06	2·54	2·29	55
56		In the 8 Rural Circles.	243,656	244,967	488,623	...	...	...	...	1	264	208	71	77	111	53	18	394	409	803	1·62	1·67	1·64	56
		Total of District...	304,246	302,841	607,087	...	...	...	...	1	315	288	76	89	124	53	19	483	482	965	1·58	1·59	1·59	
57	BROACH.	Broach T. ...	19,369	17,563	36,932	...	...	...	...	22	160	9	1	...	...	...	...	96	96	192	4·95	5·47	5·19	57
58		Jambusar ,, ...	7,885	7,039	14,924	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	0·25	...	0·13	58
59		In the 6 Rural Circles.	155,257	143,209	298,466	...	...	...	...	22	454	156	36	...	...	...	...	357	311	668	2·29	2·17	2·23	59
		Total of District...	182,511	167,811	350,322	...	...	...	...	44	614	167	37	...	...	...	...	455	407	862	2·49	2·42	2·46	
60	KAIRA.	Kaira T. ...	6,374	6,307	12,681	...	...	...	...	16	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	11	24	2·04	1·74	1·90	60
61		Nariád ,, ...	12,527	12,024	24,551	..	...	...	85	184	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	147	142	289	11·73	11·89	11·77	61
62		Borsad ,, ...	6,522	5,692	12,214	...	...	...	...	6	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	10	16	26	1·53	2·81	2·13	62
53		Kapadwanj ,, ...	6,739	7,243	13,982	...	...	...	3	22	26	...	...	..	...	...	...	39	19	51	5·76	2·62	3·64	63
54		In the 7 Rural Circles.	386,980	332,325	719,305	...	...	...	7	610	882	136	14	4	...	40	21	1,050	664	1,714	2·71	1·99	2·38	64
		Total of District...	419,142	363,591	782,733	...	...	..	95	838	942	150	14	4	...	40	21	1,252	852	2,104	2·99	2·34	2·69	
65	PANCH MA'HA'LS.	Godhra T. ...	5,459	5,182	10,641	...	...	...	...	85	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	81	153	13·19	15·63	14·38	65
66		Dohad ,, ...	5,963	5,509	11,472	...	...	...	...	17	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	10	33	3·85	1·81	2·87	66
67		In the 5 Rural Circles.	114,882	103,748	218,630	...	...	...	41	187	589	83	3	...	...	...	...	489	414	903	4·26	3·99	4·13	67
		Total of District...	126,304	114,439	240,743	...	...	...	41	289	673	83	3	...	...	...	...	584	505	1,089	4·62	4·41	4·52	
68	AHMEDABAD.	Ahmedabad T. C. ...	58,477	58,396	116,873	...	...	...	...	86	55	1	108	7	...	...	...	142	115	257	2·43	1·97	2·20	68
b9		Gogo ,, ...	4,853	4,718	9,571	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	0·21	...	0·10	69
70		Viramgám ,, ...	10,195	9,466	19,661	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	0·10	0·11	0·10	70
71		Dholka ,, ...	10,263	10,591	20,854	...	...	...	...	4	22	1	1	1	...	...	...	19	10	29	1·85	0·95	1·39	71
72		Ahmedabad Ct. ...	1,001	882	1,883	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4·00	...	2·12	72
73		In the 7 Rural Circles.	353,970	306,825	660,795	...	...	...	1	157	499	64	55	9	...	...	...	445	340	785	1·26	1·11	1·19	73
		Total of District...	438,759	390,878	829,637	..	...	...	1	251	577	68	164	17	...	...	...	612	466	1,078	1·39	1·19	1·30	
74	KURRACHEE.	Kurrachee T. C. ...	32,492	21,034	53,526	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
75		In the 13 Rural Circles	207,654	162,315	369,969	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	25	29	13	42	0·14	0·08	0·11	75
		Total of District...	240,146	183,349	423,495	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	17	25	29	13	42	0·12	0·07	0·10	

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No.	District.	NAME OF RURAL CIRCLE OR TOWN.	Enumerated Population by Census of 1872.			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			No.
			Males.	Females.	Total.													Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
76	HYDERABAD.	Hyderabad T.C. ...	18,870	16,402	35,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
77		In the 13 Rural Circles.	378,930	307,745	686,675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
		Total of District ...	3,97,800	324,147	721,947	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
78	THAR AND PARKAR.	Umarkot	2,329	1,670	3,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
79		In the 7 Rural Circles.	1,00,942	75,820	176,762	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	0·01	0·07	0·03	79
		Total of District...	1,03,271	77,490	180,761	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	0·01	0·07	0·03	
80	SHIKÁRPUR.	Shikárpur T.C. ...	19,254	18,853	38,107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
81		Sukkur "	8,294	5,024	13,318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
82		Lárkána "	5,819	4,824	10,643	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
83		In the 17 Rural Circles.	391,161	322,998	714,159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
		Total of District...	424,528	351,699	776,227	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
84	UPPER SIND FRONTIER.	Jacobabad T.C. & Ct.	3,009	2,196	5,205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
85		In the 3 Rural Circles.	47,454	37,326	84,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
		Total of District...	50,463	39,522	89,985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Annual Form No. VII.—DEATHS *registered from* SMALL-POX *in the* RURAL CIRCLES *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each month of the year* 1875.

1	2	3	4			5												6			7	8			9
No.	District.	RURAL CIRCLE OR TOWN.	Enumerated Population by Census of 1872.			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 among infants and boys and girls.	Total Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			No.
			Males.	Females.	Total.													Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	KHANDESH.	Dhulia T. ...	6,407	6,082	12,489	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	This information is not obtainable.	...	...	...	1
2		Nandurbar ,, ...	3,465	3,740	7,205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	2
3		Chopra ,, ...	6,953	6,746	13,699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	3
4		Nasirabad ,, ...	5,245	4,696	9,941	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		0·19	...	0·10	4
5		In the 22 Rural Circles ...	508,540	476,768	985,308	2	1	...	11	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	2	9	12	21		0·02	0.3	0·02	5
		Total of District...	530,610	498,032	1,028,642	2	1	...	12	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	2	10	12	22		0·02	0·02	0·02	
6	NA'SIK.	Násik T. ...	11,771	10,665	22,436	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1		...	0·09	0·04	6
7		Yeola ,, ...	8,991	8,470	17,461	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	4		0·22	0·24	0·23	7
8		Deolali C.T. ...	546	348	894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	8
9		Máligaon ,, ...	2,021	2,219	4,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....		.	...	...	9
10		In the 12 Rural Circles ...	353,522	335,833	689,355	1	2	3	...	10	6	...	7	...	2	3	...	11	23	34		0·03	0·07	0·05	10
		Total of District...	376,851	357,535	734,386	1	2	3	1	13	6	...	8	...	2	3	...	13	26	39		0·04	0·07	0·05	
11	AHMEDNAGAR.	Ahmednagar T. ...	16,619	16,222	32,841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	11
12		Sangamner ,, ...	5,181	4,797	9,978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	12
13		Ahmednagar C.T. ...	2,009	1,974	3,983	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...		...	...	...	13
14		In the 11 Rural Circles ...	371,527	355,609	727,136	3	2	5	5	2	8	1	12	1	1	...	...	21	19	40		0·06	0·05	0·06	14
		Total of District...	395,336	378,602	773,938	3	2	5	5	2	8	1	12	1	1	...	...	21	19	40		0·05	0·05	0·05	

Annual Form No. VII.—DEATHS *registered from* SMALL-POX *in the* RURAL CIRCLES *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *during each month of the year* 1875.

1	2	3	4			5												6			7	8			9
No.	District.	RURAL CIRCLE OR TOWN.	Enumerated Population by Census of 1872.			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September	October.	November	December.	Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 among infants and boys and girls.	Total Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			No.
			Males.	Females.	Total.													Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.	
15	POONA.	Poona City T. ...	47,333	43,103	90,436	33	24	24	13	12	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	61	52	113	This information is not obtainable.	1·50	1·20	1·25	15
16		Junnar ,, ...	5,138	5,160	10,298	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	16
17		Poona and Kirkee C.T. ...	14,802	13,648	28,450	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	6	11		0·33	0·43	0·38	17
18		In the 8 Rural Circles ...	399,484	378,567	778,051	4	4	6	7	3	6	3	6	5	7	7	4	32	30	62		0·08	0·08	0·08	18
		Total of District...	466,757	440,478	907,235	37	28	34	21	16	9	5	6	5	9	7	9	98	88	186		0·21	0·20	0·20	...
19	SATARA.	Satara T. ...	12,718	11,766	24,484	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	19
20		Kurár ,, ..	5,742	5,668	11,410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	20
21		Wái ,, ...	5,436	5,626	11,062	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	21
22		In the 12 Rural Circles...	515,460	498,586	1,014,046	2	2	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	8	12	20		0·01	0·02	0·02	22
		Total of District ..	539,356	521,646	1,061,002	2	2	6	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	8	12	20		0·01	0·02	0·02	
23	SHOLAPUR.	Sholápur T. ...	27,986	25,417	53,403	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	3		0·03	0·08	0·06	23
24		Bársi ,, ...	9,662	8,898	18,560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	24
25		Pandharpur ,, ...	8,032	8,243	16,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	25
26		In the 7 Rural Circles ..	323,592	306,204	629,796	1	1	3	4	1	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	8	8	16		0·03	0·03	0·03	26
		Total of District...	369,272	348,762	718,034	1	1	4	4	1	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	9	10	19		0·02	0·03	0·03	
27	BELGAUM.	Belgaum C.T. ...	14,113	12,834	26,947	8	13	14	25	16	9	8	1	...	2	2	4	47	55	102		3·33	4·29	3·79	27
28		Gokák ,, ...	6,351	6,261	12,612	...	...	1	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	7		0·63	0·48	0·56	28
29		Athni ,, ...	5,837	5,751	11,588	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	3	1	...	...	...	4	6	10		0·68	1·04	0·86	29
30		Belgaum C.T. ...	2,636	2,694	5,330	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3		0·76	0·37	0·56	30
31		In the 7 Rural Circles...	449,966	432,307	882,273	89	104	74	72	57	50	21	15	10	2	20	57	288	283	571		0·64	0·65	0·65	31
		Total of District...	478,903	459,847	938,750	98	119	89	102	74	61	32	19	11	4	22	62	345	348	693		0·72	0·76	0·74	

32	DHARWAR.	Dharwar T. C. ...	14,062	13,074	27,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	This information is not obtainable.	...	0·15	0·07	32
33		Hubli ,, ...	19,263	18,698	37,961	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	33
34		Gadag-Betigeri ,, ...	9,843	9,192	19,035	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	34
35		Ránibennur ,, ...	6,035	5,598	11,623	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	35
36		In the 11 Rural Circles..	456,830	435,452	892,282	27	27	32	25	31	21	19	24	5	4	14	7	119	117	236		0·26	0·27	0·26	36
		Total of District...	506,023	482,014	988,037	27	27	32	25	31	21	19	26	5	4	14	7	119	119	238		0·23	0·25	0·24	
37	KALADGI.	Kaládgi T. C. ...	3,490	3,102	6,592	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	37
38		Kaládgi C. T. ...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	38
39		In the 8 Rural Circles ..	414,148	395,297	809,445	40	28	45	29	21	19	24	16	18	6	5	2	129	124	253		0·31	0·31	0·31	39
		Total of District...	417,638	398,399	816,037	40	28	45	29	21	19	24	16	18	6	5	2	129	124	253		0·31	0·31	0·31	
40	KANARA.	Karwar T. C. ...	7,079	6,184	13,263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	40
41		Kumpta T. C. ...	5,819	5,113	10,232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	41
42		In the 11 Rural Circles ...	193,519	180,692	374,211	5	16	27	11	16	19	4	17	8	7	4	3	70	67	137		0·36	0·36	0·35	42
		Total of District...	206,417	191,989	398,406	5	16	27	11	16	19	4	17	8	7	4	3	70	67	137		0·34	0·35	0·35	
43	RATNA'GIRI.	Vingorla T. C. ...	7,679	7,317	14,996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	43
44		Ratnágiri ,, ...	5,335	5,279	10,614	...	2	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	8		0·19	1·32	0·75	44
45		In the 8 Rural Circles ...	478,102	515,424	993,526	25	7	7	11	14	8	2	1	5	4	3	8	45	50	95		0·09	0·10	0·10	45
		Total of District...	491,116	528,020	1,019,136	25	9	8	12	17	9	2	1	5	4	3	8	46	57	103		0·09	0·10	0·10	
46	COLA'BA.	Alibág T. C. ...	2,928	2,545	5,473	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	3		0·34	0·78	0·55	46
47		Mahád ,, ...	3,509	3,122	6,631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	47
48		In the 6 Rural Circles ...	171,610	166,691	338,301	11	13	12	13	...	2	1	...	6	1	...	11	28	42	70		0·16	0·25	0·21	78
		Total of District...	178,047	172,358	350,405	11	13	12	13	...	2	2	1	7	1	...	11	29	44	73		0·16	0·25	0·21	
49	BOMBAY CITY.	Bombay City ...	399,716	244,682	644,405	15	11	35	36	31	25	23	11	6	4	10	39	119	127	246		0·29	0·52	0·38	49
50	TANNA.	Tanna T. ...	8,054	6,245	14,299	...	2	...	...	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	9		0·37	0·96	0·63	50
51		Kalyán ,, ...	6,920	5,884	12,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	51
52		Panwel ,, ...	5,683	5,153	10,836	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	6		0·18	0·97	0·56	52
53		In the 11 Rural Circles...	418,519	390,966	809,485	19	31	36	43	27	25	30	14	14	11	11	10	122	149	271		0·29	0·38	0·33	53
		Total of District...	439,176	408,248	847,424	19	33	37	44	30	31	31	14	14	11	11	11	126	160	286		0·29	0·39	0·34	

Annual Form No. VII.—DEATHS *registered from* SMALL-POX *in the* RURAL CIRCLES *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *during each month of the year* 1875.

1	2	3	4			5												6			7	8			9
No.	District.	RURAL CIRCLES OR TOWNS.	Enumerated Population by Census of 1872.			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 among infants and boys and girls.	Total Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			No.
			Males.	Females.	Total.													Males.	Females	Total.		Males.	Females	Total.	
54	SURAT.	Surat T.	54,782	52,367	107,149	...	5	5	22	22	16	11	5	...	2	...	1	46	43	89	This information is not obtainable.	0·84	0·82	0·83	54
55		Bulsar T.	5,808	5,507	11,315	2	4	...	4	2	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	8	5	13		1·37	0·91	1·15	55
56		In the 8 Rural Circles ...	243,656	244,967	488,623	9	45	29	27	9	7	9	7	2	3	1	...	75	73	148		0·31	0·29	0·33	56
		Total of District...	304,246	302,841	607,087	11	54	34	53	33	24	20	12	2	5	1	1	129	121	250		0·42	0·40	0·41	
57	BROACH.	Broach T.	19,369	17,563	36,932	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	57
58		Jambusar ,, ...	7,885	7,039	14,924	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4		0·25	0·28	0·27	58
59		In the 6 Rural Circles ...	155,257	143,209	298,466	...	2	1	...	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	2	9	4	13		0·05	0·02	0·04	59
		Total of District...	182,511	167,811	350,322	...	2	2	...	1	7	3	...	...	...	...	2	11	6	17		0·06	0·04	0·05	
60	KAIRA.	Kaira T. ...	6,374	6,307	12,681	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4		0·31	0·31	0·31	60
61		Nariád ,, ...	12,527	12,024	24,551	...	...	...	9	19	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	15	13	28		1·19	1·08	1·14	61
62		Borsad ,, ...	6,522	5,692	12,214	1	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	15		1·53	0·88	1·23	62
63		Kapadwanj ,, ...	6,739	7,243	13,982	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	4		0·15	0·41	0·29	63
64		In the 7 Rural Circles ...	386,980	332,325	719,305	29	26	59	146	109	75	37	22	16	23	5	2	283	266	549		0·73	0·80	0·76	64
		Total of District...	419,142	363,591	782,733	30	27	59	171	131	76	37	23	16	23	5	2	311	289	600		0·74	0·79	0·77	
65	PANCH MA'HA'LS.	Godhra T. ...	5,459	5,182	10,641	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	65
66		Dohad ,, ...	5,963	5,509	11,472	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	66
67		In the 5 Rural Circles ...	114,882	103,748	218,630	...	3	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	2	4	9	13		0·04	0·09	0·06	67
		Total of District...	126,304	114,439	240,743	...	3	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	1	...	2	4	9	13		0·03	0·08	0·05	

68	AHMEDABAD.	Ahmedabad T. C....	58,477	58,396	116,873	3	4	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	16	This information is not obtainable.	0·17	0·10	0·14	68
69		Gogo ,, ...	4,853	4,718	9,571	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3		0·21	0·42	0·30	69
70		Viramgám ,, ...	10,195	9,466	19,661	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	70
71		Dholka ,, ...	10,263	10,591	20,854	...	2	...	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	7	1	8		0·68	0·09	0·38	71
72		Ahmedabad Ct. ...	1,001	882	1,883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	72
73		In the 7 Rural Circles ...	353,970	306,825	660,795	22	20	15	22	8	13	15	12	10	1	5	7	66	84	150		0·19	0·27	0·23	73
		Total of District.....	438,759	390,878	829,637	25	26	20	27	11	17	15	13	10	1	5	7	84	93	177		0·19	0·24	0·21	
74	KURRACHEE.	Kurrachee T. C....	32,492	21,034	53,526	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	74
75		In the 13 Rural Circles ...	207,654	162,315	369,969	1	3	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5		0·01	0·01	0·01	75
		Total of District	240,146	183,349	423,495	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5		0·01	0·01	0·01	
76	HYDERABAD.	Hyderabad T. C....	18,870	16,402	35,272	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		0·05	...	0·03	76
77		In the 13 Rural Circles ...	378,930	307,745	686,675	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	4	2	6		0·01	0·01	0·01	77
		Total of District.....	397,800	324,147	721,947	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	5	2	7		0·01	0·01	0·01	
78	THAR AND PA'RKAR.	Umarkot T. C.....	2,329	1,670	3,999	...	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	11		1·72	4·19	2·75	78
79		In the 7 Rural Circles ...	100,942	75,820	1,76,762	1	...	19	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	15	10	25		0·15	0·13	0·14	79
		Total of District.....	103,271	77,490	1,80,761	1	...	23	9	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	..	19	17	36		0·18	0·22	0·20	
80	SHIKA'RPUR.	Shikárpur T. C....	19,254	18,853	38,107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	80
81		Sukkur ,, ...	8,294	5,024	13,318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	81
82		Lárkána ,, ...	5,819	4,824	10,643	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	82
83		In the 17 Rural Circles...	391,161	322,998	7,14,159	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1		...	0·00	0·00	83
		Total of District.....	424,528	351,699	7,76,227	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1		...	0·00	0·00	
84	UPPER SIND FRONTIER.	Jacobabad J. C. and Ct....	3,009	2,196	5,205	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	84
85		In the 3 Rural Circles ...	47,454	37,326	84,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	85
		Total of District.....	50,463	39,522	89,985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	...	...	

Annual Form No. VII.—*DEATHS registered from* FEVERS *in the* RURAL CIRCLES *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each Month of the Year* 1875.

1	2	3	4			5												6			7			8
No.	District.	RURAL CIRCLE OR TOWN.	Enumerated Population by Census of 1872.			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			No.
			Males.	Females.	Total.													Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	KHANDESH.	Dhulia T.	6,407	6,082	12,489	3	2	13	15	3	...	4	11	8	7	7	4	35	42	77	5·46	6·91	6·16	1
2		Nandurbár ,, ...	3,465	3,740	7,205	8	4	11	7	7	5	7	6	9	4	7	14	52	37	89	15·01	8·89	12·35	2
3		Chopra ,, ...	6,953	6,743	13,699	12	16	22	17	18	12	10	15	8	6	8	10	95	59	154	13·66	8·75	11·24	3
4		Nasirabad ,, ...	5,245	4,696	9,941	13	13	17	27	22	9	11	21	90	14	9	9	130	125	255	24·79	26·62	25·65	4
5		In the 22 Rural Circles... ...	508,540	476,768	985,308	940	930	1,297	2,146	2,028	1,760	1,850	1,940	1,511	1,192	1,416	1,372	9,716	8,666	18,382	19·11	18·18	18·66	5
		Total of District...	530,610	498,032	1,028,642	976	965	1,360	2,212	2,078	1,786	1,882	1,993	1,626	1,223	1,447	1,409	10,028	8,929	18,957	18·90	17·93	18·43	
6	NA'SIK.	Násik T.	11,771	10,665	22,436	30	27	29	29	22	15	20	19	40	43	32	51	152	205	357	12·91	19·22	15·91	6
7		Yeola ,, ...	8,991	8,470	17,461	10	8	12	13	16	10	15	36	25	21	21	16	114	89	203	12·68	10·51	11·63	7
8		Deoláli C. T.	546	348	894	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	3	6	5·49	8·62	6·71	8
9		Málegaon ,, ...	2,021	2,219	4,240	7	9	8	13	5	12	3	3	4	5	4	9	41	41	82	20·29	18·48	19·33	9
10		In the 12 Rural Circles	353,522	335,833	689,355	659	606	622	760	945	877	930	942	955	742	1,192	1,289	5,500	5,019	10,519	15·56	14·94	15·26	10
		Total of District...	376,851	357,535	734,386	706	651	671	815	988	915	968	1,001	1,025	812	1,249	1,366	5,810	5,357	11,167	15·42	14·98	15·21	
11	AHMED-NAGAR.	Ahmednagar T.	16,619	16,222	32,841	33	33	49	48	40	45	62	61	9	47	30	32	300	189	489	18·05	11·65	14·89	11
12		Sangamner ,, ...	5,181	4,797	9,978	6	19	13	4	4	3	8	9	154	10	11	10	139	112	251	26·83	23·35	25·16	12
13		Ahmednagar C. T.	2,009	1,974	3,983	2	6	3	1	2	...	3	1	3	6	6	2	15	20	35	7·47	10·13	8·78	13
14		In the 11 Rural Circles	371,527	355,609	727,136	678	604	682	769	839	1,184	1,574	1,501	1,185	1,123	1,097	952	6,402	5,786	12,188	17·23	16·27	16·76	14
		Total of District...	395,336	378,602	773,938	719	662	747	822	885	1,232	1,647	1,572	1,351	1,186	1,144	996	6,856	6,107	12,963	17·34	16·13	16·75	
15	POONA.	Poona City T.	47,333	43,103	90,436	90	57	73	88	112	108	105	122	149	125	90	96	641	574	1,215	13·54	13·32	13·43	15
16		Junnar ,, ...	5,138	5,160	10,298	5	2	7	5	5	3	1	2	2	4	5	4	21	24	45	4·09	4·65	4·37	16
17		Poona and Kirkee C. T.... ...	14,802	13,648	28,450	19	10	15	17	15	15	34	29	22	12	20	21	122	107	229	8·24	7·84	8·05	17
18		In the 8 Rural Circles	399,484	378,567	778,051	738	556	575	686	793	893	1,098	1,143	1,051	1,066	950	980	5,494	5,035	10,529	13·75	13·30	13·53	18
		Total of District...	466,757	440,478	907,235	852	625	670	796	925	1,019	1,238	1,296	1,224	1,207	1,065	1,101	6,278	5,740	12,018	13·45	13·03	13·25	

19	SATARA.	Satara T.	12,718	11,766	24,484	19	22	21	15	26	19	21	24	16	29	23	32	121	146	267	9·51	12·39	10·90	19
20		Kurar ,, ...	5,742	5,668	11,410	5	9	5	5	3	8	14	11	8	8	8	7	53	38	91	9·23	6·70	7·98	20
21		Wai ,, ...	5,436	5,626	11,062	11	13	15	8	19	12	17	5	17	10	16	21	96	68	164	17·65	12·08	14·83	21
22		In the 12 Rural Circles... ...	515,460	498,586	1,014,046	1,135	817	896	1,026	887	889	1,324	1,423	1,306	1,308	1,257	1,241	6,987	6,522	13,509	13·55	13·08	13·32	22
		Total of District...	539,356	521,646	1,061,002	1,170	861	937	1,054	935	928	1,376	1,463	1,347	1,355	1,304	1,301	7,257	6,774	14,031	13·45	12·99	13·22	
23	SHOLA'PUR.	Sholápur T.	27,986	25,417	53,403	48	45	46	54	44	34	52	83	58	43	54	49	307	303	610	10·97	11·92	11·42	23
24		Bársi ,, ...	9,662	8,898	18,560	20	17	12	16	7	11	13	24	10	16	15	15	91	85	176	9·42	9·55	9·48	24
25		Pandharpur T.	8.032	8,243	16,272	19	11	7	14	20	12	25	15	13	10	25	14	96	89	185	11·95	10·80	11·37	25
26		In the 7 Rural Circles	323,592	306,204	629,796	575	430	464	444	432	441	905	1,039	913	728	699	680	4,171	3,579	7,750	12·89	11·69	12·31	26
		Total of District...	369,272	348,762	718,034	662	503	529	528	503	498	995	1,161	994	797	793	758	4,665	4,056	8,721	12·63	11·63	12·15	
27	BELGAUM.	Belgaum T. C.	14.113	12,834	26,947	13	14	7	17	29	15	25	15	16	12	15	12	101	89	190	7·16	6·93	7·05	27
28		Gokák ,, ...	6,351	6,261	12,612	7	14	10	21	11	14	11	11	15	10	12	17	86	67	153	13·54	10·70	12·13	28
29		Athni ,, ...	5,837	5,751	11,588	12	12	3	17	6	12	11	4	5	5	8	3	54	44	98	9.25	7·65	8·46	29
30		Belgaum C. T.	2,636	2,694	5,330	6	6	12	9	8	3	2	2	6	3	5	4	37	29	66	14·04	10·76	12·38	30
31		In the 7 Rural Circles	449,966	432,307	882,273	866	671	858	1,093	1,401	1,503	1,587	1,514	1,325	1,177	1,189	1,081	7,280	6,985	14,265	16·40	16·16	16·17	31
		Total of District...	478,903	459,847	938,750	904	717	890	1,157	1,455	1,547	1,636	1,546	1,367	1,207	1,229	1,117	7,558	7,214	14,772	15·78	15·69	15·95	
32	DHARWAR.	Dharwar T. C.	14,062	13,074	27,136	51	26	37	25	26	24	25	24	37	28	29	37	186	183	369	13·23	14·00	13·60	32
33		Hubli ,, ...	19,263	18,698	37,961	41	51	74	57	66	70	86	66	86	69	71	43	397	383	780	20·61	20·48	20·55	33
34		Gadag Betigeri T. C.	9.843	9,192	19,035	9	6	10	28	24	13	29	35	21	28	34	27	158	106	264	16·05	11·53	13·87	34
35		Ránibennur ,, ...	6.025	5,598	11,623	22	14	24	24	25	27	21	17	17	8	20	8	128	99	227	21·24	17·67	19·53	35
36		In the 11 Rural Circles	456,830	435,452	892,282	1,273	1,029	1,156	1,177	1,467	1374	1,553	1,381	1,311	1,443	1,569	1,445	8,088	8,090	16,178	17·70	18·58	18·13	36
		Total of District...	506,023	482,014	988,037	1,396	1,126	1,301	1,311	1,608	1,508	1,714	1,523	1,472	1,576	1,723	1,560	8,957	8,861	17,818	17·70	18·38	18·03	
37	KALA'DGI.	Kaládgi T. C.	3,490	3,102	6,592	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	6	4	5	...	15	14	29	4·30	4·51	4·40	37
38		Kaládgi C. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
39		In the 8 Rural Circles	414,148	395,297	809,445	714	562	602	680	702	643	878	1,072	979	917	893	792	4,998	4,436	9,434	12·07	11·22	11·65	39
		Total of District...	417,638	398,399	816,037	714	562	602	680	702	643	884	1,080	985	921	898	792	5,013	4,450	9,463	12·00	11·18	11·59	
40	KANARA.	Karwar T. C.	7,079	6,184	13,263	9	6	6	6	9	4	9	9	10	9	7	7	44	47	91	6·21	7·60	6·90	40
41		Coompta ,, ...	5,819	5,113	10,932	9	2	2	2	4	1	8	7	6	13	5	7	31	35	66	5·32	6·84	6·04	41
42		In the 11 Rural Circles... ...	193,519	180,692	374,211	652	427	525	413	408	437	475	556	523	547	524	621	3,121	2,987	6,108	16·12	16·53	6·32	42
		Total of District...	206,417	191,989	398,406	670	435	533	421	421	442	492	572	539	569	536	635	3,196	3,069	6,265	15·48	15·98	15·73	
43	RATNA'GIRI.	Vingorla ... T. C.	7,679	7,317	14,996	4	6	3	6	4	2	7	4	4	5	4	5	27	27	54	3·51	3·69	3·60	43
44		Ratnágiri ,, ...	5,335	5,279	10,614	10	5	1	4	6	...	3	4	...	3	5	1	21	21	42	3·93	3·97	3·96	44
45		In the 8 Rural Circles	478,102	515,424	993,526	610	517	575	617	536	456	558	570	478	524	473	617	3,290	3,241	6,531	6·88	6·29	6·58	45
		Total of District...	491,116	528,020	1,019,136	624	528	579	627	546	458	568	578	482	532	482	623	3,338	3,289	6,627	6·77	6·23	6·51	

Annual Form No. VIII.—*DEATHS registered from* FEVERS *in the* RURAL CIRCLES *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each Month of the Year* 1875.

1	2	3	4			5												6			7			8
No.	District.	RURAL CIRCLE OR TOWN.	Enumerated Population by Census of 1872.			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			No.
			Males.	Females.	Total.													Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
46	COLA'BA.	Alibág T. C.	2,998	2,545	5,473	4	3	8	6	2	6	...	2	9	9	7	8	36	28	64	12·01	11·00	11·69	46
47		Mahád ,, ...	3,509	3,122	6,631	3	4	3	6	3	2	2	5	6	2	9	14	40	19	59	11·39	6·08	8·88	47
48		In the 6 Rural Circles	171,610	166,691	338,301	245	194	207	237	217	197	250	238	236	165	206	244	1,453	1,183	2,636	8·46	7.09	7·79	48
		Total of District...	178,047	172,358	350,405	252	201	218	249	222	205	252	245	251	176	222	266	1,529	1,230	2,759	8·59	7·13	7·87	
49	BOMBAY	Bombay City	399,716	244,689	644,405	576	519	509	490	418	381	330	299	318	414	454	442	2,755	2,395	5,150	6·14	9·78	8·00	49
50	TANNA.	Tanna T.	8,054	6,245	14,299	66	11	8	13	15	16	20	12	13	11	11	19	105	110	215	13·03	17·61	15·04	50
51		Kalyán ,, ...	6.920	5,884	12.804	9	8	11	24	17	8	10	12	12	7	11	12	89	52	141	12·86	8·84	11·01	51
52		Panwel ,, ...	5,683	5,153	10,836	16	16	12	9	4	4	8	6	9	7	11	13	68	47	115	11·97	9·12	10·61	52
53		In the 11 Rural Circles	418,519	390,966	809,485	991	929	940	894	850	715	821	1,006	1,077	776	994	1,214	5,940	5,267	11,207	14·19	13·47	13·84	53
		Total of Rural Circles...	439,176	408,248	847,424	1,082	964	971	940	886	743	859	1,036	1,111	801	1,027	1,258	6,202	5,476	11,678	14·12	13·41	13·78	
54	SURAT.	Surat T.	54,782	52,367	107,149	120	75	111	121	130	162	198	188	134	120	154	180	846	847	1,693	15·44	16·17	13·93	54
55		Bulsar ,, ...	5,808	5,507	11,315	12	8	8	6	4	6	14	8	19	10	16	27	57	81	138	9·81	14·71	11·75	55
56		In the 8 Rural Circles	243,656	244,967	488,623	727	628	715	663	630	732	805	816	806	784	1,328	1,213	4,986	4,861	9,847	20·46	19·84	20·15	56
		Total of District...	304,246	302,841	607,087	859	711	834	790	764	900	1,017	1,012	959	914	1,498	1,420	5,889	5,789	11,678	19·35	19·13	19·23	
57	BROACH.	Broach T.	19,369	17,563	36,932	18	34	35	34	26	45	59	66	41	37	65	60	264	256	520	13·63	14·57	14·08	57
58		Jambusar ,, ...	7,885	7,039	14,924	8	4	9	3	11	8	6	30	24	28	21	8	96	64	160	12·18	9·09	10·72	58
59		In the 6 Rural Circles	155,257	143,209	298,466	516	471	531	568	437	514	562	515	523	635	798	659	3,644	3,085	6,729	23·46	21·54	22·54	59
		Total of District...	182,511	167,811	350,322	542	509	575	605	474	567	627	611	588	700	884	727	4,004	3,405	7,409	21·94	20·29	21·15	
60	KAIRA.	Kaira T.	6,374	6,307	12,681	13	16	22	10	18	34	11	16	12	21	45	47	141	124	265	22·12	19·68	20·90	60
61		Nariád ,, ...	12,527	12,024	24,551	10	23	39	18	36	19	10	36	19	28	37	36	168	143	311	13·41	11·89	12·67	61
62		Borsad ,, ...	6,522	5,692	12,214	8	8	16	12	20	10	8	30	30	25	17	11	121	74	195	18·55	13·00	15·96	62
63		Kapadwanj ,, ...	6,739	7,243	13,982	28	35	27	20	24	17	12	14	36	37	29	18	149	148	297	22·11	20·43	21·24	63
64		In the 7 Rural Circles	386,980	332,325	719,305	1,001	890	1,070	1,048	1,028	1,215	1,111	988	1,184	1,222	1,258	1,046	7,269	5,792	13,061	18·79	17·43	18·16	64
		Total of District...	419,142	363,591	782,733	1,060	972	1,174	1,108	1,126	1,295	1,152	1,084	1,281	1,333	1,386	1,158	7,848	6,281	14,129	18·72	17·28	18·05	

65	PANCH MA'HA'LS.	Godhra T. ...	5,459	5,182	10,641	26	8	16	9	28	21	18	33	26	12	28	18	142	101	243	26·01	19·49	22·83	65
66		Dohad ,, ...	5,963	5,509	11,472	5	8	10	6	8	6	6	19	6	5	11	18	68	40	108	11·40	7·26	9·41	66
67		In the 5 Rural Circles ...	114,882	103,748	218,630	179	185	163	230	147	170	206	194	251	209	438	370	1,451	1,291	2,742	12·63	12·44	12·54	67
		Total of District...	126,304	114,439	240,743	210	201	189	245	183	197	230	246	283	226	477	406	1,661	1,432	3,093	13·15	12·51	12·84	
68	AHMEDABAD.	Ahmedabad T.C. ...	58,477	58,396	116,873	251	189	307	323	351	300	176	428	313	341	343	292	1,765	1,849	3,614	30·18	31·66	30·92	68
69		Gogo ,, ...	4,853	4,718	9,571	5	13	5	12	14	10	21	6	7	8	7	7	72	43	115	14·84	9·11	12·02	69
70		Viramgám ,, ...	10,195	9,466	19,661	37	19	29	18	12	12	12	31	42	37	39	50	181	157	338	17·75	16·58	17·19	70
71		Dholka ,, ...	10,263	10,591	20,854	20	13	14	22	22	11	6	20	26	18	32	28	133	99	232	12·96	9·35	11·13	71
72		Ahmedabad C.T. ...	1,001	882	1,883	1	3	2	4	5	5	4	1	...	..	...	4	16	13	29	16·00	14·74	15·40	72
73		In the 7 Rural Circles ...	353,970	306,825	660,795	1,022	970	886	693	729	791	661	732	771	791	1,068	744	5,504	4,354	9,858	15·55	14·19	14·92	73
		Total of District...	438,759	390,878	829,637	1,336	1,207	1,243	1072	1,133	1,129	880	1,218	1,159	1,195	1,489	1,125	7,671	6,515	14,186	17·48	16·67	17·10	
74	KURRACHEE.	Kurrachee T.C. ...	32,492	21,034	53,526	30	51	36	26	32	36	24	38	30	27	44	54	235	193	428	7·23	9·18	8·00	74
75		In the 13 Rural Circles ...	207,654	162,315	369,969	416	348	276	204	168	168	135	183	160	231	378	464	1,862	1,269	3,131	8·97	7·82	8·46	75
		Total of District...	240,146	183,349	423,495	446	399	312	230	200	204	159	221	190	258	422	518	2,097	1,462	3,559	8·73	7·97	8·40	
76	HYDERABAD.	Hyderabad T.C. ...	18,870	16,402	35,272	183	103	97	63	46	48	41	72	75	79	105	94	548	458	1,006	29·04	27·92	28·52	76
77		In the 13 Rural Circles ...	378,930	307,745	686,675	526	549	430	274	196	202	168	178	221	241	388	534	2,409	1,498	3,907	6·36	4·87	5·70	77
		Total of District...	397,800	324,147	721,947	709	652	527	337	242	250	209	250	296	320	493	628	2,957	1,956	4,913	7·43	6·03	6·81	
78	THA'R AND PARKA'R.	Umarkot T.C. ...	2,329	1,670	3,999	7	8	7	5	6	5	2	2	5	3	7	9	47	19	66	20·18	11·38	16·50	78
79		In the 7 Rural Circles ...	100,942	75,820	176,762	128	139	85	100	66	56	54	55	46	20	32	49	494	336	830	4·89	4·43	4·69	79
		Total of District...	103,271	77,490	180,761	135	147	92	105	72	61	56	57	51	23	39	58	541	355	896	5·24	4·58	4·40	
80	SHIKA'RPUR.	Shikárpur T.C. ...	19,254	18,853	38,107	95	64	58	45	43	44	42	33	48	58	85	76	375	316	691	19·48	16·76	18·13	80
81		Sukkur ,, ...	8,294	5,024	13,318	17	16	8	13	11	14	14	16	10	26	48	19	127	85	212	15·31	16·92	15·91	81
82		Lárkána ,, ...	5,819	4,824	10,643	7	4	5	4	10	9	3	7	10	10	15	11	50	45	95	8·59	9·33	8·93	82
83		In the 17 Rural Circles ...	391,161	322,998	714,159	620	572	404	356	352	283	224	230	308	502	758	690	3,164	2,135	5,299	8·09	6·61	7·42	83
		Total of District...	424,528	351,699	776,227	739	656	475	418	416	350	283	286	376	596	906	796	3,716	2,581	6,297	8·75	7·34	8·11	
84	UPPER SIND FRONTIER.	Jacobabad T.C. and C.T. ...	3,009	2,196	5,205	12	7	12	8	5	5	2	2	7	7	18	20	55	50	105	18·28	22·77	20·17	84
85		In the 3 Rural Circles ...	47,454	37,326	84,780	79	30	53	28	25	44	20	22	26	47	50	72	272	224	496	5·73	6·00	5·92	85
		Total of District...	50,463	39,522	89,985	91	37	65	36	30	49	22	24	33	54	68	92	327	274	601	6·48	6·93	6·75	

Annual Form No. X.—DEATHS *registered from* BOWEL COMPLAINTS *in the* RURAL CIRCLES *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each Month of the Year* 1875.

1	2	3	4			5												6			7			8
No.	District.	RURAL CIRCLE OR TOWN.	Enumerated Population by Census of 1872.			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			No.
			Males.	Females.	Total.													Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	KHANDESH.	Dhulia T	6,407	6,082	12,489	3	4	...	1	2	4	3	2	6	...	1	5	11	20	31	1·71	3·28	2·49	1
2		Nandurbár ,, ...	3,465	3,740	7,205	3	...	9	9	2	1	9	7	2	3	...	3	27	21	48	7·79	5·61	6·66	2
3		Chopra ... ,, ...	6,953	6,743	13,699	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	0·15	...	0·07	3
4		Nassirabad ,, ...	5,245	4,696	9,941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	8	9	17	1·52	1·91	1·71	4
5		In the 22 Rural Circles	508,540	476,768	985,308	235	169	220	381	363	482	487	523	347	210	211	202	2,201	1,629	3,830	4·33	3·42	3·89	5
		Total of District...	530,610	498,032	1,028,642	242	173	229	391	367	487	499	532	372	213	212	210	2,248	1,679	3,927	4·24	3·37	3·82	
6	NASIK.	Násik T.	11,771	10,665	22,436	4	2	1	4	5	4	2	...	...	3	10	11	30	16	46	2·55	1·50	2·05	6
7		Yeola ,, ...	8,991	8,470	17,461	3	1	4	...	...	2	4	1	5	7	3	2	14	18	32	1·57	2·13	1·85	7
8		Deoláli Ct.	546	348	894	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	1	5	7·33	2·87	5·60	8
9		Málegaon ,, ...	2,021	2,219	4,240	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	1·98	1·35	1·65	9
10		In the 12 Rural Circles	353,522	335,833	689,355	96	65	78	112	124	157	179	196	201	151	152	115	949	677	1,626	2·68	2·02	2·36	10
		Total of District...	376,851	357,532	734,386	103	69	85	117	130	164	187	199	208	161	165	128	1,001	715	1,716	2·66	2·00	2·34	
11	AHMEDNAGAR.	Ahmednagar T.	16,619	16,222	32,841	1	3	4	1	4	4	7	4	4	5	6	6	39	10	49	2·35	0·60	1·49	11
12		Sangamner ,, ...	5,181	4,797	9,978	1	4	3	...	2	2	2	1	20	3	2	2	21	21	42	4·05	4·38	4·21	12
13		Ahmednagar C.T...	2,009	1,974	3,983	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	5	1·49	1·01	1·26	13
14		In the 11 Rural Circles	371,527	355,609	727,136	143	131	127	136	142	202	344	401	255	233	201	230	1,454	1,091	2,545	3·91	3·07	3·50	
		Total of District...	395,336	378,602	773,938	146	139	135	137	148	209	353	406	280	241	209	238	1,517	1,124	2,641	3·84	2·97	3·41	14
15	POONA.	Poona City T.	47,333	43,103	90,436	11	3	7	9	10	6	9	11	3	8	22	13	68	44	112	1·44	1·02	1·24	15
16		Junnar ,, ...	5,138	5,160	10,298	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	0·19	0·09	0·19	16
17		Poona and Kirkee C.T.	14,802	13,648	28,450	21	14	23	11	18	9	14	16	19	10	12	12	94	85	179	6·35	6·23	6·29	17
18		In the 8 Rural Circles	399,484	378,567	778,051	111	74	98	94	129	140	151	194	197	154	108	123	878	695	1,573	2·20	1·84	2·02	18
		Total of District...	466,757	440,478	907,235	143	91	128	114	158	155	174	221	219	173	142	148	1,048	825	1,866	2·23	1·87	2·06	

19	SATARA.	Satara T.	12,718	11,766	24,484	2	3	1	8	6	6	10	10	10	12	7	4	49	30	79	3·85	2·55	3·23	19
20		Karar ,, ...	5,742	5,668	11,410	5	2	2	2	3	...	8	9	6	4	4	1	21	25	46	3·66	4·41	4·03	20
21		Wai ,, ...	5,436	5,626	11,062	...	...	3	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9	1·47	0·18	0.81	21
22		In the 12 Rural Circles	515,460	498,586	1,014,046	104	70	78	99	129	153	357	382	292	191	126	114	1,072	1,023	2,095	2·08	2·05	2·07	22
		Total of District ...	539,356	521,646	1,061,002	111	75	84	113	140	159	375	401	308	207	137	119	1,150	1,079	2,229	2·13	2·07	2·10	
23	SHOLA'PUR.	Sholápur T.	27,986	25,417	53,403	...	...	18	27	13	15	11	48	9	16	20	7	95	89	184	3·40	3·50	3·45	23
24		Bársi ,, ...	9,662	8,898	18,560	2	3	1	...	2	2	2	3	2	2	...	4	13	10	23	1·35	1·12	1·24	24
25		Pandharpur ,, ...	8,032	8,243	16,275	13	2	4	1	1	15	11	29	16	20	27	21	82	78	160	10·21	9·46	9·83	25
26		In the 7 Rural Circles	323,592	306,204	629,796	60	33	50	34	33	48	245	168	135	82	67	43	545	453	998	1·68	1·48	1 58	26
		Total of District...	369,272	348,762	718,034	75	38	73	62	49	80	269	248	162	120	114	75	735	630	1,365	1·99	1·81	1·90	
27	BELGAUM.	Belgaum T. C.... ...	14,113	12,834	26,947	8	8	11	13	7	6	16	8	9	14	9	9	68	50	118	4·82	3·90	4·38	27
28		Gokák ,, ...	6,351	6,261	12,612	4	...	2	1	2	2	5	1	4	4	7	1	17	16	33	2·68	2·56	2·62	28
29		Athni ,, ...	5,837	5,751	11,588	2	2	3	2	2	3	5	...	...	...	3	2	12	12	24	2·06	2·09	2·07	29
30		Belgaum C. T... ...	2,636	2,694	5,330	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	5	1	2	12	3	15	4·55	1·11	2·81	30
31		In the 7 Rural Circles	449,966	432,307	882,273	212	187	194	153	160	192	245	271	315	260	242	237	1,485	1,183	2,668	3·30	2·74	3·02	31
		Total of District ...	478,903	459,847	938,750	228	199	210	171	171	203	271	280	329	283	262	251	1,594	1,264	2,858	3·33	2·75	3·04	
32	DHARWAR.	Dharwar T. C.	14,062	13,074	27,136	9	...	8	...	2	8	6	4	...	2	4	1	27	17	44	1·92	1·30	1·62	32
33		Hubli ,, ...	19,263	18,698	37,961	6	11	8	5	10	18	8	8	7	16	10	12	64	55	119	3·32	2·94	3·13	33
34		Gadak-Betigeri ,, ...	9,843	9,192	19,035	8	3	3	22	12	16	18	10	19	18	9	9	84	63	147	8·53	6·85	7·72	34
35		Ránibennur ,, ...	6,025	5,598	11,623	1	2	4	3	3	6	5	1	1	1	2	...	20	9	29	3·32	1·61	2·50	35
36		In the 11 Rural Circles	456,830	435,452	892,282	341	317	283	289	300	337	409	404	427	428	408	404	2,305	2,042	4,347	5·05	4·66	4·87	36
		Total of District ...	506,023	482,014	988,037	365	333	306	319	327	385	446	427	454	465	433	426	2,500	2,186	4,686	4·94	4·53	4·74	
37	KALA'DGI.	Kaládgi T. C.	3,490	3,102	6,592	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
38		Kaládgi C. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	38
39		In the 8 Rural Circles	414,148	395,297	809,445	76	54	55	58	38	43	89	132	144	129	105	58	548	433	981	1·32	1·10	1·21	39
		Total of District ...	417,638	398,399	816,037	76	54	55	58	38	43	90	132	145	129	105	58	550	433	983	1·32	1·11	1·20	
40	KANARA.	Karwar T. C.	7,079	6,184	13,263	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	...	0·48	0·23	40
41		Coompta ,, ...	5,819	5,113	10,932	4	2	...	2	3	...	4	6	9	10	5	4	27	22	49	4·64	4·30	4·48	41
42		In the 11 Rural Circles	193,519	180,692	374,211	90	83	65	85	75	97	114	176	141	115	69	92	697	505	1,202	3·60	2·79	3·20	42
		Total of District ...	206,417	191,989	398,406	95	85	66	87	78	97	118	182	150	125	75	96	724	530	1,254	3·57	2·76	3·14	
43	RATNA'GIRI.	Vingorla T. C.... ...	7,679	7,317	14,996	12	6	8	4	10	8	9	11	13	9	11	10	59	52	111	7·55	7·11	7·40	43
44		Ratnágiri ,, ...	5,335	5,279	10,614	5	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	7	1·12	0·11	0·66	44
45		In the 8 Rural Circles	478,102	515,424	993,526	135	119	110	136	125	105	124	119	123	101	102	112	819	592	1,411	1·71	1·15	1·42	45
		Total of District...	491,116	528,020	1,019,136	152	126	118	140	135	113	134	130	136	110	113	122	884	645	1,529	1·90	1·22	1·50	

Annual Form No. IX.—DEATHS *registered from* BOWEL COMPLAINTS *in the* RURAL CIRCLES *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each Month of the Year* 1875.

1	2	3	4			5												6			7			8
No.	District.	NAME OF RURAL CIRCLE OR TOWN.	Enumerated Population by Census of 1872.															Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			No.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
46	COLABA.	Alibág T. C.	2,928	2,545	5,473	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	0·68	...	0·37	46
47		Máhád ,, ...	3,509	3,122	6,631	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	1	3	0·57	0·32	0·45	47
48		In the 6 Rural Circles	171,610	166,691	338,301	16	8	11	12	12	9	19	48	25	12	8	8	113	75	188	0·66	0·45	0·56	48
		Total of District... ...	178,047	172,358	350,405	17	8	11	12	12	9	19	48	25	12	11	9	117	76	193	0·66	0·44	0·55	
49	BOMBAY CITY.	Bombay City	399,716	244,689	644,405	222	174	199	212	187	160	199	194	169	156	129	227	1,227	1,001	2,228	3·07	4·09	3·46	49
50	TANNA.	Tanna T.	8,054	6,245	14,299	7	3	...	...	...	3	...	4	2	1	...	2	9	13	22	1·12	2·08	1·54	50
51		Kalyan ,, ...	6,920	5,884	12,804	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	0·14	0·00	0·08	51
52		Panwel ,, ...	5,683	5,153	10,836	2	3	4	5	4	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	16	9	25	2·81	1·74	2·31	52
53		In the 11 Rural Circles	418,519	390,966	809,485	17	39	15	39	16	43	53	74	36	29	20	33	234	180	414	0·56	0·46	0·51	53
		Total of District	439,176	408,248	847,424	26	45	19	44	20	48	53	81	40	30	20	36	260	202	462	0·59	0·49	0·54	
54	SURAT.	Surat T.	54,782	52,367	107,149	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	5	...	5	0·09	0·00	0·05	54
55		Bulsar ,, ...	5,808	5,507	11,315	16	7	12	11	7	10	11	13	9	11	4	1	58	54	112	9·99	9·80	9·90	55
56		In the 8 Rural Circles	243,656	244,967	488,623	115	71	110	102	116	136	134	139	137	106	140	150	807	649	1,456	3·31	2·64	2·98	56
		Total of District... ...	304,246	302,841	607,087	131	78	123	113	124	146	146	152	146	117	145	152	870	703	1,573	2·86	2·32	2·59	
57	BROACH.	Broach T.	19,369	17,563	36,932	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	0·00	57
58		Jambusar ,, ...	7,885	7,039	14,924	...	1	...	2	4	...	...	1	2	3	...	1	10	4	14	1·27	0·56	0·94	58
59		In the 6 Rural Circles	155,257	143,209	298,466	36	28	50	28	35	28	34	37	51	49	68	37	264	217	481	1·61	1·51	1·61	59
		Total of District... ...	182,511	167,811	350,322	36	29	50	30	39	28	34	38	53	52	68	38	274	221	495	1·50	1·31	1·41	

60	KAIRA.	Kaira T.	6,374	6,307	12,681	3	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	11	7	18	1·72	1·11	1·42	60
61		Nariád ,, ...	12,527	12,024	24,551	3	5	13	27	31	34	24	15	19	8	11	12	99	103	202	7·90	8·56	8·23	61
62		Borsad ,, ...	6,522	5,692	12,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	7	...	7	1·07	0·00	0·57	62
63		Kapadwanj ,, ...	6,739	7,243	13,982	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	0·00	63
64		In the 7 Rural Circles	386,980	332,325	719,305	103	74	146	148	195	194	201	200	185	130	141	120	1,065	772	1,837	2·75	2·32	2·55	64
		Total of District... ...	419,142	363,591	782,733	109	82	159	175	232	228	225	217	206	141	157	133	1,182	882	2,064	2·82	2·43	2·64	
65	PANCH MA'HALS.	Godhra T.	5,459	5,182	10,641	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	..	1	...	3	3	6	0·55	0·58	0·56	65
66		Dohad ,, ...	5,963	5,509	11,472	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·00	0·00	0·00	66
67		In the 5 Rural Circles	114,882	103,748	218,630	3	6	3	7	6	26	16	17	17	6	6	6	51	68	119	0·44	0·65	0·54	67
		Total of District... ...	126,304	114,439	240,743	3	8	3	7	8	26	16	18	17	6	7	6	54	71	125	0·43	0·62	0·52	
68	AHMEDABAD.	Ahmedabad T. C.	58,477	58,396	116,873	5	6	5	8	9	7	11	29	31	15	16	12	81	73	154	1·38	1·25	1·32	68
69		Gogo ,, ...	4,853	4,718	9,571	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	2	4	1	...	...	5	7	12	1·03	1·40	1 25	69
70		Viramgám ,, ...	10,195	9,466	19,661	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	0·29	0·10	0·20	70
71		Dholka ,, ...	10,263	10,591	20,854	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	6	4	10	0·58	0·38	0·48	71
72		Ahmedabad C. T.	1,001	882	1,883	4	1	...	2	...	2	1	3	2	5	2	2	11	13	24	10·99	14·73	12·75	72
73		In the 7 Rural Circles	353,970	306,825	660,795	49	45	57	49	66	82	102	97	100	80	61	66	488	366	854	1·38	1·19	1·29	73
		Total of District... ...	438,759	390,878	829,637	59	53	63	63	77	94	115	131	137	101	82	83	594	464	1,058	1·35	1·19	1·28	
74	KURRA-CHEE.	Kurrachee T. C.	32,492	21,034	53,526	2	2	2	3	1	...	2	1	2	...	1	3	12	7	19	0·37	0·33	0·35	74
75		In the 13 Rural Circles	207,654	162,315	369,969	8	5	1	2	3	1	...	1	1	1	4	1	28	10	28	0·13	0·06	0·08	75
		Total of District... ...	240,146	183,349	423,495	10	7	3	5	4	1	2	2	3	1	5	4	30	17	47	0·12	0·07	0·11	
76	HYDER-ABAD.	Hyderabad T. C.	18,870	16,402	35,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
77		In the 13 Rural Circles	378,930	307,745	686,675	4	4	3	2	4	5	6	8	6	6	13	18	44	35	79	0 12	0·09	0·12	77
		Total of District... ...	397,800	324,147	721,947	4	4	3	2	4	5	6	8	6	6	13	18	44	35	79	0·11	0·11	0·11	
78	THAR PARKA'R.	Umarkot T. C.	2,329	1,670	3,999	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	6	7	0·43	3·59	1·75	78
79		*In the 7 Rural Circles*	*100,942*	*75,820*	*176,762*	*1*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*3*	*8*	*9*	*4*	*1*	*2*	*4*	*2*	*21*	*28*	*49*	*0·21*	*0·37*	*0·28*	*79*
		Total of District... ...	103,271	77,490	180,761	1	4	5	10	3	10	9	4	1	2	5	2	22	34	56	0·21	0·44	0·31	
80	SHIKA'RPUR.	Shikárpur T. C.	19,254	18,853	38,107	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	..	1	...	3	8	3	11	0·42	0·16	0·29	80
81		Sukkur ,, ...	8,294	5,024	13,318	2	3	1	1	2	1	4	2	5	2	11	7	28	13	41	3·38	2·59	3·08	81
82		Lárkána ,, ...	5,819	4,824	10,643	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
83		In the 17 Rural Circles	391,161	322,998	714,159	16	16	17	6	2	11	7	16	13	5	24	17	94	56	150	0·24	0·17	0·21	83
		Total of District... ..	424,528	351,699	776,227	21	21	18	7	5	12	11	19	18	8	35	27	130	72	202	0·31	0·20	0·26	
84	UPPER SIND FRONTIER.	Jacobabad T. C. and C. T. ..	3,009	2,196	5,205	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	5	1·66	...	0·96	84
85		In the 3 Rural Circles	47,454	37,326	84,780	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	8	1	9	0·17	0·03	0·11	85
		Total of District... ...	50,463	39,522	89,985	3	2	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	4	13	1	14	0·26	0·03	0·16	

Annual Form No. X.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of* BIRTHS, DEATHS *and* MARRIAGES *registered in the* RURAL CIRCLES *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the Year* 1875.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7	8	9	10
No.	District.	RURAL CIRCLE OR TOWN.	Population according to Census of 1872.			Number of Births registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of population.	No. of Marriages registered.	Ratio of Marriages per 1,000 of population.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total				
1	KHANDESH.	Dhulia T.	6,407	6,082	12,489	63	59	122	9·83	9·70	9·77	...	14.89	This information is not obtainable for this Presidency.	
2		Nandurbar ,, ...	3,465	3,740	7,205	25	34	59	7·21	9·00	8·17	...	14·04		
3		Chopra T. ,, ...	6,953	6,746	13,699	68	39	107	9·78	5·77	7·71	...	9·30		
4		Nasirabád ,, ...	5,245	4,696	9,941	114	61	175	21·73	13·00	17·60	...	20·73		
5		In the 22 Rural Circles	508,540	476,768	985,308	10,596	9,165	19,761	20·84	19·22	20·05	...	10·37		
		Total of District... ...	530,610	498,032	1,028,642	10,866	9,358	20,224	20·47	18·79	19·65	...	10·54		
6	NA'SIK.	Násik T.	11,771	10,665	22,436	302	302	604	25·65	28·32	26·92	...	24·38		
7		Yeola ,, ...	8,991	8,470	17,461	320	297	617	35·59	35·06	35·33	...	6·13		
8		Deolálí C.T.	546	348	894	8	3	11	14·65	8·62	12·29	...	5·61		
9		Málegaon ,, ...	2,021	2,219	4,240	118	140	258	58·39	63·09	60·84	1·88	...		
10		In the 12 Rural Circles	353,522	335,833	689,355	9,515	8,928	18,443	26·92	26·58	26·75	2·45	..		
		Total of District... ...	376,851	357,535	734,386	10,263	9,670	19,933	27·23	27·05	27·14	1·42	...		
11	AHMEDNAGAR.	Ahmednagar T.	16,619	16,222	32,841	187	126	313	11·25	7·77	9·53	...	26·98		
12		Sangamner ,, ...	5,181	4,797	9,978	275	230	505	53·08	47·94	50·61	5·51	...		
13		Ahmednagar C. T.	2,009	1,974	3,983	43	36	79	21·40	18·24	19·83	3·01	...		
14		In the 11 Rural Circles	371,527	355,609	727,136	12,256	11,141	23,397	32·98	31·33	32·17	1·81	..		
		Total of District... ...	395,336	378,602	773,938	12,761	11,533	24,294	32·28	30·46	31·39	0·65	...		
15	POONA.	Poona City T.	47,333	43,103	90,436	393	322	715	8·30	7·47	7·91	...	19·27		
16		Junnar ,, ...	5,138	5,160	10,298	88	86	174	17·13	16·66	16·90	3·79	...		
17		Poona and Kirkee C. T.	14,802	13,648	28,450	31	23	54	2·09	1·69	1·90	...	16·17		
18		In the 8 Rural Circles	399,484	378,567	778,051	10,756	9,515	20,271	26·93	25·13	26·05	1·86	...		
		Total of District... ...	466,757	440,478	907,235	11,268	9,946	21,214	24·14	22·58	23·38	...	0·79		

19	SATARA.	Satara T.	12,718	11,766	24,484	409	403	812	32·16	34·25	33·16	2·69	...
20		Karar ,, ...	5,742	5,668	11,410	75	66	141	13·06	11·64	12·36	...	10·34
21		Wai ,, ...	5,436	5,626	11,062	148	109	257	27·23	19·37	23·23	...	9·77
22		In the Rural 12 Circles	515,460	498,586	1,014,046	14,890	14,030	28,920	28·89	28·18	28·52	7·06	...
		Total of District...	539,356	521,646	1,061,002	15,522	14,608	30,130	28·78	28·00	28·40	6·60	...
23	SHOLAPUR.	Sholápur T.	27,986	25,417	53,403	184	188	372	6·58	7·40	6·97	...	18·80
24		Bársi ,, ...	9,662	8,898	18,560	222	220	442	22·98	24·72	23·81	...	9·03
25		Pandharpur ,, ...	8,032	8,243	16,275	163	187	350	20·29	22·69	21·50	...	22·80
26		In the Rural 7 Circles	323,592	306,204	629,796	7,144	6,477	13,621	22·08	21·15	21·63	...	1·21
		Total of District...	369,272	348,762	718,034	7,713	7,072	14,785	20·83	20·28	20·59	...	3·18
27	BELGAUM.	Belgaum T. C.	14,113	12,834	26,947	449	445	894	31·81	34·67	33·17	...	0·21
28		Gokák ,, ...	6,351	6,261	12,612	160	167	327	25·19	26·67	25·93	...	4·36
29		Athni ,, ...	5,837	5,751	11,588	183	159	342	31·35	27·65	29·51	0·69	...
30		Belgaum C. T.	2,636	2,694	5,330	63	48	111	23·90	17·82	20·83	...	14·44
31		In the 7 Rural Circles	449,966	432,307	882,273	14,693	13,890	28,583	32·65	32·13	32·40	0·38	...
		Total of District...	478,903	459,847	938,750	15,548	14,709	30,257	32·47	32·00	32·23	0·20	...
32	DHARWAR.	Dharwar T. C....	14,062	13,074	27,136	381	370	751	27·09	28·30	27·68	2·07	...
33		Hubli ,, ...	19,263	18,698	37,961	507	499	1,006	26·32	26·72	26·50	...	11·69
34		Gadag-Betigeri ,, ...	9,843	9,192	19,035	181	162	343	18·39	17·62	18·02	...	4·78
35		Ránibennur ,, ...	6,025	5,598	11,623	169	150	319	28·05	26·80	27·45	...	2·32
36		In the 14 Rural Circles	456,830	435,452	892,282	12,972	12,403	25,375	28·40	28·50	28·48	...	2·47
		Total of District...	506,023	482,014	988,037	14,210	13,584	27,794	28·08	28·18	28·13	...	2·78
37	KALADGI.	Kaládgi T. C.	3,490	3,102	6,592	35	46	81	10·03	14·83	12·29	...	4·09
38		Kaladgi C. T.	...	...	...	3	6	9	...	...	...	...	...
39		In the 8 Rural Circles	414,148	395,297	809,445	8,354	7,712	16,066	20·17	19·51	19·85	0·06	...
		Total of District...	417,638	398,399	816,037	8,392	7,764	16,156	20·09	19·49	19·80	...	0·01
40	KANARA.	Karwar T. C.	7,079	6,184	132,63	152	164	316	21·47	26·52	23·83	9·66	...
41		Coompta ,, ...	5,819	5,113	10,932	71	75	146	12·20	14·67	13·36	...	5·39
42		In the 11 Rural Circles	193,519	180,692	374,211	5,768	5,447	11,215	29·81	30·15	29·97	0·72	...
		Total of District...	206,417	191,989	398,406	5,991	5,686	11,677	28·54	29·62	29·31	0·85	...

This information is not obtainable for this Presidency.

Annual Form No. X.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of* BIRTHS, DEATHS *and* MARRIAGES *registered in the* RURAL CIRCLES *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the Year* 1875.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7	8	9	10
No.	District.	RURAL CIRCLE OR TOWN.	Population according to Census of 1872.			Number of Births Registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Marriages registered.	Ratio of Marriages per 1,000 of Population.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
43	RATNAGIRI.	Vingorla T. C.	7,679	7,317	14,996	104	79	183	13·56	10·80	12·20	...	1·54	This information is not obtainable for this Presidency.	
44		Rátnágiri ,, ...	5,335	5,279	10,614	69	28	97	12·93	5·30	9·14	...	6·78		
45		In the 8 Rural Circles	478,102	515,424	993,526	8,372	7,821	16,193	17·51	15·18	16·30	2·14	...		
		Total of District...	491,116	528,020	1,019,136	8,545	7,928	16,473	17·40	15·01	16·16	1·98	...		
46	COLABA.	Alibág T. C.	2,928	2,545	5,473	39	35	74	13·32	13·75	13·52	...	21·38		
47		Mahád ,, ...	3,509	3,122	6,631	32	25	57	9·12	8·00	8·60	...	12·97		
48		In the 6 Rural Circles	171,610	166,691	338,301	2,841	2,546	5,387	16·56	15·27	15·92	0·80	...		
		Total of District...	178,047	172,358	350,405	2,912	2,606	5,518	16·36	15·12	15·75	0·20	...		
49	BOMBAY CITY.	Bombay City	399,716	244,689	644,405	6,813	6,430	13,243	17·04	26·28	20·55	...	7·84		
50	TANNA.	Tanna T.	8,054	6,245	14,299	84	50	134	10·43	8·00	9·37	...	25·80		
51		Kalyán ,, ...	6,920	5,884	12,804	101	82	183	14·59	13·93	14·28	...	10·87		
52		Panwel ,, ...	5,683	5,153	10,836	37	24	61	6·51	4·66	5·63	...	28·88		
53		In the 11 Rural Circles	418,519	390,966	809,485	9,621	8,804	18,425	23·23	22·52	22·78	...	1·71		
		Total of District...	439,176	408,248	847,424	9,843	8,960	18,803	22·41	21·94	22·19	...	2·74		
54	SURAT.	Surat T.	54,782	52,367	107,149	1,017	839	1,856	18·56	16·02	17·32	...	7·72		
55		Bulsar ,, ...	5,808	5,507	11,315	158	154	312	27·20	27·96	27·57	1·24	...		
56		In the 8 Rural Circles	243,656	244,967	488,623	6,833	6,341	13,174	28·04	25·88	26·99	...	1·80		
		Total of District...	304,246	302,841	607,087	8,008	7,334	15,342	26·32	24·22	25·27	...	3·14		

57	BROACH.	Broach T.	19,369	17,563	36,932	103	69	172	5·32	3·93	4·66	...	15·35
58		Jambusar ,, ...	7,885	7,039	14,924	51	39	90	6·47	5·54	6·03	...	7·57
59		In the 6 Rural Circles	155,257	143,209	298,466	2,851	2,636	5,487	18·36	18·41	18·38	...	10·41
		Total of District...	182,511	167,811	350,322	3,005	2,744	5,749	16·46	16·35	16·41	...	10·86
60	KAIRA.	Kaira T.	6,374	6,307	12,681	105	111	216	16·47	17·60	17·03	...	9·94
61		Nariád ,, ...	12,527	12,024	24,551	130	118	248	10·38	9·81	10·10	...	24·36
62		Borsad ,, ...	6,522	5,692	12,214	59	49	108	9·05	8·68	8·84	...	11·22
63		Kapadwanj ,, ...	6,739	7,243	13,982	158	132	290	23·45	18·22	20·74	...	8·62
64		In the 7 Rural Circles	386,980	332,325	719,305	8,335	6,927	15,262	21·54	20·84	21·22	...	4·55
		Total of District...	419,142	363,591	782,733	8,787	7,337	16,124	20·96	20·18	20·60	...	5·44
65	PANCH MA'HA'LS.	Godhra T.	5,459	5,182	10,641	76	48	124	13·92	9·41	11·65	...	27·12
66		Dohad ,, ...	5,963	5,509	11,472	48	64	112	8·05	11·61	9·76	...	2·96
67		In the 5 Rural Circles	114,882	103,748	218,630	2,254	2,133	4,387	19·62	20·56	20·06	2·19	...
		Total of District...	126,304	114,439	240,743	2,378	2,245	4,623	18·82	18·17	19·28	0·73	...
68	AHMEDABAD.	Ahmedabad T. C.	58,477	58,396	116,873	1,029	767	1,796	17·60	13·13	15·37	...	41·19
69		Gogo ,, ...	4,853	4,718	9,571	88	57	145	18·13	12·08	15·15	...	2·61
70		Viramgám ,, ...	10,195	9,466	19,661	95	53	148	9·32	5·60	7·52	...	11·20
71		Dholka ,, ...	10,263	10,591	20,854	140	117	257	13·64	11·05	12·32	...	5·86
72		Ahmedabad C. T..	1,001	882	1,883	39	51	90	38·96	57·82	47·80	...	2·65
73		In the 7 Rural Circles	353,970	306,825	660,795	7,004	6,064	13,068	19·79	19·77	19·78	...	0·83
		Total of District...	438,759	390,878	829,637	8,395	7,109	15,504	19·13	18·19	18·69	...	6·91
74	KURRACHEE	Kurrachee T. C.	32,492	21,034	53,526	536	419	955	16·50	19·92	17·84	2·69	...
75		In the 13 Rural Circles	207,654	162,315	369,969	1,497	1,052	2,549	7·21	6·48	6·89	...	3·81
		Total of District ..	240,146	183,349	423,495	2,033	1,471	3,504	8·47	8·02	8·27	...	2·99
76	HYDERABAD.	Hyderabad T. C.	18,870	16,402	35,272	680	641	1,321	36·04	39·08	37·45	...	3·66
77		In the 13 Rural Circles	378,930	307,745	686,675	1,566	1,006	2,572	4·13	3·27	3·75	...	3·14
		Total of District...	397,800	324,147	721,947	2,246	1,647	3,893	5·65	5·08	5·39	...	3·17

This information is not obtainable for this Presidency.

Annual Form No. X.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of* BIRTHS, DEATHS *and* MARRIAGES *registered in the* RURAL CIRCLES *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the Year* 1875.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7	8	9	10
No.	District.	RURAL CIRCLE OR TOWN.	Population according to Census of 1872.			Number of Births registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.	Number of Marriages registered.	Ratio of Marriages per 1,000 of Population.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
78	THUR AND PARKAR.	Umarkot T. C.	2,329	1,670	3,999	14	8	22	6·01	4·80	5·50	...	16·75	This information is not obtainable for this Presidency.	
79		In the 7 Rural Circles	100,942	75,820	176,762	383	329	712	3·80	4·34	4·03	...	1·95		
		Total of District...	103,271	77,490	180,761	397	337	734	3·84	4·35	4·06	...	2·28		
80	SHIKA'RPUR.	Shikárpur T. C.	19,254	18,853	38,107	389	252	641	20·20	13·37	16·82	...	2·38		
81		Sukkur ,, ...	8,294	5,024	13,318	95	41	136	11·45	8·16	10·21	...	12·99		
82		Lárkána ,, ...	5,819	4,824	10,643	95	78	173	16·33	16·17	16·26	4·70	...		
83		In the 17 Rural Circles	391,161	322,998	714,159	2,032	1,228	3,260	5·19	3·80	4·56	...	3·73		
		Total of District...	424,528	351,699	776,227	2,611	1,599	4,210	6·15	4·55	5·42	...	3·71		
84	UPPER SIND FRONTIER.	Jacobabad T. C. and C.T.	3,009	2,196	5,205	66	44	110	21·93	20·04	21·13	...	9·22		
85		In the 3 Rural Circles	47,454	37,326	84,780	319	216	535	6·72	5·79	6·31	...	0·21		
		Total of District...	50,463	39,522	89,985	385	260	645	7·63	6·58	7·17	...	0·73		

CANTONMENTS.

The enumerated population of those Cantonments which are not included in our Registration Districts is 87,195, of whom 49,850 are males, and 37,345 are females. The subjoined table shows the Cantonments dealt with, and their respective numbers :—

Cantonments.	Enumerated Population.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Aden	11,673	7,616	19,289
Baroda	1,339	1,112	2,451
Bhuj	468	523	991
Deesa	5,010	4,325	9,335
Kolhápur	345	301	646
Mehidpur	97	58	155
Mhow	13,043	9,749	22,792
Neemuch	6,961	4,826	11,787
Nusseerabad	10,263	8,073	18,336
Rajkót	651	762	1,413
Total... ...	49,850	37,345	87,195

2 These Cantonments are treated separately, for the simple reason that, being in quasi-foreign territory, they are isolated registration areas. There is no other civil population with which they can be incorporated. It will be seen from the table that the males are to the females in the proportion of 57·17 to 42·83; in other words, for every 100 males there are only 75 females.

Births.

3. The birth registration was commenced in 1871, and in that year in a population of 67,253, the number registered was 1,958, a proportion of 28·8 per 1,000. In 1872, the population was 70,237, and the births were 2,011, or 28·6 per 1,000. In 1873, the population being 71,024, the births were 2,106, or 29·7 per 1,000. In 1874, the population was 87,195, and the births were 2,328, or 26·69 per 1,000. For the year under report (1875) there were 2215, or 25·40 per 1,000, the population being returned as 87,195. For 1875 the births registered were less by 113 than in 1874.

4. The following tables show for 5 years the comparative number of births in each month of each year, and in each season :—

Months.	Number of Births in				
	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
January	135	129	161	159	197
February	131	144	132	122	152
March	130	131	152	187	163
April	155	196	183	183	172
May	168	142	172	152	200
June	152	161	154	172	175
July	153	161	179	184	205
August	177	192	168	205	200
September...	168	204	215	197	190
October	200	200	218	240	177
November...	208	182	195	266	219
December	181	169	177	261	165
Total... ...	1,958	2,011	2,106	2,328	2,215

Years.	Cold				Hot and Dry.		Rainy.				Hot and Damp.		Total of the year.
	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	
1871	181	135	131	130	155	168	152	153	177	168	200	208	1,958
1872	169	129	144	131	196	142	161	161	192	204	200	182	2,011
1873	177	161	132	152	183	172	154	179	168	215	218	195	2,106
1874	261	159	122	187	183	152	172	184	205	197	240	266	2,328
1875	165	197	152	163	172	200	175	205	200	190	177	219	2,215

ABSTRACT.

Seasons.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cold	577	573	622	729	677
Hot and Dry	323	338	355	335	372
Rainy	650	718	716	758	770
Hot and Damp	408	382	413	506	396
Total...	1,958	2,011	2,106	2,328	2,215

5. Of the 2,215 births registered in 1875, there were 1,159 of boys, and 1,056 of girls, the population being 52·3 to 47·7 or 100 to 91.

Sexes.

6. Besides these 2,215 births, there were 141 "still born," 84 males and 57 females, a proportion of 6·37 to 100. In 1874, the total of still born was the same—79 males and 62 females. The numbers for each month of 1875 are those here given.

Born dead.

STATEMENT showing the Number of BIRTHS, *and of* STILL BORN, *in the* CANTONMENTS *not included in the* REGISTRATION DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, *during each Month of the Year* 1875.

Cantonments.	January.						February.						March.						April.						May.						June.						July.		
	Births.			Born Dead.			Births.			Born Dead.			Births.			Born Dead.			Births.			Born Dead.			Births.			Born Dead.			Births.			Born Dead.			Births.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Aden	14	5	19	1	..	1	9	7	16	..	..	..	7	16	23	1	1	2	15	8	23	..	..	..	15	8	23	..	1	1	9	15	24	..	..	..	17	13	30
Baroda	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	2	1	3
Bhuj	7	3	10	1	..	1	8	2	10	..	1	1	2	4	6	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	4	2	6	..	..	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	9	4	13
Deesa	..	5	5	..	..	..	3	7	10	..	..	..	8	1	9	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	1	1	7	1	8	..	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	..	4	4	8
Kolhápur ..	3	4	7	1	1	2	2	1	3	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	2	5	7	..	..	..	2	4	6	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
Mehidpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mhow	21	29	50	4	1	5	17	15	32	1	..	1	22	24	46	3	..	3	30	29	59	4	..	4	39	31	70	7	1	8	33	29	62	4	..	4	30	26	56
Neemuch ..	3	2	5	..	..	..	6	4	10	1	..	1	2	2	4	..	..	..	10	3	13	..	2	2	8	..	8	..	..	..	7	1	8	1	..	1	7	3	10
Nusseerabad ..	41	48	89	3	..	3	29	33	62	1	..	1	34	30	64	4	1	5	25	33	58	3	2	5	35	34	69	1	..	1	27	30	57	1	2	3	41	36	77
Rájkot	4	6	10	..	..	..	2	5	7	..	..	..	4	4	8	..	..	..	3	2	5	..	..	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	4	5	9	..	..	..	4	2	6
Total.. ..	94	103	197	10	2	12	77	75	152	3	1	4	81	82	163	9	2	11	90	82	172	7	5	12	117	83	200	8	2	10	88	87	175	6	2	8	116	89	250

Cantonments.	July—contd.			August.						September.						October.						November.						December.						Total.					
	Born Dead.			Births.			Born Dead.			Births.			Born Dead.			Births.			Born Dead.			Births.			Born Dead.			Births.			Born Dead.			Births.			Born Dead.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Aden	..	..	..	9	9	18	..	..	..	17	10	27	1	2	3	4	2	6	..	..	..	8	5	13	1	..	1	9	9	18	1	..	1	133	107	240	5	4	9
Baroda	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	16	8	24	..	..	..
Bhuj	..	..	..	2	3	5	..	..	..	2	2	4	..	..	..	4	1	5	..	1	1	2	3	5	..	..	..	1	5	6	..	..	..	46	32	78	1	2	3
Deesa	..	..	..	4	2	6	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..	5	4	9	..	..	..	9	12	21	..	..	..	5	5	10	..		..	52	45	97	..	1	1
Kolhápur ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	3	..	1	1	3	1	4	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	18	40	2	3	5
Mehidpur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Mhow	1	2	3	27	26	53	2	1	3	38	29	67	2	1	3	28	24	52	2	7	9	29	28	57	1	..	1	22	24	46	1	9	10	336	314	650	32	22	54
Neemuch ..	..	..	..	12	5	17	..	..	..	8	6	14	1	..	1	6	7	13	..	1	1	4	6	10	2	..	2	7	4	11	1	2	3	80	43	123	6	5	11
Nusseerabad ..	3	7	10	48	38	86	3	..	3	37	32	69	3	1	4	35	41	76	5	3	8	46	50	96	..	1	1	28	39	67	2	2	4	426	444	870	29	19	48
Rajkot	1	1	2	8	3	11	1	..	1	3	..	3	3	..	3	3	6	9	3	..	3	6	6	12	1		1	3	3	6	..	..	..	47	45	92	9	1	10
Total.. ..	5	10	15	113	87	200	6	2	8	110	80	190	10	5	15	90	87	177	10	12	22	107	112	219	5	1	6	76	89	165	5	13	18	1,159	1,056	2,215	84	57	141

7. The total number of Deaths registered during the year was 2,430—just 388 more than for last year. The maximum mortality was at Mhow (766) and the minimum (5) at Mehidpur.

Deaths.

8. Of these 2,430 deaths, there were 1,371 of males and 1,059 of females—a proportion of 129 to 100. The ratio per mille of males dying to males living was 27·50, and of females dying to females living it was 23·36. For both sexes it was 27·87.

Sexes.

9. Under instructions from the Government of India the deaths have been classed as occurring amongst infants, boys and girls, adults, and old people. They are here detailed, and contrasted with similar details for the last two years. The infant mortality is little less than one-third of the total mortality.

Ages.

Years.	Infants (Children unable to walk).		Boys.	Girls.	Adults.		Old People.		Total.		
	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1873	269	240	181	171	340	232	179	157	969	800	1,769
1874	332	276	212	150	432	308	196	136	1,172	870	2,042
1875	386	357	226	198	490	303	269	201	1,371	1,059	2,430

10. In the following table there is shown the number of deaths from specified causes, and from all causes, and these, too, are contrasted with those for last year :—

Causes.

Years.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Accident or violence.	Other Causes.	Total.
1874	1	48	889	169	32	903	2,042
1875	74	8	945	229	40	1,134	2,430

11. It will be seen that whilst there was only one reported death from cholera in 1874, there have been 74 in 1875. There were 7 at Baroda, 4 at Mehidpur, 38 at Mhow, and 25 at Neemuch. It first appeared at Mhow on the 15th April, and the last case was in November. At Baroda there were also 2 cases in April. In May there were 4 fatal cases at Mehidpur. In June there were 5 attacks at Mhow, and 3 of them proved fatal. In July, August and September it was at Mhow and Neemuch. It disappeared in November. The attacks and deaths were as follows :—

Cholera.

Progress.

Months.	Attacks.	Deaths.
April	15	8
May	19	16
June	5	3
July	21	13
August	38	26
September ...	8	7
November ...	1	1
	107	74

12. From small-pox the deaths were only 8 against 48 in 1874. Seven of them were of males. Three were returned from Aden, 1 from Baroda, 2 from Neemuch, and 2 from Nusseerabad. There were 3 in April, 2 in May, 1 in June and 2 in December.

Small-pox.

13. The deaths from fever were 945 against 889 in 1874. There were 509 of males and 436 of females; so out of every hundred the respective proportions were 54 to 46. Out of every 92 persons living, and out of every 2·57 deaths from all causes, there was 1 death from fever. The details are given in Standard Form No. VIII. p. 12 c.

Fevers.

14. By months the mortality was highest in May, and lowest in June. The maximum (304) was at Mhow, and the minimum (2) at Kolhápur. As the mortality from fever always bears a high proportion to that from "other causes," it is here contrasted :—

Cantonments.	Total deaths from "all causes."	Deaths from Fever.	Percentage of latter to former in	
			1874.	1875.
Aden	522	182	46·8	34·9
Baroda	60	35	38·5	58·3
Bhuj	31	12	25·0	38·7
Deesa	219	112	53·1	51·2
Kolhápur	14	2	17·9	14·3
Mehidpur	5	...	.....	.....
Mhow	766	30	38·3	39·7
Neemuch...	220	97	70·9	44·1
Nasirabad	553	198	39·7	35·8
Rájkot	40	3	40·6	7·5
Total ...	2,430	945	43·5	38·9

15. There were 229 deaths from bowel complaints against 169 in 1874. Of males there were 138 and of females 91. The greatest numbers were returned from Aden, whilst at Kolhápur and Baroda there were only 3 at each place.

Bowel complaints.

16. From injuries there were 40 deaths, against 32 for last year. There were 22 of males and 18 of females. The details are given in the following table, and are contrasted with those for 1874 :—

Accident or violence.

Years.	Suicide.	Wounding.	Accident.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts and other causes.	TOTAL.
1874	7	1	13	11	32
1875	13	5	12	10	40

17. The following are the details for each month :—

DETAIL of DEATHS *by* VIOLENCE *in the* CANTONMENTS, *not included in the* REGISTRATION DISTRICTS *for the Year* 1875.

1	2																										
	DROWNING.																										
	Suicidal.									Accidental.									Otherwise.								
MONTHS.	Well.			Tank.			Otherwise.			Well.			Tank.			Otherwise.			Well.			Tank.			Otherwise.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1	3	4	..	1	1	1	..	1	2	4	6	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	1	1	..	1

1	3									4						5								
	POISONING.									HANGING.						WOUNDING.								
MONTHS.	Suicidal.			Accidental.			Otherwise.			Suicidal.			Accidental.			Suicidal.			Accidental.			Otherwise.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	3	..	3
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	..	..
December	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	3	4	..	4	3	..	3

1	6			7			8			9		
MONTHS.	WILD BEASTS.			SNAKE BITE.			OTHER CAUSES.			TOTAL.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	2	4
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	2	8
June	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
July	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	1	3	4	7
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
October	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	3
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6
December	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1
Total	..	..	..	2	2	4	3	3	6	22	18	40

All other causes.

18. From "all other causes" the deaths were 647 males and 487 females, 1,134 in all, against 903 in 1874. As the monthly detail of these deaths is not shown in any of the regular Standard Forms, it is here given :—

DEATHS *from* ALL OTHER CAUSES *by Months.*

CANTONMENTS.	JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			APRIL.			MAY.			JUNE.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Aden	3	6	9	10	5	15	6	4	10	12	3	15	13	7	20	9	8	17
Baroda	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhuj	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	2
Deesa	6	8	14	7	5	12	3	..	3	3	1	4	2	1	3	..	..	..
Kolhápur	1	..	1	1	1	2	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mehidpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mhow	20	12	32	13	4	17	19	11	30	20	22	42	16	23	39	14	18	32
Neemuch	..	2	2	4	1	5	1	..	1	2	5	7	5	3	8	5	1	6
Nasirabad	23	12	35	8	12	20	19	7	26	11	19	30	11	11	22	13	14	27
Rájkot	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	2	3	3	1	4	1	..	1
Total	54	42	96	44	28	72	53	24	77	51	53	104	51	46	97	43	42	85

CANTONMENTS.	JULY.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Aden	19	3	22	23	8	31	12	12	24	14	10	24	10	4	14	10	6	16
Baroda	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	3	..	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	2
Bhuj	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	..	1	1	1	2
Deesa	6	1	7	3	4	7	4	..	4	4	2	6	1	4	5	3	2	5
Kolhápur	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mehidpur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mhow	17	17	34	13	11	24	19	12	31	22	9	31	11	15	26	16	13	29
Neemuch	5	2	7	6	12	18	13	7	20	1	3	4	1	..	1	..	7	7
Nasirabad	11	14	25	20	10	30	23	9	32	14	8	22	23	14	37	14	18	32
Rájkot	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	1	1
Total	60	37	97	66	46	112	74	45	119	59	36	95	47	39	86	45	49	94

CANTONMENTS.	Total Deaths registered during the year		
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Aden	141	76	217
Baroda	5	9	14
Bhuj	9	5	14
Deesa	42	28	70
Kolhápur	8	1	9
Mehidpur	..	1	1
Mhow	200	167	367
Neemuch	43	43	86
Nasirabad	190	148	338
Rájkot	9	9	18
Total	647	487	1134

19. It may be mentioned that at Mehidpur there was neither small-pox, nor fever, nor bowel complaint.

Annual Form No. I.—DEATHS *registered in the* CANTONMENTS *not included in the* REGISTRATION DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the Year* 1875.

1	2	3	4			5	6	7			8			9		
No.		Name of Station.	Population of Census of 1872.			Area in Square Miles.	Average Population per Square Miles.	No. of Deaths registered.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 during previous 5 years.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	CANTONMENTS.	Aden	11,673	7,616	19,289	11·69	1650·04	333	189	522	28·53	24·82	27·06	20·28	20·62	20·47
2		Baroda	1,339	1,112	2,451	9·00	272·33	30	30	60	22·40	26·98	24·48	22·67	19·08	20·78
3		Bhuj	468	523	991	1·04	953·00	13	18	31	27·78	34·42	31·28	31·57	18·35	24·12
4		Deesa	5,010	4,325	9,335	5·00	1867·00	125	94	219	24·95	21·73	23·46	23·08	22·92	22·99
5		Kolhápur	345	301	646	1·21	533·90	11	3	14	31·88	9·97	21·67	42·77	28·96	26·30
6		Mehidpur	97	58	155	2·50	62·00	3	2	5	30·93	34·48	32·26	21·64	23·37	28·46
7		Mhow	13,043	9,749	22,792	6·50	3506·05	420	346	766	32·20	35·49	33·61	31·93	31·29	31·61
8		Neemuch	6,961	4,826	11,787	4·23	2786·52	117	103	220	16·81	21·34	18·66	19·77	18·39	19·09
9		Nasirábad	10,263	8,073	*18,336	8·00	2292·00	299	254	553	29·13	31·46	30·16	24·80	26·31	25·92
10		Rajkot	651	762	1,413	Unknown.		20	20	40	30·72	26·25	28·31	25·92	25·41	25·67
		Total of District ...	49,850	37,345	87,195	49·17	1773·34	1,371	1,059	2,430	27·50	28·36	27·87	26·44	22·47	24·54

* Population by Census of May 1st, 1872.

Annual Form No II.—DEATHS *registered in the* CANTONMENTS *not included in the* REGISTRATION DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each Month of the Year* 1875.

1	2	3	4			5												6			7			9
No.		Name of Cantonments.	Enumerated Population by Census of 1872.			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Total Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			No.
			Males.	Females.	Total.													Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	CANTONMENTS.	Aden	11,673	7,616	19,289	42	34	40	44	37	30	44	50	73	37	49	42	333	189	522	28·53	24·82	27·06	1
2		Baroda ...	1,339	1,112	2,451	5	4	4	7	10	3	3	3	8	3	3	7	30	30	60	22·40	26·98	24·48	2
3		Bhuj ...	468	523	991	...	1	2	1	3	2	4	1	6	5	3	3	13	18	31	27·78	34·42	31·28	3
4		Deesa... ...	5,010	4,325	9,335	24	17	9	10	20	6	19	25	26	38	11	14	125	94	219	24·95	21·73	23·46	4
5		Kolhápur ...	345	301	646	1	2	4	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...	11	3	14	31·88	9·97	21·67	5
6		Mahidpur ...	97	58	155	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	5	30·93	34·48	32·26	6
7		Mhow... ...	13,043	9,749	22,792	51	36	64	84	99	60	77	60	63	58	56	58	420	346	766	32·20	35·49	33·61	7
8		Neemuch ...	6,961	4,826	11,787	15	15	6	19	15	14	22	43	34	12	13	12	117	103	220	16·81	21·34	18·66	8
9		Nasirábad ...	10,263	8,073	*18,336	51	37	45	43	43	42	43	49	51	41	59	49	299	254	553	29·13	31·46	30·16	9
10		Rajkot ...	651	762	1,413	2	1	3	7	4	2	...	5	5	3	4	4	20	20	40	30·72	26·25	28·31	10
			49,850	37,345	87,195	191	147	177	216	235	159	213	238	268	199	198	189	1,371	1,059	24·30	27·50	28·36	27·87	
Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 in each month						2·19	1·69	2·03	2·48	2·72	1·82	2·44	2·75	3·08	2·28	2·27	2·17	27·50	28·36	27·87	...	...	...	

* Population by Census of May 1st, 1872.

SUMMARY *of* DEATHS *in the* CANTONMENTS *not included in the* REGISTRATION DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the Year* 1875.

	Total Number of	Total Population of Cantonments.			Total Deaths in Cantonments.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 in 1875.			Mean Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 in previous 5 years.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cantonments	10	49,850	37,345	87,195	1,371	1,059	2,430	27·50	28·36	27·87	26·44	22·47	24·54

* Population by Census of May 1st, 1872.

Annual Form No. III.—DEATHS *registered from* DIFFERENT CAUSES *in the* RURAL CIRCLES *and* TOWNS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *for the Year* 1875.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9												10			11			12								13
																		Injuries.																		Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.								
																		Suicide.			Wounding.			Accident.			Snake-bite or killed by Wild Beasts and by other Causes.*																	
Number.		Name of Stations.	Enumerated Population by Census of 1872.			Cholera.			Small-pox.			Fevers.			Bowel Complaints.															All other Causes.			Total Deaths from all Causes.									From all Causes.			Number.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	CANTONMENTS.	Aden ...	11,673	7,616	19,289	...	...	...	3	...	3	107	75	182	72	37	109	3	...	3	3	1	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	141	76	217	333	189	522	...	0·16	9·43	5·65	0·57	28·53	24·82	27·06	1
2		Baroda ...	1,339	1,112	2,451	2	5	7	1	..	1	21	14	35	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	14	30	30	60	2·86	0·41	14·28	1·22	0·00	22·40	26·98	24·48	2
3		Bhuj ...	468	523	991	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	12	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	5	14	13	18	31	...	...	12·11	5·05	...	27·78	34·42	31·28	3
4		Deesa ...	5,010	4,325	9,335	...	...	...	...	..	...	63	49	112	20	15	35	...	2	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	28	70	125	94	219	0·00	0·00	12·00	3·75	0·00	24·95	21·73	23·46	4
5		Kolhápur ...	345	301	646	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9	11	3	14	...	...	3·10	4·64	...	31·88	9·97	21·67	5
6		Mehidpur ...	97	58	155	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	2	5	2581	...	...	...	...	30·93	34·48	32·26	6
7		Mhow ...	13,043	9,749	22,792	27	11	38	2	..	2	159	145	304	26	20	46	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	3	2	5	200	167	367	420	346	766	1667	0·09	13·34	2·02	3·95	32·20	35·49	33·61	7
8		Neemuch ...	6,961	4,826	11,787	16	9	25	...	...	...	53	44	97	2	3	5	1	2	3	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	1	1	43	43	86	117	103	220	2·12	...	8·23	0·42	0·60	16·81	21·34	18·66	8
9		Nusseerabad.	10,263	8,073	18,336	...	...	...	1	1	2	102	96	198	3	2	5	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	3	4	2	1	3	190	148	338	299	254	553	...	0·11	10·80	0·27	0·54	29·13	31·46	30·16	9
10		Rájkot ...	651	762	1,413	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	10	8	18	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	9	9	18	20	20	40	...	...	2·12	12·73	0·71	30·72	26·25	28·31	10
		Total...	49,850	37,345	87,195	48	26	74	7	1	8	509	436	945	138	91	229	5	8	13	4	1	5	8	4	12	5	5	10	647	487	1134	1371	1059	2430	0·85	0·09	10·86	2·65	0·46	27·50	28·36	27·87	

* Killed by Snake-bite	2	2	4
„ Other Causes	3	3	6
Total...	5	5	10

Annual Form No. IV.—DEATHS *registered according to* AGES *in the* CANTONMENTS *not included in the* REGISTRATION DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the Year* 1875.

1	2	3	4		5	6	7		8		9		
Number.		NAME OF STATIONS.	Infants (Children unable to walk).		Boys.	Girls.	Adults.		Old people.		TOTAL.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	CANTONMENTS.	Aden	53	42	45	21	169	83	66	43	333	189	522
2		Baroda	11	5	3	7	11	9	5	9	30	30	60
3		Bhuj	8	8	1	1	1	5	3	4	13	18	31
4		Deesa	32	27	21	24	36	32	36	11	125	94	219
5		Kolhápur	3	3	1	...	4	...	3	...	11	3	14
6		Mahidpur	..	1	1	...	2	...	...	1	3	2	5
7		Mhow	119	122	74	77	154	95	73	52	420	346	766
8		Neemuch	28	26	20	20	40	28	29	29	117	103	220
9		Nusseerabad	127	116	49	43	69	45	54	50	299	254	553
10		Rájkot	5	7	11	5	4	6	...	2	20	20	40
		Total	386	357	226	198	490	303	269	201	1,371	1,059	2,430

Annual Form No. V.—DEATHS *registered according to* CLASSES *in the* CANTONMENTS *not included in the* REGISTRATION DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *for the Year* 1875.

1	2	3	4					5					6				
Number.		NAME OF STATIONS.	POPULATION BY CENSUS OF 1872.					NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.					RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				
			Christians.	Mussulmans.	Hindoos.	Other Classes.	Total.	Christians.	Mussulmans.	Hindoos.	Other Classes.	Total.	Christians.	Mussulmans.	Hindoos.	Other Classes.	Total.
1	CANTONMENTS.	Aden	353	16,509	871	1,556	19,289	2	471	40	9	522	5·67	28·53	45·92	5·78	27·06
2		Baroda	71	466	1,739	175	2,451	...	5	50	5	60	...	10·73	2·88	2·86	24·48
3		Bhuj	24	212	732	23	991	1	7	22	1	31	41·67	33·02	30·05	43·48	31·28
4		Deesa	90	2,609	6,465	171	9,335	1	69	147	2	219	11·11	26·44	22·74	11·70	23·46
5		Kolhápur	45	315	286	...	646	...	9	5	...	14	...	28·57	17·48	...	21·67
6		Mehidpur	10	16	129	...	155	1	...	4	...	5	100·00	...	31·00	...	32·26
7		Mhow	722	6,232	15,120	718	22,792	12	195	401	158	765	16·62	31·30	26·52	220·06	33·61
8		Neemuch	135	2,955	8,335	362	11,787	5	83	131	1	220	37·04	28·09	15·72	2·76	18·66
9		Nusseerabad	240	4,131	6,816	7,149	* 18,336	8	109	255	181	553	33·33	26·39	37·41	25·32	30·16
10		Rájkot	46	394	922	51	1,413	1	13	25	1	40	21·74	33·00	27·11	19·61	28·31
		Total	1,736	33,839	41,415	10,205	87,195	31	961	1,080	358	2,430	17·86	28·40	26·08	35·08	27·87

* Population by Census of May 1st, 1872.

Annual Form No. VI.—DEATHS *registered from* CHOLERA *in the* CANTONMENTS *not included in the* REGISTRATION DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each Month of the Year* 1875.

1	2	3	4			5												6			7			8
No.		Name of Station.	Enumerated Population by Census of 1872.			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.			No.
			Males.	Females.	Total.													Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	CANTONMENTS.	Aden	11,673	7,616	19,289	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2		Baroda	1,339	1,112	2,451	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	1·49	4·50	2·82	2
3		Bhuj	468	523	991	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4		Deesa	5,010	4,325	9,335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4
5		Kolhápur	345	301	646	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6		Mehidpur	97	58	155	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	30·93	17·24	25·81	6
7		Mhow	13,043	9,749	22,792	...	...	...	6	7	3	7	12	2	...	1	...	27	11	38	2·07	1·12	1·67	7
8		Neemuch	6,961	4,826	11,787	...	...	..	...	...	...	6	14	5	...	...	...	16	9	25	2·31	1·86	2·12	8
9		Nusseerabad	10,263	8,073	*18,336	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
10		Rajkot	651	762	1,413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
		Total...	49,850	37,345	87,195	...	...	...	8	16	3	13	26	7	...	1	...	48	26	74	0·96	0·70	0·85	

* Population by Census of May 1st, 1872.

Annual Form No. VII.—DEATHS *registered from* SMALL-POX *in the* CANTONMENTS *not included in the* REGISTRATION DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each Month of the Year* 1875.

1	CANTONMENTS.	Aden	11,673	7,616	19,289	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	3	0·26	...	0·16	1
2		Baroda	1,339	1,112	2,451	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	0·75	...	0·41	2
3		Bhuj	468	523	991	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
4		Deesa	5,010	4,325	9,335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5		Kolhápur	345	301	646	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
6		Mahidpur	97	58	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7		Mhow	13,043	9,749	22,792	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	0·15	...	0·09	7
8		Neemuch	6,961	4,826	11,787	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
9		Nusseerabad	10,263	8,073	*18,336	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	0·10	0·12	0·11	9
10		Rajkot	651	762	1,413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	10
		Total ..	49,850	37,345	87,195	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	1	8	0·14	0·03	0·09	

* Population by Census of May 1st, 1872.

Annual Form No. VIII.—DEATHS *registered from* FEVERS *in the* CANTONMENTS *not included in the* REGISTRATION DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each Month of the Year* 1875.

1	2	3	4			5												6			7			8
No.		Name of Station.	Enumerated Population by Census of 1872.			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population			No.
			Males.	Females.	Total.													Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	CANTONMENTS.	Aden	11,673	7,616	19,289	22	11	14	10	6	7	14	8	38	8	24	20	107	75	182	9·17	9·85	9·43	1
2		Baroda	1,339	1,112	2,451	4	4	2	2	3	3	1	2	5	2	2	5	21	14	35	21·66	12·59	14·28	2
3		Bhuj	468	523	991	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	2	1	2	1	2	10	12	4·27	19·12	12·11	3
4		Deesa	5,010	4,325	9,335	7	5	4	6	16	5	8	14	8	25	6	8	63	49	112	12·57	11·32	12·00	4
5		Kolhápur	345	301	646	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2·90	3·32	3·10	5
6		Mahidpur	97	58	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
7		Mhow	13,043	9,749	22,792	15	18	32	35	45	20	25	17	23	22	23	29	159	145	304	12·19	14·87	13·34	7
8		Neemuch	6,961	4,826	11,787	13	10	5	10	3	6	9	10	7	7	12	5	53	44	97	7·82	9·12	8·23	8
9		Nusseerabad	10,268	8,073	*18,336	16	17	16	10	19	14	16	17	18	19	20	16	102	96	198	9·94	11·89	10·80	9
10		Rajkot	651	762	1,413	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	0·95	2·62	2·12	10
		Total...	49,850	37,345	87,195	77	66	74	76	93	55	76	69	101	84	89	85	509	436	945	10·21	11·67	10·86	

* Population by Census of May 1st, 1872.

Annual Form No. IX.—DEATHS *registered from* BOWEL COMPLAINTS *in the* CANTONMENTS *not included in the* REGISTRATION DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each Month of the Year* 1875.

1	CANTONMENTS.	Aden	11,673	7,616	19,289	11	8	15	18	7	6	6	11	11	5	7	4	72	37	109	6·17	4·86	5·65	1
2		Baroda	1,339	1,112	2,451	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	0·75	1·80	1·22	2
3		Bhuj	468	523	991	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	3	5	4·27	5·74	5·05	3
4		Deesa	5,010	4,325	9,335	3	...	2	..	1	1	4	4	13	6	...	1	20	15	35	3·99	3·47	3·75	4
5		Kolhápur	345	301	646	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	3	5·79	3·32	4·64	5
6		Mahidpur	97	58	155	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	...	6
7		Mhow	13,043	9,749	22,792	3	...	1	1	7	4	8	7	5	4	6	...	26	20	46	1·99	2·05	2·02	7
8		Neemuch	6,961	4,826	11,787	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5	0·29	0·62	0·42	8
9		Nusseerabad	10,268	8,073	*18,336	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	2	5	0·29	0·25	0·27	9
10		Rajkot	651	762	1,413	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	5	3	1	3	1	10	8	18	15·36	10·50	12·73	10
		Total...	49,850	37,345	87,195	17	8	22	25	19	14	20	29	35	17	16	7	138	91	229	2·77	2·44	2·65	

* Population by Census of May 1st, 1872.

Annual Form No. X.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of* BIRTHS, DEATHS *and* MARRIAGES *registered in the* CANTONMENTS NOT INCLUDED *in the* REGISTRATION DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the Year* 1875.

1	2	3	4			5			6			7	8	9	10
No.		NAME OF STATION.	Population according to Census of 1872.			Number of Births registered.			Ratio of Births per 1,000 of Population.			Excess of Births over Deaths per 1,000 of Population.	Excess of Deaths over Births per 1,000 of Population.	No. of Marriages registered.	Ratio of Marriages per 1,000 of Population.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
1	CANTONMENTS.	Aden	11,673	7,616	19,289	133	107	240	11·39	14·05	12·44	...	14·62	This information is not obtainable.	
2		Baroda	1,339	1,112	2,451	16	8	24	11·95	7·19	9·79	...	14·69		
3		Bhuj	468	523	991	46	32	78	98·29	61·18	78·71	47·43	...		
4		Deesa...	5,010	4,325	9,335	52	45	97	10·38	10·41	10·39	...	13·07		
5		Kolhápur	345	301	646	22	18	40	63·77	59·80	61·92	40·25	...		
6		Mehidpur	97	58	155	1	..	1	10·31	...	6·45	...	25·81		
7		Mhow	13,043	9,749	22,792	336	314	650	25·76	32·21	28·52	...	5·09		
8		Neemuch	6,961	4,826	11,787	80	43	123	11·49	8·91	10·44	...	8·22		
9		Nusseerabad...	10,263	8,073	*18,336	426	444	870	41·51	55·00	47·45	17·29	...		
10		Rájkot	651	762	1,413	47	45	92	72·20	59·06	65·11	36·80	...		
		Total...	49,850	37,345	87,195	1,159	1,056	2,215	23·25	28·28	25·40	...	2·47		

* Population by Census of May 1st, 1872.

JAILS.

The Mortuary Statistics for Jails are here given separately, and they show for the year under report, the average strength of prisoners in confinement was, in Jails proper 6,571, and in Subsidiary Jails 2,673, making a total of 9,244, which is less by 239 prisoners than in the previous year (1874).

The average number of daily sick was—

In Jails proper	172·2	against	200·5	in 1874.
„ Subsidiary Jails.....	132·2	„	109·8	„
	304·4		310·3	
	310·3			
	—5·9			

The ratios per mille of daily sick to average strength were—

In Jails proper	26·2	against	29·6	in 1874.
„ Subsidiary Jails	49·4	„	40·6	„
„ all Jails.....	32·9	„	32·7	„

The admissions into hospital, and the ratios of the same per mille of average strength were—

	1875		1874	
	Admissions.	Ratios.	Admissions.	Ratios.
In Jails proper	4,527	689·1	5,537	816·9
„ Subsidiary Jails	3,747	1401·8	3,575	1,321·6
„ all Jails.....	8,274	895·1	9,112	960·9

Taking admissions by months, the totals show the following ratios—

JAILS PROPER.

In July—Maximum.....	71·9 per mille	against	103·2	in October 1874.
„ February—Minimum.....	43·8 „	„	42·5	„ February „

SUBSIDIARY JAILS.

In November—Maximum ...	227·8 per mille	against	169·7	in November 1874.
„ April—Minimum	71·2 „	„	61·7	„ February „

ALL JAILS.

In November—Maximum	103·8 per mille	against	121·3	in October 1874.
„ February—Minimum	57·6 „	„	47·9	in February „

Fever was in excess at the Shikárpur Jail Proper in September, and at Yerrowda Subsidiary Jail in November.

For all Jails, with an average strength over 50, the maximum and minimum ratios of daily sick per mille of average strength.

JAILS PROPER.

Sáwant Wári—Maximum	57·1	against	77·6	at Sáwant Wári in 1874.
Sholápur—Minimum	5·1	„	9·1	„ Ahmednagar „

SUBSIDIARY JAILS.

Yerrowda—Maximum..... ...	64·7	against	68·5	at Umarkot in 1874.
Karwar—Minimum.....	16·9	„	9·1	„ Karwar „

Deaths. The deaths and their ratios per mille of average strength were—

	No. of deaths.	Ratios per mille.		No. of deaths.	Ratios per mille.
In Jails proper.....	198	30·1	against	159	23·5 in 1874.
„ Subsidiary Jails.....	63	23 6	„	38	14·0 „
„ all Jails	261	28·2	„	197	20·5 „

Death-rates. Excluding Jails, with an average strength under 50, the maximum and minimum death rates were—

JAILS PROPER.

Hyderabad—Maximum	128·3	against	73·8	at Hyderabad in 1874.
Aden—Minimum	1·3	„	8·6	„ Kaladgi „

SUBSIDIARY JAILS.

Bakár—Maximum	107·2	against	44·9	at Umarkot in 1874.
Dhuliakot—Minimum	8·7	„	7·6	„ Yerrowda „

I.—TABLE showing the SICKNESS *and* MORTALITY *among the* JAIL POPULATION *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the Year* 1875, *and the* PREVALENCE *of the* PRINCIPAL DISEASES *in each month of the Year.*

Months.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	Causes of Deaths. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent and continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Atrophy and Anæmia.	Wounds and Accidents.	All Other Causes.	Died out of Hospital.
January ...	9,413	326·7	34·7	33	3·5	...	...	9	1	...	...	3	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
February ...	9,302	280·9	30·2	30	3·2	...	...	5	3	...	3	2	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
March ...	9,146	253·8	27·8	29	3·2	...	...	3	1	1	2	2	1	...	5	3	1	...	...	...	1	9	1
April ...	9,126	238·4	26·1	17	1·9	...	...	2	1	2	2	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
May ...	9,110	247·7	27·2	26	2·9	1	...	1	1	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	14	...
June ...	9,312	251·9	27·1	17	1·8	3	...	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
July ...	9,244	275·7	29·9	22	2·4	3	...	2	...	...	3	2	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
August ...	9,456	253·9	26·9	8	0·8	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
September ...	9,396	314·8	33·5	12	1·3	...	...	1	2	...	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
October ...	9,056	321·2	35·4	16	1·8	...	...	2	1	...	1	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
November ...	9,303	399·5	42·9	19	2·0	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
December ...	9,068	485·2	53·5	32	3·5	...	...	2	4	...	13	1	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...
						7	...	32	16	3	33	32	3	1	56	8	3	...	...	1	4	62	3
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																	
For the year.	9,244	304·2	32·9	261	28·2	0·8	...	3·5	1·7	0·3	3·6	3·5	0·3	0·1	6·1	0·9	0·3	...	...	0·1	0·4	7·0	0·2

Causes of Admissions.	Number of Admissions into Hospital in each month. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each 100 treated.
Cholera	...	...	...	...	15	4	5	1	1	...	...	...	26	2·8	26·5
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Fever, Intermittent... ...	344	213	215	189	105	163	222	273	401	456	660	465	3,706	400·9	0·9
,, Remittent and Continued	5	5	6	3	41	2	1	5	5	2	40	43	158	17·1	10·1
Apoplexy	...	...	1	5	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1·3	.....
Dysentery	20	12	17	25	22	18	38	46	38	22	16	38	312	33·8	10·6
Diarrhœa	27	15	22	20	26	30	44	26	41	37	8	9	305	33·0	10·5
Hepatitis	...	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	9	1·0	33·3
Spleen Diseases	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	10	1·1	10·0
Respiratory Diseases ...	66	56	25	10	20	23	22	26	13	15	25	30	331	35·8	16·9
Phthisis Pulmonalis... ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	6	0·6	50·0
Dropsy	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	4	0·4	.....
Atrophy and Anæmia ...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	5	1	2	14	1·5	7·1
Scurvy	2	...	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	18	2·0	.....
Rheumatism	8	8	6	9	13	10	9	12	2	2	7	8	94	10·2	.....
Syphilis Primary and Secondary	7	4	8	9	4	9	5	4	5	7	2	4	68	7·4	.....
Eye Diseases...	10	11	12	5	9	6	12	9	8	12	8	10	112	12·1	.....
Abscess and Ulcer	49	46	49	40	44	60	76	77	66	59	37	33	636	68·8	.....
Wounds and Accidents ...	...	...	2	3	3	6	4	1	..	4	...	3	26	2·8	15·4
All other Causes	161	163	261	223	268	224	248	180	210	139	156	194	2,427	263·9	2·7
Total ...	700	535	639	543	577	559	689	666	792	761	966	847	8,274		
	Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each month.														
	74·4	57·6	69·9	59·4	63·3	60·0	74·5	70·4	84·3	84·0	103·8	93·4	895·1		

II.—TABLE showing the SICKNESS *and* MORTALITY *among the* JAIL POPULATION (*proper*) *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the Year* 1875, *and the* PREVALENCE *of the* PRINCIPAL DISEASES *in each month of the Year.*

Months.	Average Strength.	Average Number Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.	Causes of Deaths. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Disease.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy	Scurvy.	Atrophy and Anæmia.	Wounds and Accidents.	All Other Causes.	Died out of Hospital.
January ...	6 514	179·9	27·6	20	3·1	...	...	7	1	...	...	3	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February ...	6,505	168·8	26·0	23	3·5	...	...	5	3	...	3	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
March ...	6,479	139·9	21·6	19	2·9	...	...	3	1	1	2	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
April ...	6,177	152·8	24·8	14	2·3	...	...	2	1	...	2	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
May ...	6,606	157·0	23·8	17	2·6	1	...	1	1	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	5	...
June ...	6,782	160·8	23·7	14	2·1	3	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
July ...	6,604	185·9	28·2	21	3·2	3	...	2	...	...	3	2	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
August ...	6,682	159·8	23·9	8	1·2	...	...	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
September ...	6,672	197·9	29·7	10	1·5	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
October ...	6,745	176·4	26·9	14	2·1	...	...	2	1	...	1	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...
November ...	6,674	166·8	25·0	15	2·2	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
December ...	6,417	169·2	26·3	23	3·6	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...
						7	...	27	11	1	28	28	2	1	37	8	2	...	...	1	3	42	1
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																	
For the year.	6,571	172·2	26·2	198	30·1	1·1	...	4·1	1·7	0·2	4·3	4·3	0·3	0·2	5·6	1·2	0·3	...	...	0·2	0·5	6·4	0·2

Causes of Admission.	Number of Admissions into Hospital in each Month. January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of Strength.	Died out of each 100 treated.
Cholera	...	...	...	...	15	4	5	1	1	...	...	...	26	4·0	26·9
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....
Fever, Intermittent	156	104	137	108	86	101	134	121	149	164	172	142	1,574	239·5	1·7
,, Remittent and Continued	4	5	3	2	3	2	1	3	5	2	2	...	32	4·9	34·4
Apoplexy	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·2	100·0
Dysentery	18	9	13	18	18	14	34	37	25	12	11	32	241	36·7	11·4
Diarrhœa	17	10	9	15	20	15	38	20	28	19	5	4	200	30·4	14·0
Hepatitis	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	6	1·0	33·3
Spleen Diseases	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	8	1·2	12·5
Respiratory Diseases ...	36	30	13	9	15	20	22	24	11	14	17	23	234	35·6	15·8
Phthisis Pulmonalis	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	2	5	0·8	40·0
Dropsy	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	0·5	.....
Atrophy and Anæmia ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	5	...	2	11	1·7	9·1
Scurvy	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	8	1·2	.....
Rheumatism	7	3	5	4	10	8	8	12	1	2	6	3	69	10·5	.....
Syphilis, Primary and Secondary.	4	4	5	5	3	5	4	3	4	4	2	3	46	7·0	.....
Eye-Diseases	7	8	6	1	6	5	11	6	8	8	6	9	81	12·3	.....
Abscess and Ulcer	22	28	23	33	29	48	57	57	46	39	24	24	430	65·4	15·8
Wounds and Accidents ...	...	...	2	1	3	4	1	1	...	4	...	3	19	3·0	2·7
All Other Causes	93	82	141	149	155	135	157	130	150	98	118	125	1,533	233·3	
Total ...	366	285	362	346	364	362	475	421	430	372	367	377	4,527		
	Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each Month.														
	5·62	43·8	55·9	56·0	55·1	53·4	71·9	63·0	64·4	55·2	55·0	58·8	689·1		

III.—TABLE showing the SICKNESS *and* MORTALITY *among the* SUBSIDIARY JAILS, GANGS *and* LOCK-UPS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the Year* 1875, *and the* PREVALENCE *of the* PRINCIPAL DISEASES *in each month of the Year.*

Months.	Average Strength.	Average Daily Sick.	Number Daily Sick per 1,000 of Strength.	Number of Deaths.	Died for 1,000 of Strength.	Causes of Deaths. Cholera	Small-pox.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent and Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Disease.	Heart Disease.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Atrophy and Anæmia.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.	Died out of Hospital.
January ..	2,899	146·8	50·6	13	4·5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
February ...	2,797	111·3	39·8	7	2·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
March ...	2,667	113·9	42·7	10	3·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	...
April ...	2,767	85·6	30·9	3	1·1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
May ...	2,504	90·7	36·2	9	3·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
June ...	2,530	90·3	35·7	3	1·2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
July ...	2,640	89·8	34·0	1	0·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August ...	2,774	94·1	33·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September ...	2,724	116·2	42·6	2	0·7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October ..	2,311	144·8	62·7	2	0·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November ...	2,629	232·7	88·5	4	1·5	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
December ...	2,651	316·0	119·2	9	3·4	...	...	2	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
						...	...	5	5	2	5	4	1	..	19	...	1	...	...	...	1	20	2
						Died per 1,000 of the Average Strength.																	
For the year.	2,673	132·2	49·4	63	23·6	...	...	1·9	1·9	0·7	1·9	1·5	0·4	...	7·1	...	0·4	...	...	...	0·4	7·4	

Causes of Admissions.	Number of Admissions into Hospital in each Month. January.	February.	March.	April	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total admitted during the year.	Admitted per 1,000 of strength.	Died out of each 100 treated.
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fever, Intermittent ...	188	109	78	81	19	62	88	152	252	292	488	323	2,132	797·9	0·2
„ Remittent and Continued	1	...	3	1	38	...	...	2	...	...	38	43	126	47·1	4·0
Apoplexy	...	...	...	5	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4·1	18·2
Dysentery	2	3	4	7	4	4	4	9	13	10	5	6	71	26·6	7·0
Diarrhœa	10	5	13	5	6	15	6	6	13	18	3	5	105	39·3	3·8
Hepatitis	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·1	33·3
Spleen Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	0·7	...
Respiratory Diseases ...	30	26	12	1	5	3	...	2	2	1	8	7	97	36·3	19·6
Phthisis Pulmonalis ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·4	100·0
Dropsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	0·4	...
Atrophy and Anæmia ...	1	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	1·1	...
Scurvy	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3·7	...
Rheumatism	1	5	1	5	3	2	1	...	1	...	1	5	25	9·3	...
Syphilis, Primary and Secondary	3	...	3	4	1	4	1	1	1	3	...	1	22	8·3	...
Eye Diseases	3	3	6	4	3	1	1	3	...	4	2	1	31	11·6	...
Abscess and Ulcer ...	27	18	26	7	15	12	19	20	20	20	13	9	206	77·1	...
Wounds and Accidents ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	2·6	14·3
All other Causes ...	68	81	120	74	113	89	91	50	60	41	38	69	894	334·5	2·2
Total ...	334	250	277	197	213	197	214	245	362	389	599	470	3,747		
	Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength in each month.														
	115·2	89·4	103·8	71·2	85·1	77·9	81·1	88·3	132·9	168·3	227·3	177·3	1,401·8		

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IV.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the RATIOS of SICKNESS and MORTALITY among the JAIL POPULATION of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

	Ratio per 1,000 of the Average Strength.		
	Jails Proper.	Subsidiary Jails, Gangs, and Lock-ups.	Bombay Presidency.
I.—AVERAGE DAILY SICK-RATE OF EACH MONTH.			
January	27·6	50·6	34·7
February	26·0	39·8	30·2
March	21·6	42·7	27·8
April	24·8	30·9	26·1
May	23·8	36·2	27·2
June	23·7	35·7	27·1
July	28·2	34·0	29·9
August	23·9	33·9	26·9
September	29·7	42·6	33·5
October	26·0	62·7	35·4
November	25·0	88·5	42·9
December	26·3	119·2	53·5
Average of the Year	26·2	49·4	32·9
II.—COMPOSITION OF THE ADMISSION-RATE OF THE YEAR.			
Cholera	4·0	.....	2·8
Small-pox	.....	.....	.....
Fever	244·4	844·7	418·0
Apoplexy	0·2	4·1	1·3
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	67·1	65·8	66·7
Hepatitis	1·0	1·1	1·0
Spleen Diseases	1·2	0·7	1·1
Respiratory Diseases	35·6	36·3	35·8
Phthisis Pulmonalis	0·8	0·4	0·6
Dropsy	0·5	0·4	0·4
Atrophy and Anæmia	1·7	1·1	1·5
Scurvy	1·2	3·7	2·0
Rheumatism	10·5	9·3	10·2
Syphilis, Primary and Secondary	7·0	8·2	7·4
Eye Diseases	12·3	11·6	12·1
Abscess and Ulcer	65·4	77·1	68·8
Injuries	3·0	2·6	2·8
All other Causes	233·3	334·5	263·9
Admission-rate of the Year	689·1	1401·8	895·1
III.—COMPOSITION OF DEATH-RATE.			
Cholera	1·1	.....	0·8
Small-pox	.....	.....	.....
Fever	5·8	3·8	5·2
Apoplexy	0·2	0·7	0·3
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	8·6	3·4	7·1
Hepatitis	0·3	0·4	0·3
Spleen Diseases	0·2	.....	0·1
Respiratory Diseases	5·6	7·1	6·1
Heart Diseaes	1·2	.....	0·9
Phthisis Pulmonalis	0·3	0·4	0·3
Dropsy	.....	.....	.....
Atrophy and Anæmia	0·2	.....	0·1
All other Causes	6·4	7·4	7·0
Death-rate of the Year	30·1	23·6	28·2
IV.—MORTALITY RELATIVE TO THE NUMBER TREATED.	Died out of each 100 cases treated.		
Cholera	26·9	.....	26·5
Small-pox	.....	.....	.....
Intermittent Fever	1·7	0·2	0·9
Remittent and Continued Fevers	34·4	4·0	10·1
Apoplexy	100·0	18·2	25·0
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	25·4	10·8	21·1
Hepatitis	33·3	33·3	33·3
Spleen Diseases	12·5	.....	10·0
Respiratory Diseases	15·8	19·6	16·9
Phthisis Pulmonalis	40·0	100·0	50·0
Dropsy	.....	.....	.....
Atrophy and Anæmia	9·1	.....	7·1

V.—TABLE showing the General Statistics *of* Sickness *and* Mortality *in* Jails *of the* Bombay Presidency *and the* Average Number *of* Daily Sick *in each Month.*

Stations.	Average Strength of the Year.	Daily Sick per 1,000 of Average Strength in each Month.												Daily Sick per 1,000 of average strength for the Year.	Admitted into Hospital per 1,000 of average strength.	Died per 1,000 of Average Strength.		
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.			A—Cholera.	B—All Other Causes.	C—All Causes.
Jails Proper.																		
Bombay ...	617	22·4	17·5	19·6	21·1	24·8	29·7	30·3	32·6	24·5	23·5	27·7	21·1	23·8	346·6	...	11·3	11·3
Surat ...	219	38·8	37·9	23·3	28·8	24·2	29·7	35·2	37·9	49·3	32.9	34·7	20·0	32·9	780·8	4·6	18 3	22·8
Kaira ...	141	22·7	36·2	24·1	29·1	30·5	19·1	12·1	19·9	24·8	49·6	36·2	23·4	27·7	1,163·1	...	14·2	14·2
Ahmedabad...	467	23·6	18·8	16·9	14·6	20·8	17·6	19·3	23·8	20·3	24·6	23·1	18·4	20·1	614·6	2·1	10·7	12·8
Rájkot ...	81	22·2	9·9	8·6	13·6	16·0	19·8	45·7	65·4	33·3	14·8	9·9	23·5	23·5	568·0	...	...	...
Dohad ...	146	9·6	21·9	19·2	24·0	26·0	20·5	21·2	15·1	23·3	14·4	17·1	28·1	19·9	637·0	...	7·0	7·0
Dhulia ...	321	32·1	19·3	26·8	26·8	25·5	21·5	27·1	26·8	21·8	28·4	29·3	22·1	23·1	822·4	...	6·2	6·2
Ahmednagar..	209	12·4	16·8	26·8	21·1	25·4	30·6	31·1	16·3	12·4	26·8	15·3	10·5	20·6	780·0	10·0	33·5	43·1
Poona ...	469	12·2	14·3	12·8	12·6	14·9	19·4	14·1	19·0	21·8	19·9	16·8	10·9	15·6	432·8	...	19·2	19·2
Satara ...	217	23·0	32·3	30·0	18·0	20·8	19·4	23·0	32·3	30·4	16 1	3·7	9·2	21·7	709·7	...	18·4	18·4
Kolhápur ...	195	23·6	11·3	10·3	9·7	12·3	15·9	33·3	18·5	6·2	6·7	16·9	26·2	15·9	579·4	..	41.0	41·0
Sholápur ...	195	10·8	4·1	2·1	4·6	2·6	2·1	5·6	6·7	7·2	6·2	2·1	7·7	5·1	338·5	...	20·5	20·5
Kaládgi ...	217	36·9	23·5	23·5	35·9	43·8	46·1	48·4	42·4	32·7	24·4	27·2	41·5	35·5	820·3	...	9·2	9·2
Dharwar ...	439	13·0	13·4	13·2	13·2	23·9	22·3	17·1	21·0	14·8	6·6	18·4	15·9	16·2	412·3	...	18·2	18·2
Sáwant Wári.	98	46·9	72·4	70·4	75·5	69·3	33·7	53·1	71·4	58·2	57·1	53·1	29·6	57·1	918·4	...	11·1	11·1
Ratnágiri ...	181	6·1	7·7	15·5	18·8	11·0	24·9	19·3	20 4	43·6	28·2	14·9	21·0	19·3	436·5	...	...	...
Tanna ...	672	46·0	29·0	20·2	27·7	22·6	21·0	34·2	43·0	46·0	44·0	46·6	40·8	35·1	589·3	4·5	19·3	24·0
Kurrachee ...	449	17·6	18·3	17·6	18·7	18·0	17·0	28·1	23·4	31·2	20·5	22·3	28·3	21·8	988·8	...	26·7	26·7
Hyderabad ...	561	54·7	60·5	51·1	33·1	29·8	27·8	23.9	25·9	25·3	22·6	34·4	48·1	36·4	844·9	...	128·3	128·3
Shikárpur ...	590	35·6	40·8	47·5	30·6	27·1	39·8	52·5	52·5	61·2	52·5	28·1	27·1	41·2	1,194·9	...	45·8	45 8
Aden ...	80	...	2·5	...	53·7	58·7	25·0	11·2	40·0	20·0	21·2	36·2	62·5	30·0	800·0	...	1·3	1·3
Total...	6,571	27·4	25·7	21·3	23·3	23·9	24·5	28·3	24·3	30·1	26·8	25·4	25·7	16·2	688·0	1·1	29·1	30·1
Subsidiary Jails, Gangs, &c.																		
Yerroda ...	1,401	60·2	37·0	36·8	32·6	36·5	39·5	39·2	42·8	51·1	69·1	133·1	197·7	64·7	1,758·0	...	18·6	18·6
Belgaum ...	170	23·5	28·8	35·3	31·8	26·5	31·8	37·1	37·6	45·3	44·1	51·2	30·6	35·3	1,088·2	...	23·5	23·5
Karwar ...	136	17·7	2·9	11·0	14·7	22·1	29.4	17·7	23·5	17·7	19·9	13·2	9·6	16·9	544·1	...	22·1	22·1
Bakár ...	168	64·9	98·2	173·8	73·8	57·1	36·9	41·1	35·7	28·6	34·5	32.7	36·3	59·5	1,690·5	...	107·2	107·2
Dhuliakot ...	459	49·7	46·0	29·0	20·7	24·0	21·8	24·0	24·0	45·8	45·8	44·0	30·5	33·8	108·1	...	8·7	8·7
Sádra ...	10	20·0	...	...	20·0	30·0	20·0	...	10·0	40·0	...	...	50·0	20·0	1,200·0	...	...	...
Nára ...	297	67·7	44·8	33·6	29·0	27·6	27·6	24·6	18·2	27.6	33·0	28·6	38·7	33·3	639·7	...	16·8	16·8
Umarkot ...	32	65·6	103·1	71·9	56·2	96·9	31·2	31·2	62·4	34·4	37·5	46·9	31·1	53·1	1,250·0	...	93·8	93·8
Total...	2,673	54·9	41·6	42·6	32·0	33·9	33·8	33·6	35·1	43·4	54·2	87·2	118·2	49·3	1,401·8	...	23·6	23·6
Bombay Presidency ...	9,244	35·3	30·4	27·4	25·8	26·8	27·3	29·8	27·5	34·5	34·8	43·4	52·5	32·9	895·1	0·8	27·5	28·2

VI.—TABLE showing the RATIO *in which the* PRINCIPAL DISEASES *have contributed to make up the* ADMISSION RATE *of the Year in the* JAIL HOSPITALS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

STATIONS.	Average Strength of the Year.	Admitted into Hospital per 1,000 of the Average Strength.												Admitted per 1,000 of the Average Strength.
		Cholera.	Fever, Intermittent.	Fever, Remittent and Continued.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Atrophy and Anæmia.	Scurvy.	All other Causes.	
Jails Proper.														
Bombay	617	...	56·7	8·1	48·6	6·5	...	21·1	...	1·6	...	...	200·9	346·6
Surat	219	4·6	411·0	...	73·1	...	...	13·7	...	...	...	...	269·4	780·8
Kaira	141	14·2	468·1	7·1	92·2	...	7·1	21·3	...	...	7·1	9·1	546·1	1,163·1
Ahmedabad	467	27·8	214·1	...	44·9	...	...	34·2	2·1	...	...	...	289·1	614·6
Rájkot	81	...	160·5	...	61·7	...	...	12·3	...	...	...	...	333·3	568·0
Dohad	146	...	171·2	...	137·0	...	...	89·0	...	...	...	...	239·7	637·0
Dhulia	321	3·1	327·1	...	59·2	3·1	3·1	6·2	...	...	...	...	420·5	822·4
Ahmednagar	209	9·6	172·2	...	124·4	...	4·8	4·8	...	4·8	...	...	459·3	780·0
Poona	469	...	245·2	...	44·8	2·1	...	6·4	4·3	...	...	...	130·8	432·8
Satara	217	...	248·8	4·6	41·5	...	4·6	32·3	...	...	...	...	377·9	709·7
Kolhápur	195	...	51·3	...	37·4	...	...	51·3	...	5·1	...	...	334·7	579·4
Sholápur	195	...	174·4	...	10·3	...	...	10·3	...	...	...	10·3	143·6	338·5
Kaládgi	217	...	193·5	4·6	23·0	...	4·6	18·4	...	...	...	...	576·0	820·3
Dharwar	439	...	138·7	...	50·1	...	...	2·3	...	...	...	...	220·5	412·3
Sáwant Wári	98	...	265·3	20·4	275·5	...	...	81·6	...	...	...	...	275·5	918·4
Ratnágiri	181	...	38·6	...	33·7	...	...	2·1	5·5	...	...	...	337·0	436·5
Tanna	672	...	175·6	3·0	34·3	1·5	...	14·9	...	...	...	...	330·4	589·3
Kurrachee	449	...	356·3	20·0	80·2	...	2·2	84·6	...	...	4·5	...	440·9	988·8
Hyderabad	561	...	303·0	14·3	162·2	1·8	5·4	83·8	...	...	...	...	274·5	844·9
Shikárpur	590	...	540·7	1·7	61·0	...	...	83·1	...	1·7	8·5	1·7	496·6	1,194·9
Aden	80	...	112·5	...	50·0	...	...	12·5	...	...	...	37·5	587·5	800·0
Total...	6,571	4·0	239·5	4·9	33·5	1·0	1·2	35·6	0·8	0·5	1·7	1·2	331·6	688·0
Subsidiary Jails, Gangs, &c.														
Yerrowda	1,401	...	1,187·0	87·1	78·5	1·4	...	20·7	...	...	2·1	1·4	379·7	1,758·0
Belgaum	170	...	464·7	...	100·0	...	...	11·8	5·9	...	...	...	505·8	1,088·2
Karwar	136	...	139·7	...	36·7	...	...	14·7	...	...	...	...	191·1	544·1
Bakár	168	...	553·6	1·9	89·3	...	...	125·0	...	...	...	...	916·7	1,690·5
Dhuliakot	459	...	531·6	...	45·8	...	...	15·3	...	...	...	...	494·5	108·1
Sádra	10	...	500·0	...	200·0	...	100·0	...	...	...	...	...	400·0	1,200·0
Nára	297	...	127·9	...	16·8	...	...	20·2	...	...	...	...	360·3	639·7
Umarkot	32	...	375·9	31·2	31·2	31·2	...	187·5	...	...	...	...	593·7	1,250·0
Total ...	2,673	...	797·9	47·1	32·9	1·1	0·7	36·3	0·4	0·4	1·1	3·7	447·4	1,401·8
Bombay Presidency ...	9,244	2·8	400·9	17·1	33·4	1·0	1·1	35·8	0·6	0·4	1·5	2·0	365·1	895·1

VII.—TABLE showing the MORTALITY *in each* JAIL, *the* CAUSES *of* DEATH, *and the* RATIO *of* DEATHS *to* STRENGTH.

Stations.	Average strength for the Year.	Causes of Deaths.															Number of Deaths.	Died per 1,000 of Strength.		
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Heart Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Scurvy.	Atrophy and Anæmia.	Wounds and Accidents.	All Other Causes.		A.—Cholera.	B.—All Other Causes.	C.—All Causes.
Jails Proper.																				
Bombay ...	617	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	11·3	11·3
Surat ...	219	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	4·6	18·3	22·8
Kaira ...	141	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	14·2	14·2
Ahmedabad...	467	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	6	2·1	10·7	12·8
Rájkot ...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dohad ...	146	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7·0	7·0
Dhulia ...	321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	6·2	6·2
Ahmednagar .	209	2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	10·0	33·5	43·1
Poona ...	469	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	...	19·2	19·2
Satára ...	217	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	18·4	18·4
Kolhápur ...	195	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	41·0	41·0
Sholápur ...	195	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	20·5	20·5
Kaládgi ...	217	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9·2	9·2
Dharwar ...	439	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	18·2	18·2
Sáwant Wári.	90	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	11·1	11·1
Ratnágiri ...	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tanna ...	672	3	...	2	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	16	4·5	19·3	24·0
Kurrachee ...	449	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	14	...	26·7	26·7
Hyderabad ...	561	...	...	25	1	19	1	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	72	...	128·3	128·3
Shikárpur ...	590	...	...	6	...	4	...	...	7	3	...	...	...	1	...	6	27	...	45·8	45·8
Aden ...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1·3	1·3
Total ...	6,571	7	...	38	1	56	2	1	37	8	2	...	...	1	3	42	198	1·1	29·1	30·1
Subsidiary Jails, Gangs, &c.																				
Yerrowda ...	1,401	...	...	9	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	26	...	18·6	18·6
Belgaum ...	170	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	23·5	23·5
Karwar ...	136	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	22·1	22·1
Bakkur ...	168	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	18	...	107·2	107·2
Dhuliákot ...	459	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	8·7	8·7
Sádra ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nára ...	297	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	16·8	16·8
Umarkot ...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	93·8	93·8
Total ...	2,673	...	...	10	2	9	1	...	19	...	1	...	...	...	1	20	63	...	23·6	23·6
Bombay Presidency.	9,244	7	...	48	3	65	3	1	56	8	3	...	...	1	4	62	261	0·8	27·5	28·2

VIII.—DETAIL of ADMISSIONS and DEATHS of the JAIL POPULATION of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY (a Summary of the Returns of the Jails of the Presidency.)

	Jails Proper. Strength 6,571; Admissions 4,527; Deaths 198		Subsidiary Jails, Gangs, &c. Strength 2,673; Admissions 3,747; Deaths 63	
	Admitted.	Died.	Admitted.	Died.
Cholera	26	7	.....	.....
Small-pox	.....	.....	.....	.....
Intermittent Fever	1,574	27	2,132	5
Remittent and Continued Fever	32	11	126	5
Rheumatism	69	3	25	1
Primary Syphilis	27	.....	7	.....
Secondary do.	21	.....	13	.....
Scurvy	8	.....	10	.....
Anæmia	3	1	.....	.....
General Dropsy	4	.....	.....	.....
Atrophy	8	.....	3	.....
Apoplexy	1	1	11	2
Neuralgia	13	.....	2	.....
Ophthalmia	.....	.....	1	.....
Bronchitis	109	4	48	.....
Asthma	16	.....	8	.....
Pneumonia	51	.....	14	.....
Phthisis Pulmonalis	5	2	1	1
Pleurisy	42	.....	8	.....
Dysentery	241	28	71	5
Diarrhœa	200	28	105	4
Hepatitis	6	2	3	1
Spleen Diseases	8	1	2	.....
Abscess	279	.....	136	.....
Ulcer	147	.....	74	.....
Guinea-worm	85	.....	.....	.....
Scabies	65	.....	75	.....
Debility	41	15	34	4
Injuries	225	3	217	1
Suicide	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wounding	17	.....	9	.....
Accidents	.....	.....	.....	.....
Snake-bite or killed by Wild Beasts	.....	.....	.....	.....
Punitis	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other Causes	424	65	1,392	44

STATEMENT.

MORTALITY in

	1865.				1866.				1867.				1868.				1869.			
	Average Strength.	Deaths.			Average Strength.	Deaths.			Average Strength.	Deaths.			Average Strength.	Deaths.			Average Strength.	Deaths.		
		Cholera.	All Causes.	Ratio per Mille.		Cholera.	All Causes.	Ratio per Mille.		Cholera.	All Causes.	Ratio per Mille.		Cholera.	All Causes.	Ratio per Mille.		Cholera.	All Causes.	Ratio per Mille.
Jails Proper.																				
Bombay	455	3	11	24·2	407	...	4	9·8	425	...	5	11·8	462	...	2	4·3	457	...	2	4·4
Surat	219	4	18	82·2	157	...	12	76·6	156	...	3	19·2	187	6	11	58·8	213	6	9	42·2
Kaira	290	4	14	48·3	201	...	33	164·2	162	...	2	19·6	103	...	1	9·7	142	4	10	70·4
Ahmedabad	520	14	138	265·4	394	1	35	89·0	298	...	6	20·1	352	...	5	14·2	431	2	14	32·5
Rájkot	48	1	1	20·8	60	...	1	16·6	95	...	1	10·5	87	...	...	...	84	...	2	23·8
Dohad	52	...	10	192·3	194	...	12	61·9	149	...	5	33·6	143	...	5	25·0	111	2	7	63·0
Dhulia	329	2	11	33·4	245	...	6	24·2	242	...	1	4·1	257	...	4	15·6	258	2	3	11·6
Ahmednagar	301	3	14	46·5	187	1	8	42·2	163	...	1	6·1	163	...	1	6·1	192	...	7	36·5
Poona	354	5	23	65·0	415	2	13	31·3	343	...	9	26·2	342	...	9	26·3	365	...	9	24·7
Satara	190	...	3	15·8	134	...	5	37·3	132	...	2	15·2	152	...	...	...	148	...	1	7·0
Kolhápur	105	...	4	38·1	136	1	4	29·4	121	...	2	16·5	142	...	5	35·2	142	...	2	14·1
Sholápur	156	...	3	19·2	122	...	1	8·2	127	...	...	...	118	...	...	...	121	...	...	...
Kaládgi	50	...	...	...	162	...	3	18·5	133	...	5	37·6	123	...	5	40·6	132	...	3	22·7
Dharwar	529	2	7	13·2	475	...	21	44·2	301	...	2	6·6	338	...	6	17·8	406	...	4	9·8
Sáwant Wári	36	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	34	...	2	58·8	38	...	1	26·3	34	..	1	29·4
Ratnágiri	256	...	8	31·2	212	...	14	66·0	158	...	4	25·3	140	...	6	42·8	117	...	2	17·1
Tanna	333	2	17	51·1	287	...	9	31·4	356	...	5	14·5	348	...	9	25·9	451	5	18	39·9
Kurrachee	449	1	18	36·8	637	...	19	29·8	452	...	4	8·8	388	...	5	12·9	337	2	9	26·7
Hyderabad	405	8	104	256·8	324	...	78	240·7	337	...	10	29·7	299	...	9	30·1	370	2	33	89·2
Shikárpur	607	...	18	29·2	524	...	33	63·0	538	...	42	78·1	599	...	10	16·7	551	...	30	54·4
Aden	136	2	5	36·8	167	...	3	18·0	169	...	2	11·8	196	...	8	40·8	175	...	5	28·6
Honáwar	174	7	11	63·2	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	6,044	58	438	72·4	5,513	5	314	56·9	4,821	...	113	23·4	4,977	6	102	20·5	5,237	25	171	32·7
Subsidiary Jails, Gangs and Lock-ups.																				
Yerrowda	376	6	27	71·8	851	...	177	208·0	797	...	84	105·4	720	1	10	13·9	879	...	7	8·0
Belgaum	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	78	...	...	...	86	...	1	11·6	124	...	1	8·0
Thuggee Jail	57	2	5	87·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bukkur...	73	...	5	68·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karwar	173	...	1	5·8	132	...	1	7·6	170	1	5	29·4	159	...	2	12·6	178	...	1	5·6
Thar and Párkar ...	137	...	1	7·3	177	...	2	11·3	389	...	23	59·1	389	...	12	30·9	...	...	...	...
Mithrau Canal ...	122	...	10	82·0	96	...	9	93·7	95	...	16	168·4	...	...	...	...	393	...	7	17·8
Sádra	3	...	...	...	6	1	1	166·7	9	...	...	...	11	...	1	90·9	11	...	...	...
Ramjugha	34	...	1	29·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sukkur...	...	...	...	...	318	...	29	91·2	258	1	...	...	253	...	5	19·8	207	1	7	33·8
Dhuliakot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	327	...	...	...	357	...	2	5·6	394	...	10	25·4
Kun Daro	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	2	95·2	117	...	8	68·4
Julabáka-Band ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nára	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umarkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akalkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	975	8	50	51·2	1,638	1	219	133·7	2,123	2	146	68·8	1,996	1	35	17·5	2,303	1	41	17·8
All Jails, &c., &c....	7,019	66	488	69·5	7,151	6	533	74·5	6,944	2	259	37·3	6,973	7	137	19·6	7,540	26	212	28·1

JAILS *from* 1865 *to* 1875.

1870.				1871.				1872.				1873.				1874.				1875.			
Average Strength.	Deaths.			Average Strength.	Deaths.			Average Strength.	Deaths.			Average Strength.	Deaths.			Average Strength.	Deaths.			Average Strength.	Deaths.		
	Cholera.	All Causes.	Ratio per Mille.		Cholera.	All Causes.	Ratio per Mille.		Cholera.	All Causes.	Ratio per Mille.		Cholera.	All Causes.	Ratio per Mille.		Cholera.	All Causes.	Ratio per Mille.		Cholera.	All Causes.	Ratio per Mille.
445	...	4	9·0	474	...	12	25·4	486	...	8	16·4	567	...	10	17·6	626	...	9	14·4	617	...	7	11·3
226	...	9	39·8	243	...	7	28·9	197	...	4	20·3	213	...	7	32·9	251	...	7	27·9	219	1	5	22·8
123	...	2	16·2	117	...	4	34·1	122	...	4	32·8	143	...	7	49·0	168	...	2	11·9	141	...	2	14·2
398	...	5	12·6	362	...	6	19·3	388	...	11	20·3	475	...	12	25·3	497	...	6	12·1	467	1	6	12·8
76	...	2	26·3	69	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	48	...	3	62·5	93	...	1	10·7	81	...	...	...
145	...	3	20·7	156	...	8	51·3	168	...	8	47·6	181	...	9	49·7	165	...	5	30·3	146	...	1	7·0
256	...	...	...	259	...	2	7·8	346	...	5	14·4	328	...	6	18·3	289	...	5	17·3	321	...	2	6·2
174	...	4	23·0	200	...	2	10·0	201	1	2	9·9	205	...	2	9·7	220	...	3	13·6	209	2	9	43·1
390	...	6	15·4	384	...	2	5·2	380	...	10	26·3	412	...	9	21·8	483	...	11	22·8	469	...	9	19·2
150	...	1	6·6	142	...	2	14·1	164	...	1	6·1	186	...	2	10·8	203	...	3	14·8	217	...	4	18·4
127	...	1	7·9	133	...	1	7·5	201	...	6	29·8	249	...	6	21·1	214	...	4	18·7	195	...	8	41·0
170	...	1	5·9	184	...	1	5·4	162	...	1	6·1	192	...	...	...	207	...	...	...	195	...	4	20·5
203	...	5	24·6	230	...	2	8·7	246	...	7	28·4	233	...	13	56·0	233	...	2	8·6	217	...	2	9·2
427	...	8	18·7	422	...	6	14·2	456	...	13	28·5	446	...	13	29·1	439	...	7	16·0	439	...	8	18·2
42	...	...	...	42	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	75	...	8	106·7	94	...	1	10·6	98	...	1	11·1
134	...	2	14·9	119	...	1	8·4	103	...	...	...	145	...	2	13·8	160	...	3	18·7	181	...	...	...
457	...	11	24·1	567	...	14	24·6	706	...	21	29·7	712	...	20	28·1	774	...	20	25·8	672	3	16	24·0
456	...	19	41·7	349	...	9	25·8	355	...	24	67·6	428	...	19	44·4	441	...	10	22·7	449	...	14	26·7
557	...	46	82·4	546	...	26	4·8	446	...	32	71·7	553	...	37	66·9	569	...	42	73·8	561	...	72	128·3
588	...	34	57·8	611	...	44	72·0	431	...	25	58·0	588	...	28	47·6	594	...	18	30·3	590	...	27	45·8
139	...	1	7·2	122	...	3	24·6	98	...	...	...	72	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	80	...	1	1·3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,683	...	164	28·9	5,731	...	152	26·5	5,776	1	182	31·5	6,451	...	213	33·0	6,778	...	159	23·5	6,571	7	198	30·1
1,040	...	15	14·4	1,025	...	33	32·2	1,061	1	16	15·0	1,245	...	8	6·4	1,324	...	10	7·6	1,401	...	26	18·6
113	...	...	...	127	...	1	7·9	151	...	...	...	164	...	3	18·3	164	...	3	18·3	170	...	4	23·5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	256	...	19	74·2	125	...	9	72·0	47	...	2	42·6	141	...	5	35·4	168	...	18	107·2
146	...	2	13·7	106	...	3	28·3	143	...	5	35·5	146	...	3	20·5	140	...	2	14·3	136	...	3	22·1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
346	...	34	98·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	10	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
233	...	14	60·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
368	...	5	13·6	392	...	2	5·1	402	...	4	9·9	414	...	3	7·2	454	...	2	7·9	459	...	4	8·7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70	...	1	14·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	302	...	1	3·3	403	...	16	39·6	403	...	21	52·1	380	...	12	31·6	297	...	5	16·8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	...	7	63·0	144	...	13	90·3	89	...	4	44·9	32	...	3	93·8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,346	...	71	30·5	2,218	...	59	26·6	2,427	1	57	23·5	2,610	...	53	20·3	2,705	...	38	14·9	2,673	...	63	23·6
8,009	...	235	29·3	7,949	...	211	26·6	8,203	2	239	29·1	9,061	...	266	29·4	9,483	...	197	20·8	9,244	7	261	28·2

NATIVE TROOPS.

From the Official Return supplied by the Adjutant General (see table at page 3N) the strength of the Native Army on the 1st day of January 1875 was 24,998, and during the year it was increased as follows :—

			24,998
Increase ...	By Recruiting...	1,585	
	„ Otherwise received	146	1,731
			26,729
	From the gross total there must be deducted on the 31st December 1875—		
Decrease ...	By deaths	296	
	„ Invaliding and Pensioning	896	
	„ Discharge, desertion, dismissal, &c.	538	1,730
	Strength on the 1st January 1876		24,999

After deducting the 538 men removed by causes other than those pertaining to health from the gross total of 26,729, there remained 26,191; out of this the loss was:—

Invaliding and Death-rate.

By Invaliding 34·2 against 37·3 per mille in 1874.
„ Deaths 11·3 „ 10·2 „ „

The proportion being less 3·1 per mille by invaliding and greater 1·1 per mille by deaths.

Mean Strength and averge Daily Sick.

From the Annual Returns received from the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department,—which deal only with men actually present with their regiments,—the mean strength during the year 1875 was 22,819 against 22,750 in 1874. The average number of daily sick was thus :—

772·7 against 835·7 in 1874. The average being
33·8 against 36·7 per-mille in 1874.

Admissions.

The total number of admissions into Hospital during the year was 26,157 against 27,402 in 1874, the ratio per-mille being 1,146·28 against 1,204·44. The total number of admissions during the year 1875 being less than any of the previous four years.

Comparative ratios for different Arms of the Service.

In different arms of the service the comparative ratios of admissions to strength were :—

For Artillery ...	... 712·8	against	1053·6	per-mille in 1874.
„ Cavalry ...	... 1287·5	„	1201·4	„ „
„ Infantry ...	... 1148·4	„	1172·2	„ „
Sappers and Miners ...	... 570·4	„	855·7	„ „

Healthiest and unhealthiest Regiments of Cavalry.

It will be seen from the Annual Returns above referred to that the Poona Horse stationed at Sirur and Dhulia was the healthiest, and the 3rd Regiment Sind Horse, quartered at Jacobabad, was the unhealthiest among the Cavalry regiments in the Presidency during the year 1875.

Do. of Infantry.

Amongst the Native Infantry regiments the healthiest was the 11th regiment at Bhuj, and the unhealthiest was the 10th Regiment at Mehidpur and Augar.

Deaths.

The number of deaths in hospital was 213 against 174 in 1874, being 9·3 against 7·8 per-mille.

Cholera.

Cholera was more fatal during the year 1875 than any of the previous four years.

There were 120 attacks and 71 deaths, being 5·2 attacks and 3·1 deaths per mille, to the average strength (22,819). In the years 1873 and 1874, no fatal case of cholera was reported, and only one attack in 1874.

In the 10th Regiment at Mehidpur and Augar, which was the unhealthiest amongst the native regiments, 43 men were attacked by cholera, of whom 24 died, being 7·4 attacks and 4·1 deaths per cent. of the strength of the regiment (584·3). In the 3rd Regiment at Ahmedabad, 18 men were attacked and 11 died from cholera. In the 9th and 22nd Regiments at Baroda 12 and 14 cases occurred, but only 8 and 7 respectively of these proved fatal.

Amongst the Cavalry regiments 4 cases occurred in the Poona Horse, but none proved fatal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE INCREASE AND DECREASE IN THE NATIVE ARMY FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER 1875.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 1st January 1876.

Strength on 1st January 1875		24,998
Increase.		
Recruits enlisted	1,585	
Otherwise received	146	
		1,731
		26,729
Decrease.		
Dead	296	
Invalided and pensioned	896	
Discharged, deserted, dismissed, &c.	538	
		1,730
Strength on 1st January 1876		24,999

The numbers belonging to the different arms, &c., are as follows :—

Artillery	132
Artillery Store Lascars	217
Sappers and Miners	465
Guides attached to Sind Horse	315
Cavalry	3,517
Infantry	20,353
Total...	24,999

ANNUAL GENEARL RETURN showing the Admissions, Deaths and Invaliding of each Regiment of Her Majesty's Native Troops in the Bombay Presidency for the Year 1875.

No.	Regiment.	Station.	Average strength during 1875.	Average number of daily sick.	Number of admissions into Hospital during the year.	Number of deaths during the year. Total.	In Hospital.	Out of Hospital.	Ratio per 1,000 of Strength. Admissions.	Total Deaths.	Invalids. To their houses for change of air.	For discharge.	Loss per 1,000 of average strength. By invaliding for discharge.	By total deaths.
1	1st Regiment N. I. I.	Poona	459·7	15·5	553	1	..	1	1,202·76	2·17	9	10	21·75	2·17
2	2nd Do.	Deesa and Rájkot	434·9	13·3	376	3	2	1	864·57	6·89	2	12	27·59	6·89
3	3rd Do.	Neemuch and Nasirabad	438·6	16·0	540	2	1	1	1,231·19	4·56	5	13	29·64	4·56
4	1st Regiment Sind Horse	Jacobabad	304·5	10·1	582	9	6	3	1,911·33	29·55	18	17	55·17	29·55
5	2nd Do.	Jacobabad	287·0	9·6	343	5	3	2	1,195·12	17·42	6	18	62·72	17·42
6	3rd Do.	Jacobabad	356·0	10·7	724	7	4	3	2,033·71	19·69	4	26	73·03	19·69
7	Poona Horse	Sirur and Dhulia	399·8	12·5	333	4	4	..	832·91	10·00	10	15	37·52	10·00
8	Sappers and Miners	Aden and Kirkee	585·5	10·7	334	4	4	..	570·45	6·83	2	10	17·08	6·83
9	1st Company N. Artillery,	Rájkot	124·0	2·6	106	1	1	..	854·84	8·06	...	5	40·32	8·06
10	2nd Do.	Aden	66·8	1·1	30	2	1	1	449·10	29·94	1	..	..	29·94
11	1st Regiment N. I.	Poona	629·5	24·6	738	3	3	..	1,267·67	4·76	30	24	38·12	4·76
12	2nd Do.	Aden and Perim	637·8	14·6	394	5	1	4	617·75	7·84	24	20	31·36	7·84
13	3rd Do.	Ahmedabad	700·5	32·4	1,246	15	15	..	1,778·72	21·41	22	40	57·10	21·41
14	4th Do.	Satara, Bombay and Assirgarh	634·0	15·8	603	5	3	2	963·51	7·92	11	26	41·20	7·92
15	5th Do.	Belgaum	634·0	14·4	420	5	4	1	662·46	7·89	3	48	75·71	7·89
16	6th Do.	Belgaum	610·5	11·1	361	7	4	3	591·32	11·47	5	7	11·47	11·47
17	7th Do.	Rájkot, Tanna and Dwárka	628·7	17·8	674	10	9	1	1,072·05	15·91	12	25	39·76	15·91
18	8th Do.	Poona	690·0	28·1	1,410	3	2	1	2,043·48	4·35	16	32	46·38	4·35
19	9th Do.	Baroda	648·3	15·6	496	17	11	6	765·08	26·22	13	25	38·56	26·22
20	10th Do.	Mahidpur and Nagar	584·3	39·7	1,277	26	25	1	2,185·52	44·49	34	44	75·30	44·49
21	11th Do.	Bhuj	671·0	16·1	332	4	4	..	494·78	5·96	2	21	31·29	5·96
22	12th Do.	Dharwár	685·0	18·3	375	4	4	..	547·44	5·84	..	6	8·76	5·84
23	13th Do.	Ahmednagar	674·0	14·7	554	2	2	..	821·96	2·97	12	12	17·80	2·97
24	14th Do.	Kolhápur and Kaládgi	609·0	21·6	482	7	5	2	791·46	11·49	13	31	50·90	11·49
25	15th Do.	Málegaon	608·0	14·4	530	2	2	..	871·71	3·29	6	13	21·38	3·29
26	16th Do.	Mhow and Indore	666·4	28·3	949	7	5	2	1,424·07	10·50	5	59	88·55	10·50
27	17th Do.	Poona	658·5	22·8	810	7	3	4	1,230·07	10·63	10	16	24·30	10·63
28	18th Do.	Deesa and Sádra	624·8	22·5	794	3	..	3	1,270·81	4·80	8	30	48·04	4·80
29	19th Do.	Sholápur and Poona	668·0	14·0	646	4	2	2	967·06	5·99	8	8	11·98	5·99
30	20th Do.	Bombay and Janjira	638·7	30·7	663	9	9	..	1,038·04	14·09	18	43	67·32	14·09
31	21st Do.	Bombay and on board the steamship	666·0	20·6	610	10	6	4	915·91	15·01	23	22	33·03	15·01
32	Detail, 21st Regiment N. I.	Bombay	35·0	2·5	32	1	1	..	914·29	28·57	2	3	85·71	28·57
33	22nd Regiment N. I.	Baroda	662·2	26·8	806	13	9	4	1,217·15	19·63	11	30	45·30	19·63
34	23rd Do.	Nasirabad	629·0	17·2	675	4	1	3	1,073·13	6·36	5	27	42·97	6·36
35	24th Do.	Neemuch	622·0	23·2	1,035	13	11	2	1,663·99	20·90	3	25	40·19	20·90
36	25th Do.	Mhow and Indore	616·2	24·8	867	5	2	3	1,407·01	8·11	17	44	71·42	8·11
37	26th Do.	Surat	614·0	34·4	1,264	12	11	1	2,058·63	19·54	20	19	30·94	19·54
38	27th Do.	Hyderabad	679·0	27·8	661	3	2	1	973·49	4·42	3	38	55·96	4·42
39	28th Do.	Rájkot and Bardachoki	639·1	23·6	856	14	14	...	1,339·38	21·90	19	34	53·20	21·90
40	29th Do.	Kurrachee	627·8	20·8	565	6	4	2	899·97	9·55	5	22	35·04	9·55
41	30th Do.	Jacobabad	583·2	25·9	859	13	13	..	1,472·91	22·29	4	49	84·02	22·29
42	Aden Troops	Aden	90·7	5·5	192	..	..	..	2,116·86	..	4	2	21·94	..
		Total	22,819	722·7	26,157	277	213	64	1,146·28	12·14	425	971	42·55	12·14
		1871	22,959	990·2	30,608	333	236	97	1,333·16	14·50	483	718	30·92	14·50
		1872	22,903	1,040·0	37,072	291	226	95	1,618·65	14·01	500	933	40·73	14·01
		8173	22,967	876·2	29,964	246	165	81	1,304·69	10·71	481	993	43·23	10·71
		1874	22,750	835·7	27,402	248	176	72	1,204·44	10·90	409	1,090	47·91	10·90

No.	Classes of Diseases according to authorized Classification and Nomenclature of 1868. General Diseases. Sub-Division A. Fevers. Eruptive, 1 to 5. Admissions.	Eruptive Deaths.	Continued, 1 to 14. Admissions.	Continued Deaths.	Malarious, 15 and 16. Admissions.	Malarious Deaths.	Malignant cholera, 18. Admissions.	Malignant cholera Deaths.	Other diseases of this class. Admissions.	Other diseases Deaths.	Sub-Division B. Rheumatic affections, 34 to 42. Admissions.	Rheumatic Deaths.	Syphilitic affections, 43. Admissions.	Syphilitic Deaths.	Scorbutic affections, 54. Admissions.	Scorbutic Deaths.	Dropsies, 57. Admissions.	Dropsies Deaths.	Other diseases of this class. Admissions.	Other diseases Deaths.
1	..	..	16	..	242	..	..	..	1	..	19	..	13	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
2	..	..	26	..	106	..	..	...	..	..	23	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	3	..
3	...	..	..	..	193	..	..	..	..	..	52	..	8	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
4	..	...	..	..	367	1	..	..	..	..	22	..	5	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
5	..	..	..	..	129	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	12	..	4	..	..	..	2	1
6	..	...	..	..	441	3	..	..	..	..	17	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	3	..	2	..	84	..	4	..	..	..	23	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
8	..	..	64	..	73	..	3	3	1	..	16	..	10	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
9	..	..	19	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	..	...	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	3	..	..	..	426	1	1	1	..	..	63	..	12	..	3	..	..	..	1	..
12	..	..	2	..	61	1	..	..	1	..	16	..	3	..	35	..	..	..	..	..
13	17	1	..	..	544	1	18	11	21	..	29	..	24	..	18	..	..	..	12	..
14	16	..	2	..	170	..	..	..	1	..	103	1	17	..	5	..	..	..	4	2
15	10	..	..	..	147	2	..	..	..	..	37	..	18	..	5	..	..	..	1	..
16	17	..	..	..	149	..	4	3	1	..	14	..	9	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
17	1	..	75	..	247	1	..	..	..	..	47	..	7	1	3	..	..	..	1	1
18	10	..	..	..	515	..	2	1	..	...	67	..	49	..	4	..	..	..	9	..
19	10	..	3	1	177	..	12	8	3	..	40	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	5	..
20	..	..	37	..	724	..	43	24	..	..	45	..	11	..	7	..	1	..	3	..
21	2	..	54	..	28	1	..	..	4	..	11	..	12	..	1	..	1	1	1	..
22	..	..	7	..	87	..	3	3	2	..	24	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
23	4	..	43	..	69	..	2	2	10	..	57	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
24	2	..	5	..	159	..	1	1	1	..	40	..	22	..	5	..	..	..	3	..
25	2	..	48	..	190	..	1	1	11	..	21	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
26	3	..	3	1	320	..	7	4	9	...	86	..	9	..	5	..	..	..	1	..
27	1	..	20	..	390	..	1	..	..	...	84	..	14	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
28	2	..	2	..	305	..	..	..	1	...	79	..	16	..	4	..	..	..	4	..
29	1	..	..	..	347	..	..	..	..	...	49	..	23	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
30	5	..	18	..	123	2	..	..	7	..	46	..	25	..	25	1	..	..	5	3
31	8	..	15	..	215	2	..	..	2	...	34	..	28	..	3	..	1	1	2	..
32	...	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	2	1
33	5	..	49	..	281	..	14	7	1	..	66	..	15	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
34	2	..	1	..	250	..	..	..	2	...	57	..	12	..	8	..	..	..	4	1
35	11	..	..	..	575	..	2	2	2	..	28	2	3	..	13	..	2	1	..	..
36	8	..	173	..	198	..	2	..	8	..	47	..	18	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
37	6	..	..	..	600	3	..	..	4	..	56	..	24	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
38	..	..	..	..	275	..	..	..	2	...	13	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	1	..	6	..	458	3	..	..	..	..	62	..	7	..	9	2	...	..	5	..
40	..	..	1	..	324	..	..	..	1	...	22	..	18	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
41	..	..	..	..	437	1	..	..	2	...	33	..	6	..	3	1	..	..	..	..
42	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	...	17	..	1	..	2	..	..	...	2	..
	150	1	691	2	10,566	22	120	71	98	..	1,588	4	541	1	198	4	8	3	78	9
	97	..	1,351	2	14,432	55	4	2	58	2	1,647	8	573	3	238	9	10	1	112	5
	541	3	4,742	3	16,849	52	29	18	123	2	1,912	3	477	1	291	5	6	1	90	6
	162	1	1,039	...	13,994	30	..	..	114	..	1,661	1	492	1	294	4	8	1	85	4
	233	1	560	1	12,733	42	1	..	81	..	1,474	4	496	1	228	2	8	..	101	8

CLASSES OF DISEASES ACCORDING TO AUTHORIZED CLASSIFICATION AND NOMENCLATURE OF 1868.

No.	Regiment.	Station.	Local Diseases. Diseases of the Nervous System, 59 to 104. Admissions.	Deaths.	Insanity, 105 to 110. Admissions.	Deaths.	Diseases of the Eye, 111 to 185. Admissions.	Deaths.	Diseases of Heart, 213 to 244 and 250 to 258. Admissions.	Deaths.	Diseases of the Lungs, 296 to 337. Admissions.	Deaths.
1	1st Regiment N. I. I.	Poona	8	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	22	..
2	2nd Do.	Deesa and Rájkot	3	..	..	..	14	..	1	..	7	..
3	3rd Do.	Neemuch and Nasirabad	13	..	2	..	14	..	3	1	22	..
4	1st Regiment Sind Horse	Jacobabad	3	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	8	2
5	2nd Do.	Jacobabad	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	10	2
6	3rd Do.	Jacobabad	2	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	4	1
7	Poona Horse	Sirur and Dhulia	9	1	..	..	18	..	..	..	10	1
8	Sappers and Miners	Aden and Kirkee	6	1	..	..	16	..	..	..	12	..
9	1st Company N. Artillery	Rájkot	2	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	3	1
10	2nd Do.	Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1
11	1st Regiment N. I.	Poona	7	1	2	..	13	..	2	..	30	..
12	2nd Do.	Aden and Perim	14	..	..	..	10	..	12	..	34	..
13	3rd Do.	Ahmedabad	6	1	..	..	71	..	4	..	95	1
14	4th Do.	Satara, Bombay and Asirghar	8	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	43	..
15	5th Do.	Belgaum	6	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	29	..
16	6th Do.	Belgaum	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	15	1
17	7th Do.	Rájkot, Tanna and Dwárka	8	..	..	..	19	..	3	1	18	3
18	8th Do.	Poona	11	..	3	..	33	..	2	1	163	..
19	9th Do.	Baroda	6	2	1	..	25	..	..	..	27	..
20	10th Do.	Mahidpur and Nagar	4	..	..	..	25	..	2	1	35	..
21	11th Do.	Bhuj	3	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	37	1
22	12th Do.	Dharwar	8	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	18	1
23	13th Do.	Ahmednagar	4	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	30	..
24	14th Do.	Kolhápur and Kaládgi	11	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	47	1
25	15th Do.	Malegaon	9	1	..	..	36	..	..	..	21	..
26	16th Do.	Mhow and Indore	8	..	2	..	18	..	2	..	34	..
27	17th Do.	Poona	3	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	25	1
28	18th Do.	Deesa and Sádra	11	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	57	..
29	19th Do.	Sholápur and Poona	7	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	31	1
30	20th Do.	Bombay and Janjira	12	..	..	..	8	..	1	..	66	1
31	21st Do.	Bombay and on board the steamship	8	1	..	..	12	..	1	..	45	1
32	Detail, 21st Regiment N. I.	Bombay	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..
33	22nd Regiment N. I.	Baroda	9	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	49	..
34	23rd Do.	Nasirabad	17	..	..	..	14	..	8	..	37	..
35	24th Do.	Neemuch	14	..	..	..	15	..	1	1	69	3
36	25th Do.	Mhow and Indore	7	..	..	..	15	..	1	1	69	1
37	26th Do.	Surat	11	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	120	6
38	27th Do.	Hydrabad	..	..	..	..	26	..	2	1	52	1
39	28th Do.	Rájkot and Bardachoki	6	1	3	..	33	..	3	..	24	3
40	29th Do.	Kurrachee	3	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	17	4
41	30th Do.	Jacobabad	5	1	1	..	19	..	1	1	51	5
42	Aden Troop	Aden	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	8	..
		Total	277	10	40	..	752	..	53	8	1491	43
		1871	256	12	24	1	933	..	36	10	1107	71
		1872	208	8	19	..	934	..	53	5	1115	68
		1873	223	9	21	..	988	..	48	4	1335	57
		1874	234	7	22	..	938	..	69	7	1437	54

No.	Regiment.	Station.	Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines, 449 to 500. Diarrhœa. Admissions.	Deaths.	Dysentery. Admissions.	Deaths.	Others. Admissions.	Deaths.	Diseases of the Liver, 501 to 529. Admissions.	Deaths.	Diseases of the Spleen, 524 to 530. Admissions.	Deaths.	Gonorrhœa, 535 to 594. Admissions.	Deaths.	Abscess, 819 and elsewhere, according to site. Admissions.	Deaths.	Ulcers, 839. Admissions.	Deaths.	Skin Diseases, 827 to 901. Admissions.	Deaths.	Other Diseases of this class. Admissions.	Deaths.	Old age and Debility, 904 and 905. Admissions.	Deaths.	Poisons, 906 to 961. Admissions.	Deaths.	Injuries. Injuries, 962 to 1146 and Blistered Feet 1148. Admissions.	Deaths.	Punishment, 1,147.	Surgical operations. Major.	Minor.
1	1st Regiment N. I. I.	Poona	15	..	22	..	3	..	2	..	2	..	6	..	..	..	5	..	51	..	25	..	6	..	..	..	76	..	..	..	..
2	2nd Do.	Deesa and Rájkot	8	..	21	..	20	..	6	1	..	..	6	..	8	..	3	..	6	..	12	..	4	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	..
3	3rd Do.	Neemuch and Nasirabad	8	..	14	..	15	..	3	..	1	..	7	..	..	..	4	..	46	..	34	..	5	..	..	..	90	..	..	..	..
4	1st Regiment Sind Horse	Jacobabad	6	..	13	..	10	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	17	..	37	..	3	1	3	1	..	..	58	..	..	1	32
5	2nd Do.	Jacobabad	1	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	12	..	72	..	33	..	6	..	1	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	31
6	3rd Do.	Jacobabad	19	..	23	..	12	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	7	..	21	..	48	..	14	..	3	..	..	..	101	..	..	..	47
7	Poona Horse	Sirur and Dhulia	3	..	12	..	18	..	2	..	..	..	5	..	8	..	2	..	33	..	13	1	1	..	1	..	79	1	..	..	7
8	Sappers and Miners	Aden and Kirkee	3	..	8	..	7	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	5	..	8	..	33	..	22	..	2	..	3	..	33	..	..	..	..
9	1st Company N. Artillery	Rájkot	1	..	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..
10	2nd Do.	Aden	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
11	1st Regiment N. I.	Poona	15	..	28	..	28	..	2	..	6	..	6	..	9	..	20	..	36	..	24	..	3	..	..	..	58	..	..	..	..
12	2nd Do.	Aden and Perim	11	..	34	..	18	..	9	..	3	..	..	..	14	..	11	..	17	..	22	..	22	..	2	..	43	..	..	..	39
13	3rd Do.	Ahmedabad	26	..	48	..	40	..	19	..	2	..	9	..	3	..	10	..	70	..	34	..	22	..	2	..	101	..	..	..	..
14	4th Do.	Satara, Bombay and Asirghar	21	..	10	..	39	..	3	..	..	..	6	..	7	..	5	..	44	..	15	..	3	..	1	..	72	..	..	..	..
15	5th Do.	Belgaum	10	1	13	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	35	..	11	..	2	..	1	1	55	..	..	..	6
16	6th Do.	Belgaum	7	..	11	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	..	4	..	30	..	14	..	5	..	1	..	49	..	..	..	2
17	7th Do.	Rájkot, Tanna and Dwárka	26	1	11	..	26	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	7	..	5	..	49	..	21	..	15	1	1	..	80	..	..	..	8
18	8th Do.	Poona	18	..	13	..	44	..	2	..	4	..	12	..	7	..	12	..	49	..	23	..	4	..	1	..	353	..	..	5	1
19	9th Do.	Baroda	10	..	35	..	12	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	6	..	18	..	40	..	9	..	1	..	..	..	48	..	..	..	..
20	10th Do.	Mahidpur and Nagar	54	..	14	..	27	..	4	..	2	..	8	..	11	..	13	..	45	..	22	..	25	..	1	..	114	..	..	..	1
21	11th Do.	Bhuj	11	..	10	..	26	..	6	1	7	..	2	..	11	..	21	..	23	..	26	..	2	..	1	..	25	..	..	..	..
22	12th Do.	Dharwar	9	..	6	..	5	..	3	..	1	..	12	..	12	..	17	..	13	..	87	..	4	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	30
23	13th Do.	Ahmednagar	10	..	20	..	39	..	1	..	1	..	16	..	5	..	3	..	57	..	29	..	..	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..
24	14th Do.	Kolhápur and Kaládgi	7	1	7	..	15	..	11	1	..	..	7	..	6	..	2	1	49	..	19	..	2	..	..	..	43	..	..	1	34
25	15th Do.	Malegaon	21	..	18	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	15	..	3	..	46	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	..
26	16th Do.	Mhow and Indore	35	..	20	..	39	..	4	..	2	..	14	..	1	..	21	..	83	..	24	..	12	..	2	..	185	..	..	..	31
27	17th Do.	Poona	12	..	34	..	27	..	2	1	9	..	8	..	29	..	49	..	22	..	30	..	24	1	..	..	14	..	..	..	..
28	18th Do.	Deesa and Sádra	20	..	6	..	42	..	6	..	2	..	8	..	8	..	7	..	38	..	28	..	8	..	1	..	160	..	..	..	5
29	19th Do.	Sholápur and Poona	2	..	12	..	11	..	4	..	1	..	15	..	2	..	14	..	41	..	31	1	2	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	16
30	20th Do.	Bombay and Janjira	59	1	19	..	24	1	11	..	4	..	12	..	8	..	18	..	51	..	19	..	27	..	2	..	68	..	..	..	..
31	21st Do.	Bombay and on board the steamship	19	..	17	..	29	..	12	1	1	..	10	..	8	..	2	..	51	..	27	..	8	..	1	..	51	..	..	..	..
32	Detail, 21st Regiment N. I.	Bombay	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
33	22nd Regiment N. I.	Baroda	45	..	7	..	20	1	..	..	3	..	8	..	3	..	13	..	47	..	25	..	11	1	..	..	84	..	1	..	..
34	23rd Do.	Nasirabad	25	..	9	..	37	..	4	..	9	..	7	..	..	..	26	..	50	..	20	..	1	..	3	..	72	..	..	..	..
35	24th Do.	Neemuch	44	1	15	1	43	..	5	..	8	..	9	..	4	..	5	..	52	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	92	..	1	..	14
36	25th Do.	Mhow and Indore	9	..	20	..	66	..	1	..	18	..	6	..	3	..	10	..	62	..	16	..	2	..	1	..	112	..	..	..	..
37	26th Do.	Surat	38	..	24	1	16	..	12	..	20	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	105	..	30	..	9	1	..	..	146	..	..	..	..
38	27th Do.	Hydrabad	10	..	8	..	30	..	1	..	5	..	18	..	16	..	16	..	28	..	13	..	2	..	..	..	103	..	3	..	16
39	28th Do.	Rájkot and Bardachoki	17	2	23	..	46	1	2	..	9	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	32	..	20	..	10	1	1	..	74	1	1	..	..
40	29th Do.	Kurrachee	6	..	6	..	14	..	1	..	2	..	16	..	13	..	30	..	26	..	3	..	10	..	..	..	29	..	..	1	1
41	30th Do.	Jacobabad	40	..	7	..	10	..	..	..	26	1	13	..	4	..	8	..	62	..	20	1	22	1	3	..	86	1	..	..	45
42	Aden Troop	Aden	1	..	5	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..
		Total	706	7	635	2	929	4	145	5	162	1	276	..	270	..	499	1	1,644	..	847	4	282	7	29	1	3,073	3	6	..	8	366
		1871	690	4	645	8	912	4	104	8	125	1	329	2	514	1	566	1	1,727	2	880	9	116	9	39	2	3,019	3	104	..	..	..
		1872	741	7	977	8	956	4	107	7	162	1	319	..	405	1	543	1	1,689	2	681	5	245	11	38	..	2,805	4	15	..	..	..
		1873	610	4	619	14	929	4	115	3	151	3	376	..	491	1	457	1	1,713	..	869	10	242	6	39	..	2,792	7	7	..	..	..
		1874	532	5	525	8	643	5	115	9	145	..	393	..	334	2	377	..	1,646	..	940	8	289	7	17	2	2,721	3	10	..	..	..

EUROPEAN TROOPS.

The following returns, from the Adjutant-General of the Army, show the increase and decrease amongst British Troops serving in this Presidency; the married and unmarried; the total abstainers; the distribution by stations; and return of stations occupied.

All the tables of mortality are now compiled at Calcutta.

RETURN showing the INCRESE *and* DECREASE *amongst* BRITISH TROOPS *serving in the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during the Year* 1875.

	Effectives.	Unattached List.	Total.
Strength on 1st January 1875—	8,942	323	9,624

Increase.	Effectives.	Unattached List.	Total.
Recruited in India	19	...	19
Received from England	2,481	...	2,481
Transfers received	907	54	961
Joined from Desertion	1	...	1
Total Increase...	3,408	54	3,462
	12,350	377	12,727
Decrease.			
Dead	213	15	228
Discharged in India	46	9	55
Deserted	...	...	...
Transfers given	360	20	380
Invalided and Pensioned... ...	382	5	387
Time-expired men	224	...	224
To England on duty	581	...	581
Promoted to Honorary Commissions...	...	1	1
Total Decrease...	1,806	50	1,856
Strength on 1st January 1876...	10,544	327	10,871

NOTE.—The following information, respecting transfers amongst "Effectives," is explanatory of the numbers shown under that head:—

Transfers received.

From other Presidencies and Unattached List	867
Between Corps in the Presidency	40
	907

Transfers given.

To other Presidencies and Unattached List	317
Between Corps in the Presdency	43
	360
Increase in Transfers ...	547

RETURN of Married and Unmarried European Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers serving in the Bombay Presidency on 1st May 1875.

CORPS.	Staff Serjeants.				Serjeants.				Rank and File.				Total of all Ranks.			
	Establishment in India.	Married.	Unmarried.	Percentage of married to actual strength.	Establishment in India.	Married.	Unmarried.	Percentage of married to actual strength.	Establishment in India.	Married.	Unmarried.	Percentage of married to actual strength.	Married.	Unmarried.	Percentage of married to actual strength.	Remarks.
Royal Horse Artillery.																
C Brigade ... D Battery ...	2	2	...	100·	6	3	2	60·	149	24	125	16·10	29	127	18·59	
C Brigade ... E Do. ...	2	2	...	100·	6	3	3	50·	149	19	126	13·10	24	129	15·68	
Royal Artillery.																
4th Brigade ... Head Quarters	8	5	2	71·42	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	5	2	71·42	
4th Brigade ... A Battery ...	2	2	...	100·	6	4	2	66·66	149	8	150	5·06	14	152	8·43	
4th Brigade ... B Do. ...	2	2	...	100·	6	4	2	66·66	149	10	148	6·75	16	150	10·66	
4th Brigade ... C Do. ...	2	2	...	100·	6	4	2	66·66	149	11	140	7·28	17	142	10·69	
4th Brigade ... D Do. ...	2	2	...	100·	6	3	3	50·	149	17	148	10·3	22	151	12·71	
4th Brigade ... E Do. ...	2	2	...	100·	6	3	3	50·	149	11	149	6·87	16	152	9·52	
4th Brigade ... F Do. ...	2	2	...	100·	6	5	1	83·33	149	12	147	7·54	19	148	11·37	
4th Brigade ... G Do. ...	2	2	...	100·	6	2	4	33·33	149	11	144	7·09	15	148	9·2	
6th Brigade ... Head Quarters	7	4	1	80·	..	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	4	1	80·	
6th Brigade ... No. 1 Battery ...	1	...	1	.....	4	2	2	50·	82	7	72	8·86	9	75	10·71	
6th Brigade ... ,, 2 Do. ...	1	1	...	100·	4	2	2	50·	82	8	74	9·75	11	76	12·64	
6th Brigade ... ,, 3 Do. ...	1	1	...	100·	4	1	3	25·	82	7	71	8·97	9	74	10·84	
6th Brigade ... ,, 4 Do. ...	1	1	...	100·	4	1	3	25·	82	6	73	7·59	8	76	9·52	
6th Brigade ... ,, 5 Do. ...	1	...	1	.....	4	2	1	66·66	82	8	70	10·25	10	72	12·19	
6th Brigade ... ,, 6 Do. ...	1	1	...	100·	4	3	1	75·	82	8	67	10·66	12	68	15·	
9th Brigade ... Head Quarters	8	7	1	87·5	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	.....	7	1	87·5	
9th Brigade ... B Battery ...	2	1	1	50·	6	4	2	66·66	149	18	145	11·04	23	148	13·45	
9th Brigade ... E Do. ...	2	2	...	100·	6	4	3	57·14	149	18	144	11·11	24	147	14·03	
9th Brigade ... F Do. ...	2	1	1	50·	6	4	3	57·14	149	8	156	4·75	13	160	7·51	
Total Artillery ...	53	42	8	84·	96	54	42	56·25	2,280	211	2,149	8·94	307	2,199	12·2	
Cavalry.																
3rd Hussars	10	3	6	33·33	24	12	10	54·54	421	40	368	9·8	55	384	12·52	
Royal Engineers	...	...	...	.....	...	7	1	87·5	...	9	7	56·25	16	8	66·66	
Sappers and Miners	2	2	...	100·	4	4	...	100·	8	5	3	62·50	11	3	78·57	
Infantry.																
½ Regiment of Foot	8	5	2	71·42	41	15	22	40·54	836	74	793	9·33	94	817	10·31	
2-7th Do.	8	6	...	100·	41	31	9	77·5	836	82	753	10·88	119	762	15·61	
2-15th Do.	8	7	1	87·5	41	29	11	72·5	836	64	773	7·64	100	785	12·75	
2-25th Do.	8	3	3	50·	41	16	25	39·02	836	22	515	4·09	41	543	7·02	
56th Do.	8	8	...	100·	41	19	17	52·77	836	74	770	8·76	101	787	11·37	
66th Do.	8	5	2	71·42	41	21	19	52·5	836	66	767	7·92	92	788	10·45	
68th Do.	8	6	...	100·	41	17	19	47·22	836	73	757	8·79	96	776	11·00	
83rd Do.	8	4	2	66·66	41	15	24	38·46	836	58	782	6·90	77	808	8·70	
108th Do.	8	3	3	50·	41	16	22	42·1	836	71	748	8·66	90	773	10·42	
Total Infantry ...	72	47	13	78·33	369	179	168	51·00	7,524	584	6,658	8·06	810	6,839	10·58	

ABSTRACT.

Artillery	53	42	8	84·	96	54	42	56·25	2,280	211	2,149	8·94	307	2,199	12·2
Cavalry	10	3	6	33·	24	12	10	54·54	421	40	368	9·8	55	384	12·52
Royal Engineers	...	...	...	.....	...	7	1	87·5	...	9	7	56·25	16	8	66·66
Sappers and Miners	2	2	...	100·	4	4	...	100·	8	5	3	62·50	11	3	78·57
Infantry	72	47	13	78·33	369	179	168	51·58	7,524	584	6,658	8·06	810	6,839	10·58
Total ...	137	94	27	77·68	493	256	221	53·66	10,233	849	9,185	8·46	1,199	9,433	11·27

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER *of* TOTAL ABSTAINERS, *the* AMOUNT *of* LIQUOR CONSUMED *in the Canteen, and other particulars regarding each Regiment of Her Majesty's British Forces serving in the Bombay Presidency during the Year* 1875.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CORPS.	Average Strength during the year.	Number of total Abstainers.	Average number of Men drawing Liquor daily from the Canteen.	Average daily Consumption of Malt Liquor per head per annum.	Average daily Consumption of Spirits per head per annum.	† Number of Cases of Drunkenness reported during the year.	Number of all Cases of Crime punished by Commanding Officer.	Number of Cases tried by Court Martial.	Number of Men invalided to the Hills during the year.
3rd Hussars	400	...	365	$\frac{7}{8}$ Quart. ...	$\frac{4}{5}$ Dram...	87	359	14	14
D/C Royal H. Arty... ...	152	...	130	1 ,, ...	1 ,, ...	28	109	8	10
E/C ,, ...	152	1	145	1 ,, ...	1 ,, ...	28	67	5	7
Head Qrs. 4th Bridge R. A.	6	1	5	1 ,, ...	1 ,, ...	1	...	1	1
A/4 Royal Artillery... ...	167	...	157	1 ,, ...	1 ,, ...	20	145	8	13
B/4 ,, ...	151	3	148	$\frac{3}{4}$,, ...	$\frac{7}{10}$,, ...	48	179	9	4
C/4 ,, ...	160	...	160	1 ,, ...	1 ,, ...	61	110	7	...
D/4 ,, ...	165	7	158	$\frac{3}{4}$,, ...	$\frac{1}{2}$,, ...	48	189	18	13
E/4 ,, ...	171	...	171	...	...	32	206	15	12
F/4 ,, ...	170	1	161	1 Quart. ...	1 Dram...	67	221	16	16
G/4 ,, ...	160	10	132	$1\frac{2}{3}$ Pints. ...	$\frac{10}{11}$,, ...	28	169	17	...
Head Qrs. 6th Bridge R. A.	7	...	7	1 Quart. ...	1 ,, ...	...	2	...	...
1/6 Royal Artillery	84	...	84	1 ,, ...	1 ,, ...	49	104	3	...
2/6 ,, ...	84	...	84	1 ,, ...	1 ,, ...	57	97	7	4
3/6 ,, ...	82	...	82	1 ,, ...	1 ,, ...	32	80	4	...
4/6 ,, ...	85	...	85	1 ,, ...	1 ,, ...	37	46	8	6
5/6 ,, ...	81	5	76	1 ,, ...	1 ,, ...	49	116	9	2
6/6 ,, ...	77	3	74	1 ,, ...	1 ,, ...	35	92	5	...
Head Qrs. 9th Bridge R. A.	7	...	7	1 ,, ...	1 ,, ...	...	...	...	...
B/9 Royal Artillery	166	1	165	1 ,, ...	$\frac{7}{8}$,, ...	49	224	15	14
E/9 ,, ...	171	20	148	1 ,, ...	1 ,, ...	24	136	13	8
F/9 ,, ...	168	...	168	1 ,, ...	1 ,, ...	35	99	9	...
Royal Engineers	36	...	36	1 ,, ...	1 ,, ...	...	...	...	...
1/2nd Foot	925	90	835	$\frac{4}{5}$,, ...	$\frac{6}{7}$,, ...	539	1,062	39	14
2/7th ,, ...	884	94	571	$\frac{1}{2}$,, ...	$\frac{1}{2}$,, ...	304	922	34	72
2/15th ,, ...	880	99	570	$\frac{1}{2}$,, ...	1 ,, ...	485	1,778	70	31
2/25th ,, ...	546	21	520	$\frac{7}{8}$,, ...	$\frac{3}{4}$,, ...	238	462	30	...
56th ,, ...	852	159	693	1 ,, ...	1 ,, ...	323	637	54	17
66th ,, ...	890	73	624	$\frac{1}{2}$,, ...	$\frac{3}{4}$,, ...	506	1,020	40	...
68th ,, ...	886	49	750	$1\frac{1}{4}$ Pints ...	$\frac{3}{4}$,, ...	191	469	34	...
83rd ,, ...	900	87	476	$\frac{3}{4}$ Quart. ...	$\frac{2}{3}$,, ...	331	602	34	...
108th ,, ...	848	70	573	$1\frac{1}{3}$ Pints. ..	$\frac{9}{13}$,, ...	527	1,063	70	...
Total...	10,513	794	8,360	...	...	4,259	10,765	596	258

NOTE.—No decimals should be given in any of the Columns. † Not individuals but cases.

DISTRIBUTION of the European portion of the Bombay Army on the 1st July 1875.

Total strength on the 1st May 1875. 10,631

Corps.	Station.	Strength.
Cavalry.		
3rd Hussars	Mhow	440
Artillery.		
D/C Royal Horse Artillery	Kirkee	153
E/C "	Mhow	153
Head Quarters 4th Brigade R.A.	Ahmedabad	6
A/ Royal Artillery	Kirkee	164
B/4 "	Deesa	161
C/4 "	Belgaum	158
D/4 "	Kurrachee	170
E/4 "	Kirkee	167
F/4 "	Ahmedabad	165
G/4 "	Nusseerabad	163
Head Quarters 6th Brigade R.A. ...	Bombay	5
1/6a Royal Artillery ...	Aden	84
2/6 "	Mhow	86
3/6 "	Bombay	84
4/6 "	Bombay	83
5/6 "	Bombay	82
6/6 "	Aden	80
Head Quarters 9th Brigade R.A.	Kirkee	7
B/9 Royal Artillery	Hyderabad...	170
E/9 " Head Quarters	Kirkee	99
E/9 " Detachment	Baroda	73
F/9 "	Neemuch	169
Sappers and Miners	Kirkee	39
Infantry.		
1/2nd Foot Head Quarters	Ahmednagar	353
1/2nd " Detachment	Poona	187
1/2nd " "	Bombay	208
1/2nd " "	Satara	162
2/7th " Head Quarters	Poona	719
2/7th " Detachment	Baroda	153
2/15th "	Poona	883
2/25th "	Aden	584
56th " Head Quarters	Kurrachee	614
56th " Detachment	Hyderabad	267
66th "	Belgaum	878
68th " Head Quarters	Mhow	668
68th " Detachment	Asirgarh	101
68th " "	Indore	96
83rd " Head Quarters	Deesa	631
83rd " Detachment	Aboo	144
83rd " "	Ahmedabad	101
108th " Head Quarters	Nusseerabad	561
108th " Detachment	Neemuch	297
	Total...	10,568

RETURN OF MILITARY STATIONS occupied by European Troops of the Bombay Army on the 1st July 1875.

Station.	Garrison in Detail.	Strength.	Remarks.
Abu	Detachment 83rd Foot	144	
Aden	1/6 Royal Artillery	84	
	6/6 „	80	
	2/25th Foot	584	
Ahmedabad... ...	Head Quarters 4th Brigade Royal Artillery ...	6	
	F/4th Royal Artillery	165	
	Detachment 83rd Foot	101	
Ahmednagar	Head Quarters 1/2nd Foot	353	
Asirgarh	Detachment 68th Foot	101	
Baroda	Detachment E/9th Royal Artillery... ...	73	
	„ 2/7th Foot	153	
Belgaum	C/4th Royal Artillery	158	
	66th Foot	878	
Bombay	Head Quarters 6th Brigade Royal Artillery ...	5	
	3/6th Royal Artillery	84	
	4/6th „	83	
	5/6th „	82	
	Detachment 1/2nd Foot	208	
Deesa	B/4th Royal Artillery	161	
	Head Quarters 83rd Foot	631	
Hyderabad	B/9th Royal Artillery	170	
	Detachment 56th Foot	267	
Indore	„ 68th „	96	
Kirkee	D/C Royal Horse Artillery	153	
	Head Quarters 9th Brigade Royal Artillery...	7	
	A/4th Royal Artillery	164	
	E/4th „	167	
	Head Quarters E/9th Royal Artillery ...	99	
	Sappers and Miners	39	
Kurrachee	D/4th Royal Artillery	170	
	Head Quarters 56th Foot...	614	
Mhow	3rd Hussars	440	
	E/C Royal Horse Artillery	153	
	2/6th Royal Artillery	86	
	Head Quarters 68th Foot	668	
Neemuch	F/9th Royal Artillery	169	
	Detachment 108th Foot	297	
Nusseerabad ...	G/4th Royal Artillery	163	
	Head Quarters 108th Foot	561	
Poona	Detachment 1/2nd Foot	187	
	Head Quarters 2/7th Foot	719	
	2/15th Foot	883	
Satara	Detachment 1/2nd Foot	162	
	Total...	10,568	

In the next Report there will be given abstract returns of sickness, and mortality, such as are now shown in detail in the report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, and there will be added such explanatory letter press as may be necessary.

SECTION II.

HISTORY OF THE CHIEF DISEASES.

SECTION II.

HISTORY OF THE CHIEF DISEASES.

CHOLERA.

For the districts as they now stand our complete records only go back to 1866, so the close of 1875 ends the decade; and in this period the total of deaths from cholera has been 158,960, the annual mean is 15,896, and the rate per 1,000 is 1·11.

1866. 2. Commencing with 1866 the deaths in that year numbered 23,037, and the rate per 1,000 was 1·85.

3. In the two following years (1867-68) there was marked immunity; but in the 3rd year (1869) there was a return, and this time a heavier one. In that year the deaths were 52,380, and the rate per 1,000 was 3·77.

1869.

4. Again for two years (1870-71) there was comparative freedom, and again in the third year (1872) it came back; but this time with less severity. The deaths were 15,642, and the rate per 1,000 was 1·03.

1872.

5. For the third time there were two years of very marked immunity (1873-74), and for the third time it has returned in the fatal third year. During this last recurrence the deaths have been 47,555, and the rate per 1,000 is 2·93.

6. These details are best seen when tabulated thus:—

Years.	Reported deaths in Civil Population.	Rate per 1000.
1866	23,037	1·85
1867	5,143	0·39
1868	6,447	0·50
1869	52,380	3·77
1870	2,666	0·20
1871	5,821	0·41
1872	15,642	1·03
1873	232	0·02
1874	37	0·01
1875	47,555	2·93
Mean of 10 years ...	15,896	1·11

7. There is here the record of a fact, that on four successive occasions, there was a visitation, or recurrence, or revival, every third year. But then there is also the fact, that in 1865, the year before our complete tables commence, the total of deaths reached a maximum of 83,148. Whatever were the conditions which, in 1865, brought about this terrible mortality, we may assume that in degree there were similar conditions in 1866, 1869, 1872 and 1875.

8. In January 1875 there was one death in Bombay City, and in February there was another; but with these exceptions the year commenced without any reported cholera anywhere.

1875.

9. On the 22nd March there was a case in the town of Násik, and from this date to the end of the month there were 10 others, which all ended fatally; in all there were 29 attacks. The first case was that of a Gosain, who had come from Dwárka, and at first it was thought he must have brought the disease with him, more especially as it is said he had had diarrhœa for some days before he arrived. But neither at Dwárka, nor at any intermediate place, had there been a sign of cholera, and after due enquiry on the spot, Dr. Cody (who was at Násik during the whole of the outbreak) inclines to the belief that it originated in the exposure, the irregularities and the excesses of the Holi festival, which commenced on the 22nd.

March.

10. During April there were 959 attacks at Násik and 481 deaths, and it now appeared in other districts. In Khandesh there were 26 deaths, in Ahmednagar 65, in Póona 43, in Sholápur 1, in Ratnágiri 8, in Tanna city 3, in Bombay city 31, in Kaira 95, in the Panch Máháls 41, and in Ahmedabad 1. Amongst the civil population there were 796 deaths, in cantonments 8, and 1 in a jail; so the total for the month was 805. In native territory there was an outbreak at Baroda, but of this there is no record.

April.

11. Taking Násik as the centre of infection, or revival, it would be extremely interesting to trace the course of the disease through the several districts in which it appeared, but the means are not forthcoming. Very excellent reports have been received from Násik, Kaira, the Panch Máháls, and Ahmedabad; but in these even there is not the requisite precision as to dates. When the outbreak first occurred there were then taking place numbers of caste dinners, wedding feasts, &c., and then came the Holi with all its excesses; so here were causes for the bad form of diarrhœa which was said to be prevalent.

12. The following relates to the agency of human intercourse. In the Kaira districts there was no cholera, but it was at Baroda. One of the Municipal Commissioners of Nariád, in the Kaira districts, went to Baroda, was attacked immediately after his return home, and died, and the disease then spread through the town. In the Borsad taluka a man was attacked after visiting Nariád: six others of his household were attacked, and all seven died. There was no other case in the village, nor was there anything in the condition of the house or its surroundings, different from other houses. From the Nariád and Borsad talukas it spread over the entire district, and appeared erratically in village after village. The one fatal case in Ahmedabad was brought by railway on the 29th April from Anund in the Kaira district. On the 17th it appeared in the Panch Máháls, in the Kálol taluka, and here it is said to have been imported from Baroda and Kaira.

13. During May it was in all the districts named except Sholápur, and it also appeared in the Colába and Surat districts. On the 25th May it broke out in the city of Broach, and is said to have been brought there by persons returning from the usual fair at Dákor.

May.

14. In June it re-appeared in Sholápur, and spread to the Satara district. It was also reported from Thar and Párkar in Sind, where none had occurred since 1869. On the 21st June a case occurred at Pandharpur. It was that of a Brahmin woman who had arrived on the 19th from Baroda. She was then reported as suffering from diarrhœa, and died two days after her arrival. Three days afterwards (on the

June.

24th) a man living some 12 yards off in the same court-yard, was attacked, and died within 12 hours. From this time cases occurred in different quarters of the town, and there were from two to four deaths daily up to the 14th July—the time of the Jutra.

July.

15. During July it was at all the places named, and three cases were reported from the Ghizri Sanitarium near Kurrachee. It now appeared in the Belgaum and Kaládgi districts (on the 5th at Indi) having been brought, it is said, by pilgrims returned from Pandharpur. The Jutra at Pandharpur lasted from July 14th to 24th, and during this time there were 193 admissions in the civil dispensary, and of these cases 85 (44 per cent.) were fatal. By the Police returns there were 380 attacks, and 242 deaths (40 on the Kala day). There were 28 deaths amongst the resident inhabitants, and 182 amongst the pilgrims. From the 19th June to the 6th July, when the pilgrims began to assemble, there were 26 deaths, and 216 after. There were 50 cases before, and 330 after.

August.

16. In August it was in every district of the Deccan except Dharwar. In the Konkan only Kanara was exempt up to the 30th. In Guzerat it was in every district. Sind was free. At Pandharpur the last case was on the 18th August.

September.

17. In September it was in every Deccan district, having broken out in the first week of the month at Byabhuti, in the Hubli rural circle. In the Konkan Kanara was still exempt, and in Guzerat the Panch Máháls and Broach were free districts. There was none in Sind.

October.

18. In October it was in every Deccan district. In Guzerat it disappeared from Kaira, nor was there any in the Panch Máháls or Broach, nor in Sind.

November.

19. In November it disappeared from the Khandesh and Poona districts. Ahmedabad, Broach, and the Panch Máháls were free, but it re-appeared in Kaira. Sind was free.

December.

20. In December it had left five out of the nine Deccan Districts, remaining in Sholápur, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kaládgi. With the exception of Colába, it was in every district of the Konkan. In Guzerat it was only in the Surat and Kaira Districts. Sind was free.

21. In the reports from Kaira and Dharwar, it is recorded that the disease advanced against the wind, which was then blowing steadily, and strong, from the south west. To see the general local progress and fluctuations, we must take each District by itself thus.

Khandesh.

22. It broke out at Chálisgaon, in the Khandesh Collectorate, on the 16th *April*, and appeared during the month in other 4 villages—5 in all being attacked.

May ...	Appeared in other	106	villages,	111	in all.
June ...	„ „	154	„	265	„
July ...	Disappeared in	16	„	249	„
August ...	„ „	90	„	159	„
September...	„ „	152	„	7	„
October ...	„ „	6	„	1	only.
November ...	„ from the District.				
December ...	None.				

Násik.

23. It broke out in the town of Násik on the 22nd March.

April	... It appeared in 54 villages.				
May	...	,,	65 other villages, 119 in all.		
June	... Disappeared in 33 of the affected villages, and appeared in 26 others, 112 in all.				
July	... Disappeared in 52 villages, 60 in all.				
August	...	,,	22	,,	38 ,,
September	...	,,	12	,,	26 ,,
October	...	,,	21	,,	5 ,,
November	...	,,	3	,,	2 ,,
December	... Disappeared from the District.				

Ahmednagar.

24. It broke out on the 15th *April* at Akola, in the Ahmednagar Collectorate, and appeared during the month in 18 other villages.

May	... Appeared in other 94 villages 112 in all.				
June	... Disappeared in 4 of the affected villages, and appeared in 161 others, 269 in all.				
July	... Disappeared in 63 villages, and appeared in 101 others, 307 in all.				
August	... Disappeared in 111 villages, 196 in all.				
September	...	,,	134	,,	62 ,,
October	...	,,	45	,,	17 ,,
November	...	,,	9	,,	8 ,,
December	... Disappeared from the District.				

Poona.

25. On the 1*st April* it broke out in the Poona Collectorate, in 5 villages of the Junnar rural circle, and during the month it appeared in other 8 villages in other rural circles—13 villages in all.

May	... Appeared in other 117 villages, 130 in all.				
June	...	,,	,,	92 ,,	222 ,,
July	... Disappeared in 103 of the affected villages, and appeared in 22 others, 141 in all.				
August	... Disappeared in 29 villages, 112 in all.				
September	...	,,	78	,,	34 ,,
October	...	,,	29	,,	5 ,,
November	... Disappeared from the district.				
December	... None.				

Satara.

26. In the Satara Collectorate it first appeared in the town of Wai, at the foot of Mahableshwar, and spread during June to other 25 villages.

July	... Appeared in other 209 villages, 235 in all.				
August	...	,,	,,	75 ,,	310 ,,
September	... Disappeared in			209 ,,	101 ,,
October	...	,,	,,	74 ,,	27 ,,
November	...	,,	,,	22 ,,	5 ,,
December	... Disappeared from the district.				

27. In the Sholápur Collectorate it broke out in the town of Barsi on the 24*th April*, and *May* passed without any fresh outbreak.

Sholápur.

June ...	Appeared in other	22 villages,	23 in all.
July ...	,, ,,	214 ,,	237 ,,
August ...	Disappeared in	83 ,,	154 ,,
September...	,, ,,	115 ,,	39 ,,
October ...	,, ,,	33 ,,	6 ,,
November ...	,, ,,	4 ,,	2 ,,
December ...	,, ,,	1 ,,	1 only.

28. In the Belgaum Collectorate it broke out on the 15*th July* in Sumberge village of Athni rural circle, and during the month it appeared in 11 others, 12 in all.

Belgaum.

August ...	Appeared in other	19 villages,	31 in all.
September...	,, ,,	30 ,,	61 ,,
October ...	,, ,,	91 ,,	152 ,,
November ...	Disappeared in	53 ,,	99 ,,
December...	,, ,,	79 ,,	20 ,,

29. In the first week of *September* it broke out in the Dharwar Collectorate, at Byabutti, a village in the Hubli rural circle, and during the month it appeared in other 10 villages, 11 in all.

Dharwar.

October ...	Appeared in other	88 villages,	99 in all.
November...	Disappeared in	34 ,,	65 ,,
December ...	,, ,,	5 ,,	60 ,,

30. In the Kaládgi Collectorate it broke out on the 5*th July* in Indi rural circle, and appeared during the month in 1 other, 2 in all.

Kaládgi.

August ...	Appeared in	6 others.	8 in all.
September...	,, ,,	1 ,,	9 ,,
October ...	Disappeared in	1 rural circle	8 ,,
November...	,, ,,	2 ,,	6 ,,
December ...	,, ,,	1 ,,	5 ,,

31. In the Kanara Collectorate it broke out in the town of Kumpta on the 30th *August*, and during *September* there was no other outbreak.

Kanara.

October ...	Appeared in other	2 villages.	
November...	,, ,,	12 ,,	14 in all.
December...	Disappeared in	6 ,,	8 ,,

32. In the Ratnágiri Collectorate it broke out on the 15th *April* in the Dápuli rural circle, and in *May* there was no fresh out break.

Ratnágiri.

June. Disappeared from the Dápuli rural circle, and appeared in that of Rájápur.

July. Disappeared from Rájápur, but re-appeared in the Dápuli rural circle, and also in Chiploon.

August ...	Appeared in other	3 rural circles,	5 in all.
September...	,, ,,	1 ,,	6 ,,
October ...	,, ,,	1 ,,	7 ,,
November...	Disappeared from	1 ,,	6 ,,
December ...	No change	0 ,,	6 ,,

Colába.

33. In the Colába Collectorate it broke out on the 28th *May* in Sumbhe village in the Roha rural circle.

June ...	Appeared in other	3 villages,	4 in all.
July ...	,, ,,	34 ,,	38 ,,
August ...	,, ,,	58 ,,	96 ,,
September...	Disappeared	27 ,,	69 ,,
October ...	,,	58 ,,	11 ,,
November...	,,	10 ,,	1 only.
December ...	Disappeared from the district.		

34. In Bombay city the first case occurred on the 3rd *January*, and the disease was never absent during the whole year.

Tanna.

35. In the Tanna Collectorate it broke out on the 14*th April* in Khurdi village of Sháhápur rural circle, and during the month it appeared in other 2 villages.

May ...	Appeared in other	26 villages,	29 in all.
June ...	,, ,,	99 ,,	128 ,,
July ...	,, ,,	57 ,,	185 ,,
August ...	,, ,,	37 ,,	222 ,,
September...	Disappeared in	135 ,,	87 ,,
October ...	,,	49 ,,	38 ,,
November...	,,	24 ,,	14 ,,
December...	,,	5 ,,	9 ,,

Surat.

36. In the Surat Collectorate it broke out on the 26th *May* at a village in the Párdi rural circle.

June ...	Appeared in other	29 villages,	30 in all.
July ...	Disappeared in	3 of the affected villages.	
August ...	,, ,,	15 ,,	
September...	Appeared in	1 other village,	13 in all.
October ...	,, ,,	8 ,,	21 ,,
November...	Disappeared in	14 villages	7 ,,
December ...	,, ,,	2 ,,	5 ,,

Broach.

37. It broke out in the town of Broach on the 25th *May*, and appeared during the month in 4 rural circles.

June ...	Appeared in other 2 rural circles, 7 in all.
July ...	No change.
August ...	Disappeared in 4 rural circles.
September...	Disappeared from the District.

Kaira.

38. In the Kaira Collectorate it broke out on the 16*th April* in the town of Kapadwanj, and during the month it appeared in 1 other town circle, and 4 rural circles.

May ...	Appeared in other 3 rural circles and 1 town circle.
June ...	No change.
July ...	Ditto.
August ...	Disappeared in 2 rural and 4 town circles.
September...	,, ,, 1 ,, circle.
October ...	Disappeared from the district.
November ...	Re-appeared in the rural circles of Mátar, and Mehmudabad.
December ...	No change.

Panch Máháls.

39. In the Panch Máháls it broke out on the 17th *April* in the Godhra rural circle, and appeared during the month in 2 others.

May	... Appeared in other	53	villages,	56	in all.
June	... ,, ,,	31	,,	87	,,
July	... Disappeared in	63	,,	24	,,
August	... ,, ,,	20	,,	4	,,
September	... Disappeared from the district.				

Ahmedabad.

40. In the Ahmedabad Collectorate it broke out on the 30th *April* at Purantej.

May	... Appeared in other	57	villages,	58	in all.
June	... ,, ,,	42	,,	100	,,
July	... Disappeared in	73	,,	27	,,
August	... ,, ,,	13	,,	14	,,
September	... ,, ,,	9	,,	5	,,
October	... Disappeared from the district.				

Kurrachee.

41. In Sind it only appeared in 2 collectorates. On the 23rd *July* there was 1 death at the Ghizri Sanitarium near Kurrachee, but there were no fresh cases until the 27th *November*, when it appeared at Keti bunder. In *December* it appeared in other 3 villages.

Thar and Párkar.

42. In Thar and Párkar it first broke out in *June* at Islam Kot, a village in the Mitti rural circle. It remained in this village during *July*, but in *August* it disappeared from the district.

43. 96,012 persons were attacked with cholera during the year, of whom 47,555 died. Of these 25,397 were males, and 22,158 females, or in the proportion of 87 females to every 100 males.

STATEMENT.

The following table shows the deaths in

STATEMENT showing DEATHS *registered from* CHOLERA *in the different* REGISTRATION

1	2	3	4																					
			Population by Census of 1872.			January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
Division.	No.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
DECCAN.	1	Khandesh	530,610	498,032	1,028,642	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	8	26	446	363	809	884	776	1,660
	2	Násik	376,851	357,535	734,386	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10	265	216	481	537	477	1,014	309	301	610
	3	Ahmednagar	395,336	378,602	773,938	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	28	65	245	211	456	684	613	1,297
	4	Poona	466,757	440,478	907,235	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	16	43	734	668	1,402	913	791	1,704
	5	Satara	539,356	521,646	1,061,002	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	24	53
	6	Sholápur	369,272	348,762	718,034	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	60	34	94
	7	Belgaum	478,903	459,847	938,750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8	Dharwar	506,023	482,014	988,037	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9	Kaládgi	417,638	398,399	816,037	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
KONKAN.	10	Kanara	206,417	191,989	398,406	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11	Rátnagiri	401,116	580,020	1,019,136	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	8	..	3	3	...	1	1
	12	Colába	178,048	172,358	350,405	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	8	10	18
	13	Bombay City	399,716	244,689	644,405	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	20	11	31	43	24	67	86	46	132
	14	Tanna	439,176	408,248	847,424	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	94	88	182	835	844	1,679
GUZERAT.	15	Surat	304,246	302,841	607,087	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	171	144	315
	16	Broach	182,511	167,811	350,322	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	23	44	335	279	614
	17	Kaira	419,142	363,591	782,733	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	52	95	496	342	838	580	362	942
	18	Panch Máhals	126,304	114,439	240,743	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	15	41	148	141	289	365	308	673
	19	Ahmedabad	438,759	390,878	829,637	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	166	85	251	311	266	577
SIND.	20	Kurrachee	240,146	183,349	423,495	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	21	Hyderabad	397,800	324,147	721,947	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...
	22	Thar and Parkar	103,271	77,490	180,761	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5
	23	Shikarpur	424,538	351,699	776,227	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	24	Upper Sind Frontier	50,463	39,522	89,985	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deccan			4,089,746	3,885,315	7,966,061	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	10	348	268	616	1,962	1,719	3,681	2,879	2,539	5,418
Konkan			1,714,472	1,545,304	3,259,776	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	28	14	42	139	116	255	929	901	1,830
Guzerat			1,479,962	1,339,560	2,819,522	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	67	137	832	591	1,423	1,762	1,359	3,121
Sind			1,216,208	976,207	2,192,415	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5
Total of Presidency ..			8,484,388	7,746,386	16,228,774	..	1	1	1	..	1	6	4	10	446	349	795	2,933	2,426	5,359	5,571	4,803	10,374

ABS

districts by months and by sexes :—

DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each Month of the Year* 1875.

5																		6			7		
July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Total Deaths registered during the Year.			Ratio per 1,000 of Total Population.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1,494	1,331	2,825	460	410	870	9	13	22	4	8	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,315	2,909	6,224	6·25	5·84	6·05
186	200	386	105	96	201	51	42	93	5	9	14	1	2	3	..	..	..	1,465	1,347	2,812	3·89	3·77	3·83
1,017	977	1,994	437	378	815	108	89	197	53	36	89	10	10	20	..	..	..	2,591	2,342	4,933	6·55	6·19	6·37
390	382	775	260	245	505	109	92	201	8	8	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,444	2,202	4,646	5·23	4·99	5·12
795	710	1,505	820	768	1,588	223	193	416	58	37	95	4	5	9	..	..	..	1,929	1,737	3,666	3·57	3·23	3·46
1,397	1,056	2,453	417	314	731	123	87	210	19	14	33	2	1	3	6	5	11	2,025	1,511	3,536	5·48	4·23	4·92
21	28	49	157	124	281	258	187	445	815	645	1,460	240	211	451	25	25	50	1,516	1,220	2,736	3·17	2·65	2·91
..	..	..	..	..	..	124	92	216	584	472	1,056	291	248	539	279	198	477	1,278	1,010	2,288	2·53	2·10	2·34
5	8	13	312	232	544	261	190	441	99	58	157	97	75	172	20	18	38	784	581	1,365	1·88	1·46	1·67
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6	8	15	23	7	11	18	70	67	137	0·09	0·15	0·12
5	8	13	93	145	238	115	131	246	65	97	162	88	90	178	16	35	51	387	513	900	0·79	0·97	0·88
132	160	292	347	374	721	184	177	361	18	19	37	1	..	1	..	..	..	712	741	1,453	4·60	4·36	4·45
151	128	279	99	69	168	21	22	43	29	24	53	24	14	38	13	8	21	487	347	834	1·22	1·42	1·29
791	754	1,545	845	808	1,653	260	232	492	114	120	234	48	45	93	40	48	88	3,030	2,939	5,969	6·89	7·20	7·41
142	146	288	46	30	76	38	51	89	56	68	124	24	29	53	5	14	19	483	482	965	1·58	1·59	1·59
79	88	167	20	17	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	455	407	862	2·49	2·42	2·46
88	62	150	8	6	14	2	2	4	..	..	..	23	17	40	12	9	21	1,252	852	2,104	2·99	2·34	2·69
44	39	83	1	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	584	505	1,089	4·62	4·21	4·52
41	27	68	82	82	164	11	6	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	612	466	1,078	1·39	1·19	1·30
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	4	17	16	9	25	29	13	42	0·12	0·07	0·10
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	6	0·01	0·07	0·03
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5,303	4,692	10,000	2,968	2,567	5,537	1,256	985	2,245	1,645	1,287	2,932	645	552	1,197	330	246	576	17,347	14,859	32,206	4·25	3·85	4·04
1,099	1,050	2,149	1,384	1,396	2,780	580	562	1,142	229	263	492	169	164	333	76	102	178	4,634	4,569	9,203	2·70	2·97	2·82
394	362	756	157	137	294	51	59	110	56	68	124	47	46	93	17	23	40	3,388	2,712	6,098	2·30	2·03	2·17
..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	4	17	16	9	25	30	18	48	0·02	0·02	0·02
6,801	6,105	12,906	4,509	4,100	8,609	1,887	1,606	3,493	1,930	1,618	3,548	874	766	1,640	439	380	819	25,397	22,158	47,555	2·99	2·86	2·93

44. By seasons the greatest number of deaths occurred during the rains (35,382), whilst in the preceding year the greatest number was in the hot and dry season.

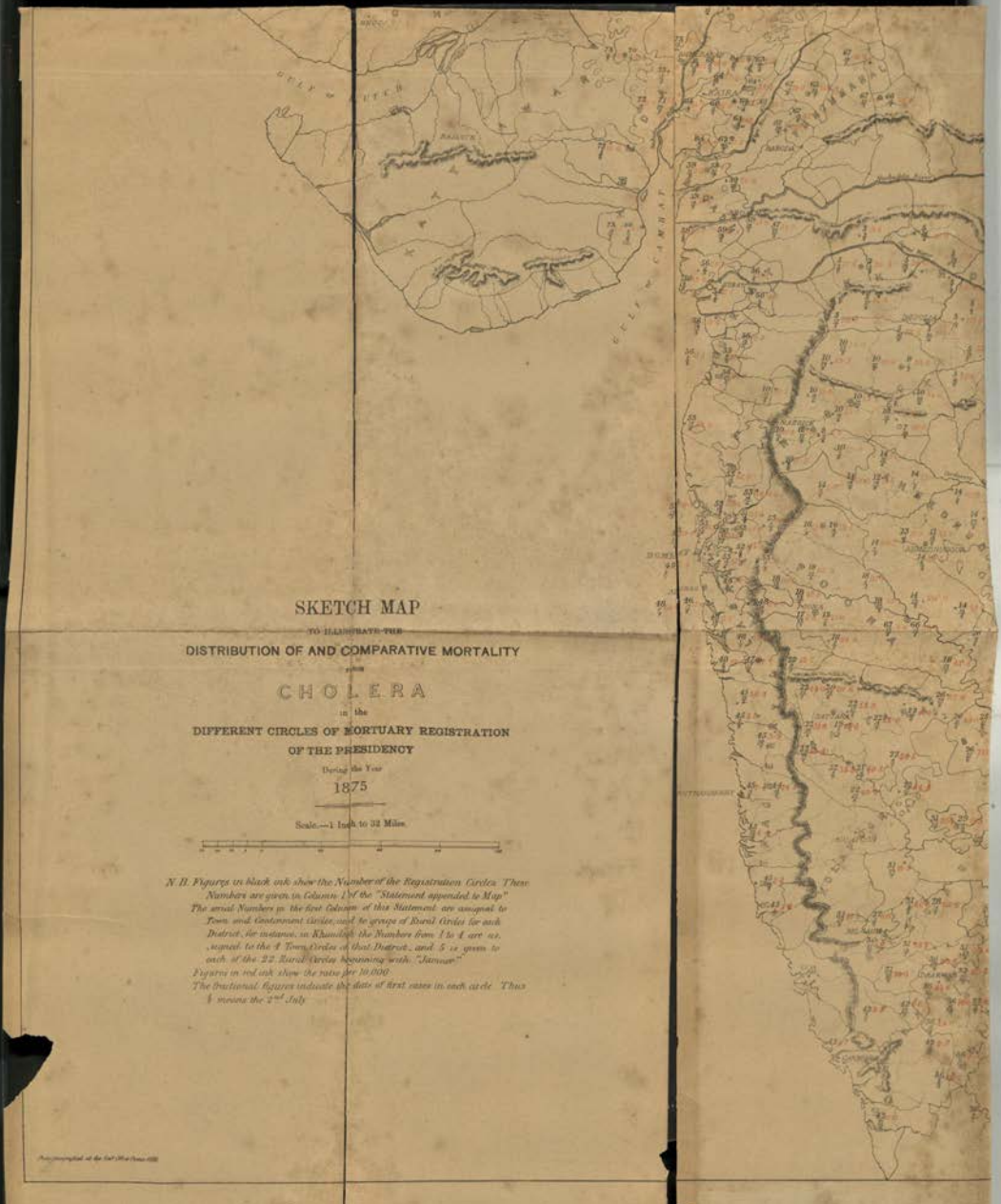
Years.	Cold.				Hot and Dry.		Rainy.				Hot and Damp.		Total of the year.
	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	
1873	2	61	100	35	34	24	10	6	3	3	3	2	283
1874	...	2	...	4	8	13	1	3	1	3	2	...	37
1875	819	1	1	10	795	5,359	10,374	12,906	8,609	3,493	3,548	1,640	47,555

ABSTRACT.

Seasons.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cold...	198	6	831
Hot and Dry	58	21	6,154
Rainy	22	8	35,382
Hot and Damp ...	5	2	5,188
Total ...	283	37	47,555

45. With the Cholera map there are three separate statements: the first gives the places in the order of their mortality; the second gives the attacks in their order as to time and place; and the third shows them in their monthly distribution.

HYDRABAD
THURRA PARKUR


SKETCH MAP
TO ILLUSTRATE THE
DISTRIBUTION OF AND COMPARATIVE MORTALITY
FROM
CHOLERA
in the
DIFFERENT CIRCLES OF MORTUARY REGISTRATION
OF THE PRESIDENCY
During the Year
1875
Scale.—1 Inch to 32 Miles.
N.B. Figures in black ink show the Number of the Registration Circles. These Numbers are given in Column 1 of the "Statement appended to Map."
The serial Numbers in the first Column of this Statement are assigned to Town and Cantonment Circles, and to groups of Rural Circles for each District, for instance, in Khandesh the Numbers from 1 to 4 are assigned to the 4 Town Circles of that District, and 5 is given to each of the 22 Rural Circles beginning with "Jamner."
Figures in red ink show the ratio per 10,000.
The fractional figures indicate the date of first cases in each circle. Thus ½ means the 2nd July.

STATEMENT appended to Map illustrating the DISTRIBUTION, *&c., of* CHOLERA *in the* PRESIDENCY *during the* [illegible] *according to the highest number.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7				
No. of Circle of Mortuary Registration as shown in the Map.	NAME OF CIRCLE.	Population of Circle.	Date of first case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Total deaths from Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Period of Maximum [illegible] of the Disease.				
						From	To	in e[illegible] of the Rural Circles.	[illegible] Cholera.	[illegible]
5	Jámner R. C.	65,001	18th May 1875	28th August 1875	1,213	May ...	July ...	197	2,781	62,220
31	Sampgaon „	115,337	19th September 1875	21st December 1875	873	September.	October ...	140	1,423	113,914
53	Kalyán „	59,752	9th April 1875	15th November 1875	852	April ...	August ...	236	1,119	58,633
18	Khed „	132,706	23rd April 1875	20th October 1875	848	Do. ...	Do. ...	244	1,420	131,286
49	Bombay City	644,405	3rd January 1875	27th December 1875	834	January ...	July ...	1	1,380	643,025
26	Karmála „	98,532	18th June 1875	29th September 1875	759	June ...	August ...	123	1,622	96,910
18	Haveli „	155,082	25th April 1875	3rd October 1875	737	April ...	Do. ...	237	1,131	153,951
26	Bársi „	105,011	11th June 1875	15th September 1875	730	June ...	Do. ...	124	1,370	103,641
53	Panwel „	80,058	19th April 1875	31st December 1875	703	April ...	Do. ...	278	1,114	78,944
14	Párner „	82,422	3rd May 1875	23rd October 1875	660	May ...	Do. ...	122	1,328	81,094
5	Erandol „	54,531	1st May 1875	30th August 1875	649	Do. ...	Do. ...	229	1,306	53,225
53	Bhewandy „	62,360	19th May 1875	31st December 1875	645	Do. ...	July ...	201	806	61,554
22	Wálwa „	131,676	29th June 1875	13th September 1875	640	June ...	August ...	139	1,332	130,344
18	Sirur „	72,566	4th May 1875	30th September 1875	636	May ...	June ...	77	1,065	71,501
14	Shrigonda „	58,761	29th May 1875	21st September 1875	623	Do. ...	August ...	86	1,254	57,507
18	Bhimthadi „	115,297	23rd May 1875	29th do. ...	612	Do. ...	July ...	129	1,029	114,268
14	Nagar „	73,064	6th June 1875	22nd October 1875	610	June ...	August ...	117	1,516	71,548
36	Dharwar „	65,812	18th September 1875	31st December 1875	596	September.	December.	171	1,105	64.707
18	Junnar „	96,578	1st April 1875	30th August 1875	589	April ...	June ...	163	666	95,912
5	Bhusáwal „	56,594	5th June 1875	31st do. 1875	577	June ...	July ...	244	1,682	54,912
53	Karjat „	77,150	7th May 1875	16th December 1875	574	May ...	August ...	289	748	76,402
53	Murbád „	57,203	3rd June 1875	8th November 1875	566	June ...	Do. ...	173	792	56,411
14	Sheogaon „	76,109	23rd June 1875	15th October 1875	563	Do. ...	July ...	188	1,117	74,992
45	Dápoli „	143,137	15th April 1875	31st December 1875	520	April ...	November.	247	816	142,321
18	Máwal „	51,794	25th do. 1875	20th September 1875	514	Do. ...	June ...	168	680	51,114
36	Nawalgund „	55,013	17th September 1875	26th December 1875	492	September.	October ...	93	959	54,054
31	Gokák „	97,085	9th August 1875	31st do. ...	491	August ...	November.	119	981	96,104
14	Ráhuri „	59,093	1st May 1875	31st October 1875	459	May ...	June ...	118	1,157	57,936

STATEMENT appended to Map illustrating the DISTRIBUTION, *&c., of* CHOLERA—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	
No. of Circle of Mortuary Registration as shown in the Map.	NAME of CIRCLE.	Population of Circle.	Date of first case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Total deaths from Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Period of Maximum Intensity of the Disease.		Number of villages in each of the Rural Circles.	Number of the	
						From	To		Affected by Cholera	Not affected by Cholera.
53	Máhim R. C.	64,791	27th May 1875	31st October 1875	453	May ...	August ...	193	745	64,046
5	Sauda „	48,727	25th do. ...	9th August 1875	451	Do. ...	July ...	306	1,270	47,457
10	Niphád „	80,696	10th April 1875	2nd October 1875	444	April ...	May ...	122	912	79,784
22	Karar „	121,712	3rd July 1875	4th November 1875	430	July ...	August ...	104	1,012	120,700
53	Dhanu „	110,423	17th May 1875	30th do. ...	426	May ...	Do. ...	213	742	109,722
26	Sángola „	57,849	27th June 1875	20th do. ...	411	June ...	July ...	77	879	56,970
22	Koregaon „	75,176	Do.	Do. ...	405	Do. ...	August ...	74	984	74,192
10	Sawargaon „	41,852	10th May 1875	30th September 1875	403	May ...	June ...	120	994	40,858
26	Mádha „	98,727	23rd June 1875	14th December 1875	401	June ...	August ...	90	820	97,907
53	Bassein „	49,799	19th May 1875	19th October 1875	392	May ...	September.	92	697	49,102
14	Sangamner „	58,787	16th April 1875	30th September 1875	390	April ...	June ...	155	954	57,833
14	Newása „	62,418	1st June 1875	16th October 1875	388	June ...	July ...	148	923	61,495
22	Tásgaon „	71,220	17th July 1875	5th November 1875	387	July ...	August ...	49	826	70,394
39	Indi „	105,475	5th do. ...	31st October 1875	376	Do. ...	Do. ...	126	725	104,750
48	Mángaon „	72,733	1st do. ...	6th September 1875	374	Do. ...	Do. ...	231	724	72,009
64	Náriad „	110,467	17th April 1875	13th July 1875	370	April ...	June ...	99	708	109,759
48	Alibág „	55,564	7th July 1875	2nd October 1875	367	July ...	September.	204	736	54,828
5	Nasirabad „	50,168	1st May 1875	31st August 1875	364	May ...	July ...	111	953	49,2[illegible]
53	Sháhápur „	100,304	14th April 1875	29th September 1875	343	April ...	August ...	282	572	[illegible]
31	Chikordi „	201,559	29th July 1875	21st November 1875	342	July ..	September.	216	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	Parasgad „	99,098	29th September 1875	31st December 1875	341	September.	October ...	13[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
53	Salsette „	71,798	18th June 1875	30th September 1875	335	June ...	August [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
67	Kálol „	40,505	19th April 1875	19th July 1875	332	April ...	June [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	Kopargaon „	60,839	22nd do. ...	7th October 1875	331	Do. ...	Do. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	Wai „	75,033	22nd June 1875	31st do. ...	330	June ...	Aug[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
64	Borsad „	132,314	4th May 1875	10th August 1875	309	May ...	June[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
64	A'nand „	108,353	19th April 1875	27th do. ...	305	April ...	Do. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	Edalabad „	20,847	7th May 1875	Do. ...	294	May ...	July [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	Jámkhed „	66,095	2nd June 1875	25th November 1875	290	June ...	Do. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
73	Dhuskroi „	130,610	13th May 1875	21st August 1875	289	May ...	June [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

61	Náriad	T. C. ...	...	24,551	17th April	1875	13th July	1875	289	April ...	May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	Satara	R. C. ...	...	90,629	26th June	1875	15th October	1875	288	June ...	August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Sinnar	„ ...	...	54,828	7th April	1875	19th November	1875	285	April ...	May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	Párola	„ ...	...	16,017	1st May	1875	31st August	1875	282	May ...	August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	Khánpur	„ ...	...	76,783	4th July	1875	10th November	1875	280	July ...	D[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
64	Thásra	„ ...	...	77,861	29th April	1875	2nd September	1875	275	April ...	June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
25	Pandharpur	T. C....	...	16,275	21st June	1875	20th August	1875	274	June ...	July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26	Pandharpur	R. C....	...	55,368	21st do.	...	17th September	1875	273	Do. ...	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	Karjat	„ ...	...	48,766	10th do.	...	12th October	1875	264	Do. ...	Do. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	Pachora	„ ...	...	54,313	19th May	1875	28th August	1875	263	May ...	Do. ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Málegaon	„ ...	...	53,015	23rd April	1875	7th October	1875	263	April ...	May ...	153	580	[illegible]
31	Belgaum	„ ...	...	102,344	29th August	1875	16th December	1875	261	August ...	October ...	203	415	[illegible]
68	Ahmedabad	T. C....	...	116,873	6th May	1875	19th September	1875	257	May ...	August ...	1	1,066	11[illegible]
33	Hubli	„ ...	...	37,961	11th September	1875	30th December	1875	249	September	November	1	380	37,58[illegible]
59	Broach	R. C. ...	...	73,359	25th May	1875	31st July	1875	248	May ...	June ...	106	486	72,873
18	Purandhar	„ ...	...	69,316	3rd June	1875	21st September	1875	241	June ...	July ...	92	535	68,781
18	Indápur	„ ...	...	54,652	22nd May	1875	14th October	1875	237	May ...	July ...	86	532	54,1[illegible]0
36	Kalghatgi	„ ...	...	52,729	16th September	1875	10th December	1875	232	September	November	131	341	52,388
22	Mánn	„ ...	...	55,877	30th June	1875	5th November	1875	230	June ...	September	77	616	55,261
26	Sholápur	„ ...	...	127,184	19th do.	1875	30th September	1875	229	Do. ...	July ...	150	499	126,685
48	Pen	„ ...	...	37,448	9th July	1875	19th November	1875	225	July ...	August ...	150	325	37,123
22	Pátan	„ ...	...	115,491	14th do.	1875	9th October	1875	224	Do. ...	Do. ...	205	499	114,992
48	Máhad	„ ...	...	98,[illegible]	8th June	1875	1st do.	...	220	June ...	September	251	325	98,409
52	Panwel	T. C. ...	...	10,836	9th do.	1875	31st July	1875	210	Do. ...	July ...	1	227	10,609
67	Hálol	R. C. ...	...	25,926	20th April	1875	23rd do.	...	209	April ...	June ...	164	284	25,642
26	Málsiras	„ ...	...	55,048	24th June	1875	7th November	1875	208	June ...	July ...	69	432	54,616
31	Athni	„ ...	...	103,089	15th July	1875	22nd December	1875	207	July ...	August ...	83	402	102,687
56	Mándvi	„ ...	...	48,367	1st June	1875	27th August	1875	199	June ...	July ...	169	367	48,000
5	Dhulia	„ ...	...	54,440	30th April	1875	27th do.	...	199	April ...	May ...	189	469	53,971
39	Bágewári	„ ...	...	87,700	4th August	1875	20th December	1875	198	August ...	September	121	490	87,210
15	Poona City	T. C. ...	...	90,436	11th April	1875	30th September	1875	197	April ...	August ...	1	546	89,890
57	Broach City	„ ...	...	36,932	25th May	1875	3rd August	1875	192	May ...	June ...	1	452	36,480
5	Yáwal	R. C. ...	...	25,688	9th June	1875	31st do.	...	191	June ...	July ...	*	579	25,190
67	Godhra	„ ...	...	63,373	17th April	1875	Do.	...	184	April ...	June ...	229	287	63,086
22	Khatau	„ ...	...	81,950	18th July	1875	31st October	...	180	July ...	August ...	87	541	81,409
10	Chándor	„ ...	...	50,130	22nd April	1875	Do.	...	178	April ...	June ...	112	420	49,710
64	Mehmadabad	„ ...	...	65,008	26th do.	1875	5th December	1875	178	Do. ...	Do. ...	60	410	64,598
14	Akola	„ ...	...	60,591	15th do.	1875	25th November	1875	174	Do. ...	August ...	157	379	60,212
50	Tanna	T. C. ...	...	14,299	21st May	1875	31st August	1875	173	May ...	June ...	1	296	14,003
73	Parántij	R. C. ...	...	91,157	30th April	1875	21st September	1875	173	April ...	August ...	115	355	90,802
66	Olpád	„ ...	...	66,256	2nd June	1875	14th do.	...	171	June ...	July ...	139	343	65,913
10	Nandgaon	„ ...	...	30,230	26th April	1875	25th August	1875	168	April ...	Do ...	92	366	29,864
6	Násik	T. C. ...	...	22,436	22nd March	1875	25th July	1875	168	March ...	April ...	1	343	22,093

* This information is not obtainable.

STATEMENT appended to Map illustrating the DISTRIBUTION, *&c., of* CHOLERA—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	
No. of Circle of Mortuary Registration as shown in the Map.	NAME of CIRCLE.	Population of Circle.	Date of first case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Total deaths from Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Period of Maximum Intensity of the Disease. From	To	Number of villages in each of the Rural Circles.	Number of the Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
5	Shaháda R. C.	46,228	28th May 1875	24th August 1875	166	May ...	July ...	208	432	45,796
39	Bijápur „	73,373	6th August 1875	2nd November 1875	166	August ...	September	100	370	73,003
7	Yeola T. C.	17,461	24th April 1875	23rd August 1875	162	April ...	Do. ...	1	355	17,106
64	Kápadwanj R. C.	72,760	10th May 1875	13th September 1875	161	May ...	May ...	86	322	72,438
10	Kalwan „	54,152	24th April 1875	7th August 1875	160	April ...	Do. ...	*	301	53,851
5	Nizámpur „	17,410	27th do. ...	11th do. ...	159	Do. ...	July ...	*	381	17,029
51	Kalyán T. C.	12,804	18th do. ...	31st do. ...	158	Do. ...	Do. ...	1	306	12,498
67	Jalod R. C.	36,785	14th May 1875	31st July 1875	155	May ...	Do. ...	100	424	36,361
5	Virdel „	63,350	28th April 1875	24th September 1875	154	April ...	August ...	168	447	62,903
39	Sindgi „	95,131	22nd July 1875	30th November 1875	153	July ...	September	150	288	94,843
65	Godhra T. C.	10,641	22nd May 1875	24th June 1875	153	May ...	June ...	1	235	10,406
10	Násik R. C.	66,941	10th April 1875	13th August 1875	150	April ...	May ...	138	268	66,673
5	Ráver „	18,793	15th May 1875	15th September 1875	147	May ...	July ...	*	382	18,411
5	Chopra „	37,882	10th May 1875	31st August 1875	142	Do. ...	Do. ...	146	286	37,596
53	Wáda „	32,420	13th June 1875	23rd December 1875	139	June ...	December	167	181	32,239
23	Sholápur T. C.	53,430	6th July 1875	15th September 1875	137	July ...	August ...	1	224	53,206
54	Surat City „	107,139	2nd June 1875	6th August 1875	136	June ...	July ...	1	310	106,829
36	Hangal R. C.	67,390	8th December 1875	31st December 1875	136	December	December	174	157	67,2[illegible]
5	Amalner „	44,047	1st May 1875	28th August 1875	134	May ...	June ...	278	314	[illegible]
39	Muddebihál „	83,848	12th August 1875	13th December 1875	133	August ...	November	154	262	[illegible]
5	Chálisgaon „	44,568	16th April 1875	4th October 1875	132	April ...	July ...	141	25[illegible]	[illegible]
1	Dhulia T. C.	12,489	30th do. ...	30th June 1875	131	Do. ...	May ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
59	A'mod R. C.	40,260	26th May 1875	8th August 1875	129	May ...	July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
56	Chowrasi „	38,155	8th June 1875	29th do. ...	129	June ...	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Dindori „	68,626	10th April 1875	30th September 1875	129	April ...	May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39	Bádámi „	113,046	5th August 1875	30th December 1875	122	August ...	Novem[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	Pimpalner „	42,715	17th May 1875	12th August 1875	121	May ...	June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
93	Dhandhuka „	92,001	5th June 1875	27th do. ...	120	June ...	July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	Bidi „	73,127	28th September 1875	3rd December 1875	118	September	Novem[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Báglan „	47,250	23rd May 1875	22nd November 1875	117	May ...	July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

64	Mátar	,,	...	...	78,673	1st do.	...	8th December	1876	116	Do. ...	June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
24	Bársi	T. C.	...	...	18,560	24th April	1875	27th August	1875	114	April ...	July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11	Ahmednagar	,,	...	...	32,841	18th June	1875	30th September	1875	109	June ...	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
36	Mugud	R. C.	...	...	24,299	22nd October	1875	21st December	1875	106	October ...	Decemb[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
36	Hubli	,,	...	...	63,277	6th September	1875	31st do.	...	106	September.	October [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
56	Párdi	,,	...	...	51,749	26th May	1875	30th November	1875	106	May ...	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
59	Ankleswar	,,	...	...	31,673	15th do.	...	18th August	1875	100	Do. ...	July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4	Nasirabad	T. C.	...	...	9,941	26th do.	...	26th do.	...	98	Do. ...	Augus[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
59	Hánsot	R. C.	...	...	26,656	2nd June	1875	24th do.	...	98	June ...	June [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	Sirpur	,,	...	...	34,642	22nd May	1875	31st do.	...	95	May ...	July ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
46	Alibág	T. C.	...	...	5,473	17th June	1875	28th do.	...	93	June ...	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
73	Dholka	R. C.	...	...	95,521	15th May	1875	30th September	1875	93	May ...	June ...	120	14[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Peint State	,,	...	...	47,033	19th June	1875	22nd August	1875	90	June ...	July ...	245	109	[illegible]
45	Ratnágiri	,,	...	...	119,741	18th August	1875	31st December	1875	89	August ...	October ...	140	265	[illegible]
39	Hungund	,,	...	...	88,445	4th September	1875	28th do.	1875	89	September.	November.	169	199	88,24[illegible]
20	Wai	T. C.	...	...	11,062	22nd June	1875	26th August	1875	87	June ...	July ...	1	263	10,799
39	Bágalkot	R. C.	...	...	89,591	17th August	1875	9th December	1875	86	August ...	November.	175	149	89,442
10	Igatpuri	,,	...	...	57,735	9th April	1875	3rd August	1875	84	April ...	May ...	130	174	57,561
28	Gokák	T. C.	...	...	12,612	13th September	1875	5th November	1875	84	September.	September.	1	188	12,424
73	Sánand	R C.	...	...	66,000	17th May	1875	18th August	1875	83	May ...	June ...	88	197	65,803
5	Nandurbár	,,	...	...	38,080	5th June	1875	13th September	1875	82	June ...	July ...	218	211	37,869
22	Jauli	,,	...	...	59,836	9th July	1875	3rd October	1875	82	July ...	August ...	250	190	59,646
36	Mandargi	,,	...	...	34,828	27th October	1875	29th December	1875	75	October ...	December..	*	136	34,692
36	Karajgi	,,	...	...	95,217	10th November	1875	do.		75	November.	Do. ...	136	164	95,053
3	Chopra	T. C.	...	...	13,699	25th May	1875	31st August	1875	74	May ...	July ...	1	134	13,565
56	Bulsar	R. C.	...	...	66,892	3rd September	1875	31st December	1875	74	September.	October ...	96	149	66,743
45	Rájápur	,,	...	...	168,498	28th June	1875	do.		74	June ...	Do. ...	218	84	168,414
59	Wágra	,,	...	...	38,779	14th May	1875	31st July	1875	70	May ...	June ...	69	121	38,658
45	Chiplun	,,	...	...	177,134	22nd July	1875	13th October	1875	69	July ...	September.	237	177	176,957
12	Sangamner	T. C.	...	...	58,787	19th April	1875	8th do.		68	April ...	Do. ...	1	156	58,631
48	Nágothna	R. C.	...	...	19,401	6th July	1875	27th September	1875	66	July ...	August ...	77	87	19,314
56	Bárdoli	,,	...	...	77,500	1st June	1875	31st December	1875	63	June ...	November.	138	140	77,360
47	Mahád	T. C.	...	...	6,631	17th August	1875	20th September	1875	62	August ...	September.	1	97	6,534
56	Jalálpor	R. C.	...	...	70,112	16th do.		23rd November	1875	59	Do.	October ...	95	99	70,013
19	Satara	T. C.	...	...	24,484	7th July	1875	17th September	1875	57	July ...	August ...	1	181	24,303
32	Dharwar	,,	...	...	27,136	30th September	1875	31st December	1875	55	September.	December.	1	59	27,077
5	Bhadgaon	R. C.	...	...	24,414	23rd May	1875	16th August	1875	54	May ...	June ...	*	160	24,254
63	Kapadwanj	T. C.	...	...	72,760	16th April	1875	30th June	1875	51	April ...	Do. ...	1	135	72,625
45	Khed	R. C.	...	...	89,647	2nd August	1875	11th November	1875	47	August ...	August ...	*	99	89,548
21	Karád	T. C.	...	...	11,410	16th July	1875	5th September	1875	46	July ...	Do. ...	1	191	11,219
48	Roha	R. C.	...	...	41,997	28th May	1875	1st October	1875	46	May ...	Do. ...	152	72	41,925
36	Kod	,,	...	...	79,099	9th November	1875	14th December	1875	45	November.	December.	189	74	79,325
75	Ghorabári	,,	...	...	31,411	20th Do.		15th do.		42	Do. ...	Do. ...	87	59	31,352
45	Deogarh	,,	...	...	118,921	16th September	1875	31st December	1875	38	September.	October ...	124	58	118,863

* This information is not obtainable.

STATEMENT appended to Map illustrating the DISTRIBUTION, *&c., of* CHOLERA—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	
No. of Circle of Mortuary Registration as shown in the Map.	NAME OF CIRCLE.	Population of the Circle.	Date of first case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Total deaths from Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Period of Maximum Intensity of the Disease.		Number of Villages in each of the Rural Circles.	Number of the	
						From	To		Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
37	Kaládgi T. C.	6,592	9th August 1875	30th September 1875	36	August ...	August ...	1	51	6,541
45	Málwan R. C.	123,273	1st October 1875	31st December 1875	35	October ...	December.	76	56	123,217
36	Roan R. C.	68,321	22nd September 1875	19th October 1875	34	September.	October ...	59	73	68,248
5	Táloda „	35,278	9th June 1875	31st July 1875	33	June ...	July ...	300	103	35,175
66	Dohad T. C.	11,472	17th May 1875	30th June 1875	33	May ...	June ...	1	89	11,383
36	Gadak R. C.	66,792	25th October 1875	13th December 1875	31	October ...	December.	*	74	66,718
36	Nárgund „	17,860	1st September 1871	30th do.	30	September.	October ...	*	55	17,805
71	Dholka T. C.	10,591	29th May 1875	6th September 1875	29	May ...	June ...	1	84	10,507
44	Ratnágiri „	10,614	18th August 1875	31st December 1875	28	August ...	November.	1	81	10,533
62	Borsad „	12,214	4th May 1875	31st July 1875	26	May ...	July ...	1	76	12,138
55	Bulsar „	11,315	9th September 1875	14th December 1875	26	September.	October ...	1	69	11,246
60	Kaira „	12,681	11th May 1875	1st July 1875	24	May ...	June ...	1	78	12,603
59	Jambusar R. C.	78,325	11th June 1875	30th June 1875	23	June ...	Do. ...	84	64	78,261
67	Dohad „	52,041	23rd May 1875	30th do.	23	May ...	Do. ...	132	39	52,002
61	Junnar T. C.	10,298	16th Do. 1875	26th do.	20	Do. ...	Do. ...	2	42	10,256
2	Nandurbár „	7,205	8th June 1875	31st August 1875	19	June ...	July ...	1	73	7,132
36	Bankápur R. C.	76,907	6th October 1875	23rd December 1875	19	October ...	November.	160	40	[illegible]
73	Viramgám „	95,289	12th May 1875	28th June 1875	19	May ...	June ...	158	24	[illegible]
27	Belgaum T. C.	26,947	11th September 1875	13th November 1875	17	September.	October ...	1	33	[illegible]
42	Haliyál R. C.	24,143	22nd October 1875	5th December 1875	16	October ...	November.	*	[illegible]	[illegible]
17	Poona and Kirkee C. T.	28,450	19th May 1875	22nd September 1875	15	May ...	June ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
42	Karwar R. C.	31,868	1st November 1875	10th December 1875	15	November.	Novem[illegible]			
9	Málegaon C. T.	4,240	1st May 1875	28th September 1875	10	May ...	May			
42	Supa R. C.	24,572	8th November 1875	13th December 1875	8	November..	Decemb			

73	Gogo	„ ...	...	24,258	19th July	1875	26th September	1875	8	July ...	Septembe[illegible]		
77	Miti	„ ...	...	23,039	16th June	1875	31st July	1875	6	June ...	June [illegible]		
38	Kaládgi	C. T. ...	...	.....	5th August	1875	30th September	1875	6	August ...	Septemb[illegible]		
36	Ránibennur	R. C ...	...	74,978	7th December	1875	20th December	1875	5	December..	Decemb[illegible]		
13	Ahmednagar	C. T. ...	...	3,983	1st August	1875	14th September	1875	4	August ...	September.	Civi[illegible] limits only.	
42	Honáwar	R. C. ...	...	51,460	21st December	1875	31st December	1875	4	December..	December..	136	8	51,452
42	Mundgod	„ ...	...	16,185	12th October	1875	Do.		4	October ...	October ...	*	4	16,181
72	Ahmedabad	C. T. ...	...	1,883	18th May	1875	31st May	1875	4	May ...	May ...	In its Civil limits only.	7	1,876
34	Gadak	T. C. ...	...	19,035	26th December	1875	26th December	1875	2	December..	December..	1	7	19,028
56	Jambusar	„ ...	...	14,924	31st July	1875	31st July	1875	2	July ...	July ...	1	2	14,922
56	Chikhli	R. C. ...	...	59,312	13th November	1875	20th November	1875	2	November..	November..	63	4	59,308
70	Viramgám	T. C. ...	...	19,661	1st July	1875	5th July	1875	2	July ...	July ...	1	2	19,659
8	Deoláli	„ ...	...	894	12th April	1875	12th April	1875	1	April ...	April ...	In its civil limits only.	1	893
29	Athni	„ ...	...	11,588	15th October	1875	15th October	1875	1	October ...	October ...	1	1	11,587
30	Belgaum	C. T. ...	...	5,330	31st Do.	1875	31st Do.	1875	1	Do.	Do. ...	In its Civil limits only.	1	5,329
69	Gogo	T. C. ...	...	9,571	6th June	1875	9th June	1875	1	June ...	June ...	1	1	9,570
				13,160,142					47,555				96,012	130,64,136

* This information is not obtainable.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT illustrating the DISTRIBUTION, *&c., of* CHOLERA *in the* PRESIDENCY *during the Year* 1875, *arranged according to dates.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	
No. of Circle of Mortuary Registration as shown in the Map.	NAME OF CIRCLES.	Population of Circle.	Date of first case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Total Deaths from cholera in the Circle during the year.	Period of Maximum Intensity of the Disease. From	To	Number of villages in each of the Rural Circles.	Number of Affected by cholera.	Number of Not affected by cholera.
49	Bombay City	644,405	3rd January 1875...	27th December 1875	834	January ...	July ...	1	1,380	643,025
6	Násik T. C.... ...	22,436	22nd March 1875...	25th July 1875	168	March ...	April ...	1	343	22,093
18	Junnar R. C.... ...	96,578	1st April 1875...	30th August 1875	589	April ...	June ...	163	666	95,912
10	Sinnar ,, ...	54,828	7th Do. ...	19th November 1875	285	Do. ...	May ...	103	591	54,237
53	Kalyán ,, ...	59,752	9th Do. ...	15th Do. ...	852	Do. ...	August ...	236	1,119	58,633
10	Igatpuri ,, ...	57,735	Do. ...	3rd August 1875	84	Do. ...	May ...	130	174	57,561
10	Niphád ,, ...	80,696	10th Do. ...	2nd October 1875	444	Do. ...	Do. ...	122	912	79,784
10	Násik ,, ...	66,941	Do. ...	13th August 1875	150	Do. ...	Do. ...	138	268	66,673
10	Dindori ,, ...	68,626	Do. ...	30th September 1875	129	Do. ...	Do. ...	128	186	68,440
15	Poona City T. C.... ...	90,436	11th Do. ...	30th Do. ...	197	Do. ...	August ...	1	546	89,890
8	Deoláli C. T.... ...	894	12th Do. ...	12th April 1875	1	Do. ...	April ...	In its Civil Limits only.	1	893
53	Sháhápur R. C.... ...	100,304	14th Do. ...	29th September 1875	343	Do. ...	August ...	282	572	99,732
45	Dápoli ,, ...	143,137	15th Do. ...	31st December 1875	520	Do. ...	November.	247	816	142,321
14	Akola ,, ...	60,591	Do. ..	25th November 1875	174	Do. ...	August ...	157	379	60,212
14	Sangamner ,, ...	58,787	16th Do. ...	30th September 1875	390	Do. ...	June ...	155	954	57,833
5	Chálisgaon ,, ...	44,568	Do. ...	4th October 1875	132	Do. ...	July ...	141	257	[illegible]
63	Kapadwanj T. C.... ...	72,760	Do. ...	30th June 1875	51	Do. ...	June ...	1	135	[illegible]
64	Náriad R. C.... ...	110,467	17th Do. ...	13th July 1875	370	Do. ...	Do. ...	99	[illegible]	[illegible]
61	Náriad T. C.... ...	24,551	Do. ...	Do. ...	289	Do. ...	May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
67	Godhra R. C.... ...	63,373	Do. ...	31st August 1875	184	Do. ...	June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
51	Kalyán T. C.... ...	12,804	18th Do. ...	Do. ...	158	Do. ...	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
53	Panwel R. C.... ...	80,058	19th Do. ...	31st December 1875	703	Do. ...	August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
67	Kálol ,, ...	40,505	Do. ...	19th July 1875	332	Do. ...	June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
64	A'nand ,, ...	108,353	Do. ...	27th August 1875	305	Do. ...	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	Sangamner T. C.... ...	58,787	Do. ...	8th October 1875	68	Do. ...	Septemb[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
67	Kalol R. C.... ...	25,926	20th Do. ...	23rd July 1875	209	Do. ...	June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

14	Kopargaon	R. C....	...	60,839	22nd	Do.	...	7th October 1875	331	Do.	...	Do.	
10	Chándor	„ ...	...	50,130		Do.	...	31st Do. ...	178	Do.	...	Do.	
18	Khed	„ ...	...	132,706	23rd	Do.	...	20th Do. ...	848	Do.	...	August	
10	Málegaon	„ ...	...	53,015		Do.	...	7th Do. ...	263	Do.	...	May	
7	Yeola	T. C....	...	17,461	24th	Do.	...	23rd August 1875	162	Do.	...	Septembe[illegible]	
10	Kalwan	R. C....	...	54,152		Do.	...	7th Do. ...	160	Do.	...	May	
24	Bársi	T. C....	...	18,560		Do.	...	27th Do. ...	114	Do.	...	July	
18	Haveli	R. C....	...	155,082	25th	Do.	...	3rd October 1875	737	Do.	...	August	
18	Máwal	„ ...	...	51,794		Do.	...	20th September 1875	514	Do.	...	June ...	[illegible]
10	Nandgaon	„ ...	...	30,230	26th	Do.	...	25th August 1875	168	Do.	...	July ...	92 [illegible]
64	Mehmadabad	R. C.	...	65,008		Do.	...	5th December 1875	178	Do.	...	June ...	60 410 [illegible]
5	Nizámpur	R. C....	...	17,410	27th April 1875		...	11th August 1875	159	Do.	...	July ...	* 381 17,02[illegible]
5	Virdel	„ ...	...	63,350	28th	Do.	...	24th September 1875	154	Do.	..	August ...	168 447 62,903
64	Thásra	„ ...	...	77,861	29th	Do.	...	2nd Do. ...	275	Do.	...	June ...	100 520 77,341
5	Dhulia	„ ...	...	54,440	30th	Do.	...	27th August 1875	199	Do.	...	May ...	189 469 53,971
73	Parantij	„ ...	...	91,157		Do.	...	21st September 1875	173	Do.	...	August ...	115 355 90,802
1	Dhulia	T. C....	...	12,489		Do.	...	30th June 1875	131	Do.	...	May ...	1 312 12,177
5	Erandol	R. C....	...	54,531	1st May 1875		...	30th August 1875	649	May.		August ...	229 1,306 53,225
14	Ráhuri	„ ...	...	59,093		Do.	...	31st October 1875	459	Do.	...	June ...	118 1,157 57,936
5	Nasirabad	„ ...	...	50,168		Do.	...	31st August 1875	364	Do.	...	July ...	111 953 49,215
5	Parola	„ ...	...	16,017		Do.	...	31st Do. ...	282	Do.	...	August ...	* 588 15,429
5	Amalner	„ ...	...	44,047		Do.	...	28th Do. ...	134	Do.	...	June ...	278 314 43,733
9	Mátar	„ ...	...	78,673		Do.	...	8th December 1875	116	Do.	...	Do. ...	82 251 78,422
64	Málegaon	C. T....	...	4,240		Do.	...	28th September 1875	10	Do.	...	May ...	In its Civil Limits only. 26 4,214
14	Párner	R. C....	...	82,422	3rd	Do.	...	23rd October 1875	660	Do.	...	August ...	122 1,328 81,094
18	Sirur	„ ...	...	72,566	4th	Do.	...	30th September 1875	636	Do.	...	June ...	77 1,065 71,501
64	Borsad	„ ...	...	132,314		Do.	...	10th August 1875	309	Do.	...	Do. ...	99 1,145 131,169
62	Borsad	T. C....	...	12,214		Do.	...	31st July 1875	26	Do.	...	July ...	1 76 12,138
68	Ahmedabad	T. C....	...	116,873	6th	Do.	...	19th September 1875	257	Do.	...	August ...	1 1,066 115,807
5	Edalabad	R. C....	...	20,847	7th	Do.	...	27th August 1875	294	Do.	...	July ...	* 689 20,158
53	Karjat	„ ...	...	77,150		Do.	...	16th December 1875	574	Do.	...	August ...	289 748 76,402
10	Sawargaon	„ ...	...	41,852	10th	Do.	...	30th September 1875	403	Do.	...	June ...	120 994 40,858
64	Kapadwanj	„ ..	...	72,760		Do.	...	13th September 1875	161	Do.	...	May ...	86 322 72,438
5	Chopra	„ ...	...	37,882		Do.	...	31st August 1875	142	Do.	...	July ...	146 286 37,596
60	Kaira	T. C....	...	12,681	11th	Do.	...	1st July 1875	24	Do.	...	June ...	1 78 12,603
73	Viramgám	R. C....	...	95,289	12th	Do.	...	28th June 1875	19	Do.	...	Do. ...	160 24 95,265
73	Duskroi	„ ...	...	130,610	13th	Do.	...	21st August 1875	289	Do.	...	Do. ...	145 523 130,087
67	Jhálod	„ ...	...	36,785	14th	Do.	...	31st July 1875	155	Do.	...	Do. ...	100 424 36,361
59	Wágra	„ ...	...	38,779		Do.	...	Do. ...	70	Do.	...	Do. ...	69 121 38,658
5	Ráver	„ ...	...	18,793	15th	Do.	...	15th September 1875	147	Do.	...	July ...	* 382 18,411
59	Ankleswar	„ ...	...	31,673		Do.	...	18th August 1875	100	Do.	...	Do. ...	57 214 31,459

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT illustrating the DISTRIBUTION *of* CHOLERA, *&c.*—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	
Number of Circles of Mortuary Registration as shown in the Map.	NAME OF CIRCLE.	Population of the Circle.	Date of first case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Total Deaths from Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Period of Maximum Intensity of the Diseases.		Number of Villages in each of the Rural Circles.	Number of the	
						From	To		Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
73	Dholka R. C.	95,521	15th May 1875 ...	30th September 1875	93	May ...	June ...	120	148	95,373
72	Ahmedabad C. T.	1,883	Do. ...	31st May 1875	4	Do. ...	May ...	In its civil limits only.	7	1,876
16	Junnar T. C.	10,298	16th Do. ...	26th June 1875	20	Do. ...	June ...	1	42	10,256
53	Dáhánu R. C.	110,423	17th Do. ...	30th November 1875	426	Do. ...	August ...	213	701	109,722
5	Pimpalner "	42,715	Do. ...	12th August 1875	121	Do. ...	June ...	301	263	42,452
73	Sánand "	66,000	Do. ...	18th do. 1875	83	Do. ...	Do. ...	88	197	65,803
66	Dohad T. C.	11,472	Do. ...	30th June 1875	33	Do. ...	Do. ...	1	89	11,383
5	Jámner R. C.	65,001	18th Do. ...	28th August 1875	1,213	Do. ...	July ...	197	2,681	62,320
53	Bhiwandi "	62,360	19th Do. ...	31st December 1875	645	Do. ...	Do. ...	201	806	61,554
53	Bassein "	49,799	Do. ...	19th October 1875	392	Do. ...	September	92	697	49,102
5	Páchora "	54,313	Do. ...	28th August 1875	263	Do. ...	July ...	228	455	53,858
17	Poona and Kirkee C. T. ...	28,450	Do. ...	22nd September 1875	15	Do. ...	June ...	In its civil limits only.	27	28,423
50	Tanna T. C.	14,299	21st Do. ...	31st August 1875	173	Do. ...	Do. ...	1	296	[illegible]
18	Indápur R. C.	54,652	22nd Do. ...	14th October 1875	237	Do. ...	July ...	86	[illegible]	[illegible]
65	Godhra T. C.	10,641	Do. ...	24th June 1875	153	Do. ...	June ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5	Sirpur R. C.	34,642	Do. ...	31st August 1875	95	Do. ...	July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
18	Bhimthari "	115,297	23rd Do. ...	29th September 1875	612	Do. ...	Do.			
10	Báglán "	47,250	Do. ...	22nd November 1875	117	Do. ...	Do.			
5	Bhadgaon "	24,414	Do. ...	16th August 1875	54	Do. ...	June			
67	Dohad "	52,041	Do. ...	30th June 1875	23	Do. ...	Do.			
5	Sauda "	48,727	25th Do. ...	9th August 1875	451	Do. ...	July			
59	Broach "	73,359	Do. ...	31st July 1875	248	Do. ...	June			
57	Broach City T. C.	36,932	Do. ...	3rd August 1875	192	Do. ...	Do.			

3	Chopra	„	...	...	13,699		Do.	...	31st do.	1875	74	Do.	...	July	[illegible]
59	A'mod	R. C.	...	...	40,260	26th	Do.	...	8th do.	1875	129	Do.	...	Do.	[illegible]
56	Párdi	„	...	...	51,749		Do.	...	30th November	1875	106	Do.	...	October	[illegible]
4	Nasirabad	T. C.	...	...	9,941		Do.	...	26th August	1875	98	Do.	...	August	[illegible]
53	Máhim	R. C.	...	...	64,791	27th	Do.	...	31st October	1875	453	Do.	...	Do.	[illegible]
5	Sháháda	„	...	...	46,228	28th	Do.	...	24th August	1875	166	Do.	...	July	[illegible]
48	Roha	„	...	...	41,997		Do.	...	1st October	1875	46	Do.	...	August	[illegible]
14	Shrigonda	„	...	...	58,761	29th	Do.	...	21st September	1875	623	Do.	...	Do.	[illegible]
71	Dholka	T. C.	...	...	10,591		Do.	...	6th do.	1875	29	Do.	...	June	[illegible]
14	Newása	R. C.	...	...	62,418	1st	June 1875	...	16th October	1875	388	June	...	July	148	925	61,[illegible]
56	Mándvi	„	...	...	48,367		Do.	...	27th August	1875	199	Do.	...	Do.	169	367	48,0[illegible]
56	Bárdoli	„	...	...	77,500		Do.	...	31st December	1875	60	Do.	...	November	138	140	77,360
14	Jámkhed	„	...	...	66,095	2nd	Do.	...	25th November	1875	291	Do.	...	July	77	793	65,302
66	Olpád	„	...	...	66,256		Do.	...	14th September	1875	173	Do.	...	Do.	139	343	65,913
54	Surat City	T. C.	...	...	107,139		Do.	...	6th August	1875	136	Do.	...	Do.	1	310	106,829
59	Hánsot	R. C.	...	...	26,656		Do.	...	24th do.	1875	98	Do.	...	June	48	85	26,571
53	Murbád	„	...	...	57,203	3rd	Do.	...	8th November	1875	566	Do.	...	August	173	792	56,411
18	Purandhar	„	...	...	69,316		Do.	...	21st September	1875	241	Do.	...	July	92	535	68,781
5	Bhusawál	„	...	...	56,594	5th	Do.	...	31st August	1875	577	Do.	...	Do.	244	1,682	54,912
73	Dhandhuka	„	...	...	92,001		Do.	...	27th do.	1875	120	Do.	...	Do.	160	185	91,816
5	Nandurbár	„	...	...	38,080		Do.	...	13th September	1875	82	Do.	...	Do.	218	211	37,869
14	Nagar	„	...	...	73,064	6th	Do.	...	22nd October	1875	610	Do.	...	August	117	1,516	71,548
69	Gogo	T. C.	...	...	9,571		Do.	...	9th June	1875	1	Do.	...	June	1	1	9,570
48	Mahád	R. C.	...	...	98,734	8th	Do.	...	1st October	1875	220	Do.	...	September	251	325	98,409
56	Chorási	„	...	...	38,155		Do.	...	29th August	1875	129	Do.	...	July	77	203	37,952
2	Nandurbár	T. C.	...	...	7,205		Do.	...	31st August	1875	19	Do.	...	July	1	73	7,132
52	Panwel	„	...	...	10,836	9th	Do.	...	31st July	1875	210	Do.	...	Do.	1	227	10,609
5	Yáwal	R. C.	...	...	25,688		Do.	...	31st August	1875	191	Do.	...	Do.	*	579	25,109
5	Taloda	„	...	...	35,278		Do.	...	31st July	1875	33	Do.	..	Do.	300	103	35,175
14	Karjat	„	...	...	48,766	10th	Do.	...	12th October	1875	264	Do.	...	Do.	82	496	48,276
26	Bársi	„	...	...	105,011	11th	Do.	...	15th September	1875	730	Do.	...	August	124	1,370	103,641
59	Jambusár	„	...	...	78,325		Do.	...	30th June	1875	23	Do.	...	June	84	64	78,261
53	Wára	„	...	...	32,420	13th	Do.	...	23rd December	1875	139	Do.	...	December	167	181	32,239
77	Miti	„	...	...	23,039	16th	Do.	...	31st July	1875	6	Do.	...	June	13	13	23,026
46	Alibág	T. C.	...	...	5,473	17th	Do.	...	28th August	1875	93	Do.	...	July	1	167	5,306
26	Karmála	R. C.	...	...	98,532	18th	Do.	...	29th September	1875	759	Do.	...	August	123	1,622	96,910
53	Salsette	„	...	...	71,798		Do.	...	30th do.	1875	335	Do.	...	Do.	140	670	71,128
11	Ahmednagar	T. C.	...	...	32,841		Do.	...	Do.	1875	109	Do.	...	July	1	326	32,515
26	Sholápur	R. C.	...	...	127,184	19th	Do.	...	Do.	1875	229	Do.	...	Do.	150	499	126,685
10	Peint State	„	...	...	47,033		Do.	...	22nd August	1875	90	Do.	...	Do.	245	109	46,924
25	Pandharpur	T. C.	...	...	16,275	21st	Do.	...	20th Do.	1875	274	Do.	...	Do.	1	422	15,853
26	Pandharpur	R. C.	...	...	55,368		Do.	...	17th September	1875	273	Do.	...	Do.	85	354	55,014
22	Wai	„	...	...	75,033	22nd	Do.	...	31st October	1875	330	Do.	...	August	127	789	74,244
20	Wai	T. C.	...	...	11,062		Do.	...	26th August	1875	87	Do.	...	July	1	263	10,799

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT illustrating the DISTRIBUTION *of* CHOLERA, *&c.*—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	
No. of Circle of Mortuary Registration as shown in the Map.	NAME OF CIRCLE.	Population of Circle.	Date of 1st case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Total deaths from Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Period of Maximum Intensity of the Disease.		Number of Villages Rural Circles.	Number of	
						From	To		Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
14	Sheogaon R. C.	76,109	23rd June 1875 ...	15th October 1875	563	June	July	188	1,117	74,992
26	Mádha „	98,727	Do. ...	14th December 1875	401	Do.	August	90	820	97,907
26	Málsiras „	55,048	24th Do. ...	7th November 1875	208	Do.	July	69	432	54,616
22	Satara „	90,629	26th Do. ...	15th October 1875	288	Do.	August	148	722	89,907
26	Sángola „	57,849	27th Do. ...	20th November 1875	411	Do.	July	77	879	56,970
22	Koregaon „	75,176	Do. ...	20th do. 1875	405	Do.	August	74	984	74,192
45	Rájápur „	168,498	28th Do. ...	31th December 1875	74	Do.	October	218	84	168,414
22	Wálwa „	131,676	29th Do. ...	13th September 1875	640	Do.	August	139	1,332	130,344
22	Mán „	55,877	30th Do. ...	5th November 1875	230	Do.	September	77	616	55,261
48	Mángaon „	72,733	1st July ...	6th September 1875	374	July	August	231	724	72,009
70	Virámgám T. C.	19,661	Do. ...	5th July 1875	2	Do.	July	1	2	19,659
22	Karad R. C.	121,712	3rd Do. ...	4th November 1875	430	Do.	August	104	1,012	120,700
22	Khánápur „	76,783	4th Do. ...	10th do. 1875	280	Do.	Do.	91	537	76,246
39	Indi „	105,475	5th Do. ...	31st October 1875	376	Do.	Do.	126	725	104,750
23	Sholapur T. C.	53,430	6th Do. ...	15th September 1875	137	Do.	Do.	1	224	53,206
48	Nágothna R. C.	19,401	Do. ...	27th do. 1875	66	Do.	Do.	77	87	19,314
19	Satara T. C.	24,484	7th Do. ...	17th do. 1875	57	Do.	Do.	1	181	24,303
48	Alibág R. C.	55,564	Do. ...	2nd October 1875	367	Do.	September	204	736	54,828
48	Pen „	37,448	9th Do. ...	19th November 1875	225	Do.	August	150	325	37,12[illegible]
22	Jauli „	59,836	Do. ...	3rd October 1875	82	Do.	Do.	250	190	59,6[illegible]
22	Pátan „	115,491	14th Do. ...	9th do. 1875	224	July	Do.	205	499	11[illegible]
31	Athni „	103,089	15th Do. ...	22nd December 1875	207	Do.	Do.	8[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
21	Kara T. C.	11,410	16th Do. ...	5th September 1875	46	Do.	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	Tasgaon R. C.	71,220	17th Do. ...	5th November 1875	387	Do.	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22	Khatau „	81,950	18th Do. ...	31st October 1875	180	Do.	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
73	Gogo „	24,258	19th Do. ...	26th September 1875	8	Do.	September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
39	Sindgi „	95,131	22nd Do. ...	30th November 1875	153	Do.	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
45	Chiplun „	177,134	Do. ...	13th October 1875	69	Do.	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
31	Chikori „	201,559	29th Do. ...	21st November 1875	342	Do.	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
58	Jambusar T. C.	14,924	31st Do. ...	31st July 1875	2	Do.	Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

13	Ahmednagar C. T....	...	3,983	1st August 1875 ...	14th September 1875	4	August	Do.	In C lin o			
45	Khed R. C. ...	...	89,647	2nd Do. ...	11th November 1875	47	Do.	August				
39	Bágewári „ ...	...	87,700	4th Do. ...	20th December 1875	198	Do.	September				
39	Bádámi „ ...	...	113,046	5th Do. ...	30th Do.	122	Do.	November				
38	Kaládgi C. T. ...	...	.....	Do. ...	30th September 1875	6	Do.	September	I Civil limits only.			
39	Bijápur R. C. ...	...	73,373	6th Do. ...	2nd November 1875	166	Do.	Do.	100	370	73,	
31	Gokák „ ...	...	97,085	9th Do. ...	31st December 1875	491	Do.	November	119	981	96,104	
37	Kaládgi T. C. ...	...	6,592	Do. ...	30th September 1875	36	Do.	August	1	51	6,541	
39	Muddebihál R. C. ...	...	83,848	12th Do. ...	13th December 1875	133	Do.	November	154	262	83,586	
56	Jalálpor „ ...	...	70,112	16th Do. ...	23rd November 1875	59	Do.	October	95	99	70,013	
47	Mahád T. C. ...	...	6,631	17th Do. ..	20th September 1875	62	Do.	September	1	97	6,534	
39	Bágalkot R. C. ...	...	89,591	Do. ...	9th December 1875	86	Do.	November	175	149	89,442	
45	Ratnágiri „ ...	...	119,741	18th Do. ...	31st Do.	89	Do.	October	140	265	119,476	
44	Ratnágiri T. C. ...	...	10,614	Do. ...	Do.	28	Do.	November	1	81	10,533	
31	Belgaum R. C. ...	...	102,344	29th Do. ...	16th Do.	261	Do.	October	203	415	101,929	
36	Nargund „ ...	...	17,860	1st September 1875 .	30th Do.	30	September	Do.	*	55	17,805	
56	Bulsar „ ...	...	66,892	3rd Do. ...	31st Do.	74	Do.	Do.	96	149	66,743	
39	Hungund „ ...	...	88,445	4th Do. ...	28th Do.	89	Do.	November	169	199	88,246	
36	Hubli „ ...	...	63,277	6th Do. ...	31st Do.	106	Do.	October	92	184	63,093	
55	Bulsar T. C. ...	...	11,315	9th Do. ...	14th Do.	26	Do.	Do.	1	69	11,246	
27	Belgaum „ ...	...	26,947	11th Do. ...	13th November 1875	17	Do.	Do.	1	33	26,914	
33	Hubli „ ...	...	37,961	Do. ...	30th December 1875	249	Do.	November	1	380	37,581	
28	Gokák „ ...	...	12,612	13th Do. ...	5th November 1875	84	Do.	September	1	188	12,424	
45	Deogad R. C. ...	...	118,921	16th Do. ...	31st December 1875	38	Do.	October	124	58	118,863	
36	Kalghatgi „ ...	...	52,729	Do. ...	10th Do.	232	Do.	November	131	341	52,388	
36	Nawalgund „ ...	...	55,013	17th September 1875	26th December 1875	492	Do	October	93	959	54,054	
36	Dharwar „ ...	...	65,812	18th Do. ...	31st Do.	596	Do.	December	171	1,105	64,707	
31	Sampgaon „ ...	...	115,337	19th Do. ...	21st Do.	873	Do.	October	140	1,423	113,914	
36	Ron „ ...	...	68,321	22nd Do. ...	19th October 1875	34	Do.	Do.	59	73	68,248	
31	Bidi „ ...	...	73,127	28th Do. ...	3rd December 1875	118	Do.	November	240	198	72,929	
31	Parasgad „ ...	...	99,098	29th Do. ...	31st Do.	341	Do.	October	133	627	98,471	
32	Dharwar T. C. ...	...	27,136	30th Do. ...	Do.	55	Do.	December	1	59	27,077	
45	Málwan R. C. ...	...	123,273	1st October 1875 ...	Do.	35	October	Do.	76	56	123,217	
36	Bankápur „ ...	...	76,907	6th Do. ..	23rd Do.	19	Do.	November	160	40	76,867	
42	Mundgod „ ...	...	16,185	12th Do. ...	31st Do.	4	Do.	October	*	4	16,181	
29	Athni T. C. ...	...	11,588	15th Do. ...	15th Do.	1	Do.	Do.	1	1	11,587	
36	Mugud R. C. ...	...	24,299	22nd Do. ...	21st Do.	106	Do.	December	*	158	24,140	
42	Haliyál „ ...	...	24,143	Do. ...	5th Do.	16	Do.	November	*	28	24,115	
36	Gadak „ ...	...	66,792	25th Do. ...	13th Do.	31	Do.	December	*	74	66,718	

* This information is not obtainable.

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT illustrating the DISTRIBUTION *of* CHOLERA, *&c.*—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	
No. of Circle of Mortuary Registration as shown in the Map.	NAME OF CIRCLE.	Population of Circle.	Date of 1st case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Date of last case of Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Total deaths from Cholera in the Circle during the year.	Period of Maximum Intensity of the Disease.		Number of villages in each of the Rural Circles.	Number.	
						From	To		Affected by Cholera.	Not affected by Cholera.
36	Mangargi R. C.	34,828	27th October 1875.	29th December 1875.	75	October	December	*	136	34,692
30	Belgaum C. T.	5,330	31st Do. ...	31st Do.	1	Do.	October	In its Civil limits only.	1	5,329
42	Karwar R. C.	31,868	1st November 1875.	10th Do.	15	November	November	56	38	31,830
42	Supa „	24,572	8th Do. ...	13th Do.	8	Do.	December	180	10	24,562
36	Kod „	79,099	9th Do. ...	14th Do.	45	Do.	Do.	189	74	79,025
36	Karajgi „	95,217	10th Do. ...	29th Do.	75	Do.	Do.	136	164	95,053
56	Chikli „	59,312	13th Do. ...	20th November 1875	2	Do.	November	63	4	59,308
75	Ghorabári „	31,411	20th Do. ...	15th December 1875	42	Do.	December	87	59	31,352
36	Ránibennur „	74,978	7th December 1875.	20th Do.	5	December	Do.	9	9	74,969
36	Hángal „	67,390	8th Do. ...	31st Do.	136	Do.	Do.	174	157	67,233
42	Honawar „	51,460	21st Do. ...	31st Do.	4	Do.	Do.	136	8	51,452
34	Gadak T. C.	19,035	26th Do. ...	26th Do.	2	Do.	Do.	1	7	19,028
	Total ...	13,160,142			47,555				96,012	13,064,136

* This information is not obtainable.

ATHS in the Bombay Presidency during each Month of the Year 1875.

		Circle.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Khandesh ...	Jámner, R. C.	...	...	...	...	16	370	695	132	...	...	...	...	1,213
2	Belgaum ...	Sampgaon, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	643	183	9	873
3	Tanna ...	Kalyán, R. C.	...	...	...	...	28	307	153	214	66	65	19	...	852
4	Poona ...	Khed, R. C. ...	...	...	...	20	489	205	16	76	31	11	...	...	848
5	Bombay ...	Bombay City	1	1	...	31	67	132	279	168	43	53	38	21	834
6	Sholápur ...	Karmála, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	22	557	116	64	...	...	...	759
7	Poona ...	Haveli, R. C.	...	...	...	3	198	324	79	90	42	1	...	...	737
8	Sholápur ...	Bársi, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	10	506	202	12	...	...	...	730
9	Tanna ...	Panwel, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	125	335	175	37	1	6	24	703
10	Ahmednagar ...	Párner, R. C.	...	...	...	...	88	215	199	137	20	1	...	...	660
11	Khandesh ...	Erandol R. C.	...	...	...	...	151	109	253	136	...	...	...	...	649
12	Tanna ...	Bhiwandi, R. C.	...	...	...	...	58	314	141	45	5	24	54	4	645
13	Satara ...	Wálwa, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	405	233	2	...	...	...	640
14	Poona ...	Sirur, R. C.	...	...	...	...	193	299	76	42	26	...	...	...	636
15	Ahmednagar ...	Shrigonda, R. C.	...	...	...	...	12	208	260	100	43	...	...	...	623
16	Poona ...	Bhimthari, R. C.	...	...	...	...	36	279	186	73	38	...	...	...	612
17	Ahmednagar ...	Nagar, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	50	418	123	16	3	...	...	610
18	Dharwar ...	Dharwar R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	270	204	101	596
19	Poona ...	Junnar, R. C.	...	...	...	7	259	251	18	54	...	...	...	...	589
20	Khandesh ...	Bhusáwal, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	214	304	59	...	...	...	...	577
21	Tanna ...	Karjat, R. C.	...	...	...	...	4	91	114	250	71	17	4	23	574
22		Murbád, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	88	132	273	59	12	2	...	566
23	Ahmednagar ...	Sheogaon, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	59	397	87	...	20	...	...	563
24	Ratnágiri ...	Dápoli, R. C.	...	...	...	8	3	...	6	145	134	73	136	15	520
25	Poona ...	Máwal, R. C.	...	...	...	4	164	204	98	33	11	...	...	...	514
26	Dharwar ...	Nawalgund, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	467	8	...	492
27	Belgaum ...	Gokák, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	103	246	51	26	491
28	Ahmednagar ...	Ráhuri, R. C.	...	...	...	...	145	140	86	32	28	27	1	...	459
29	Tanna ...	Máhim, R. C.	...	...	...	...	7	126	115	122	...	83	...	...	453
30	Khandesh ...	Sauda, R. C.	...	...	...	...	9	159	276	7	...	...	...	...	451
31	Násik ...	Niphád, R. C.	...	...	...	57	227	93	32	12	22	1	...	...	444
32	Satara ...	Karád, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163	254	11	1	1	...	430
33	Tanna ...	Dáhánu, R. C.	...	...	...	...	5	47	156	162	43	14	5	...	426
34	Sholápur ...	Sángola R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	2	296	82	14	16	1	...	411
35	Satara ...	Koregaon, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	1	220	152	31	...	1	...	405
36	Násik ...	Sáwargaon, R. C.	...	...	...	...	147	189	43	15	9	...	...	...	403
37	Sholápur ...	Mádha, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	6	278	105	1	...	...	11	401
38	Tanna ...	Bassein, R. C.	...	...	...	...	30	39	78	127	109	9	...	...	392
39	Ahmednagar	Sangamner, R. C.	...	...	...	35	133	108	55	58	1	...	...	...	390
40		Newása, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	151	194	34	2	7	...	...	388
41	Satara ...	Tásgaon, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	201	56	25	1	...	387
42	Kaládgi ...	Indi, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	278	79	17	...	...	376
43	Colába ...	Mángaon, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	109	212	53	...	...	...	374
44	Kaira ...	Nariád, R. C.	...	...	...	2	163	200	5	...	...	...	...	...	370
45	Colába ...	Alibág, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	102	127	10	...	...	367
46	Khandesh ...	Nasirabad, R. C.	...	...	...	...	64	102	154	44	...	...	...	...	364
47	Tanna ...	Sháhápur, R. C.	...	...	...	3	29	52	69	159	31	...	...	...	343
48	Belgaum ...	Chikori, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	114	130	78	7	...	342
49		Parasgad, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	260	72	4	341
50	Tanna ...	Salsette, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	29	170	107	29	...	...	...	335
51	Panch Máháls ...	Kálol, R. C. ...	...	...	...	31	56	231	14	...	...	...	...	...	332
52	Ahmednagar ...	Kopargaon, R. C.	...	...	...	9	56	171	62	8	22	3	...	...	331
53	Satara ...	Wai, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	36	174	105	13	2	...	...	330
54	Kaira ...	Borsad, R. C.	...	...	...	...	71	190	45	3	...	...	...	...	309
55		A'nand, R. C.	...	...	...	2	160	124	18	1	...	...	...	...	305
56	Khandesh ...	Edalábad, R. C.	...	...	...	...	36	65	183	10	...	...	...	...	294
57	Ahmednagar ...	Jámkhed, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	39	137	93	13	...	8	...	290
58	Ahmedabad ...	Daskrohi, R. C.	...	...	...	...	88	184	11	6	...	...	...	...	289
59	Kaira ...	Nariád, T. C.	...	...	...	85	184	18	2	...	...	...	...	...	289
60	Satara ...	Satara, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	107	34	5	...	...	288
61	Násik ...	Sinnar, R. C. ...	...	...	...	64	132	56	20	4	1	6	2	...	285
62	Khandesh ...	Párola, R. C.	...	...	...	...	49	33	107	93	...	...	...	...	282
63	Satara ...	Khánápur, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	149	34	37	4	...	280
64	Kaira ...	Thásra, R. C.	...	...	...	1	58	180	29	6	1	...	...	...	275
		Carried forward...	1	1	...	362	3,615	6,647	9,277	6,082	1,798	2,508	808	238	31,337

CHOLERA DEATHS in the Bombay Presidency during each Month of th

No.	Collectorate.	Circle.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Brought over...	1	1	...	362	3,615	6,647	9,277	6,082	1,798	2,508	808	238	31,337
65	Sholápur ...	Pandharpur T. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	12	247	15	...	...	...	...	274
66		Pandharpur, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	201	66	1	...	...	...	273
67	Ahmednagar ...	Karjat, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	83	101	55	10	15	...	...	264
68	Khandesh	Páchora, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	15	78	113	57	...	...	...	...	263
69	Násik	Málegaon, R. C. ...	...	...	...	29	109	36	36	46	5	2	...	...	263
70	Belgaum	Belgaum, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	59	118	74	4	261
71	Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad, T. C. ...	...	...	...	...	86	55	1	108	7	...	...	...	257
72	Dharwar	Hubli, T. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	107	93	10	249
73	Broach	Broach, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	8	213	27	...	...	...	...	...	248
74	Poona ...	Purandhar, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	43	125	62	11	...	...	...	241
75		Indápur, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	50	114	31	38	4	...	...	237
76	Dharwar	Kalghatgi, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	77	75	18	232
77	Satara	Mán, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	72	21	126	7	2	...	230
78	Sholápur	Sholápur, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	13	131	70	15	...	...	...	229
79	Colába	Pen, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	110	58	18	1	...	225
80	Satara	Pátan, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	156	37	2	...	...	224
81	Colába	Máhád, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	63	73	72	7	...	...	220
82	Tanna	Panwel, T. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	173	37	...	...	...	...	...	210
83	Panch Máháls ...	Hálol, R. C. ...	...	...	...	7	87	97	18	...	...	...	...	...	209
84	Sholápur	Málsiras, R. C. ...	...	...	...	..	...	21	65	29	74	17	2	...	208
85	Belgaum	Athni, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	36	96	38	34	...	3	207
86	Surat	Mándvi, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	163	35	1	...	...	...	...	199
87	Khandesh	Dhulia, R. C. ...	...	...	...	6	119	17	11	46	...	...	...	...	199
88	Kaládgi	Bágewári, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	121	29	10	5	198
89	Poona	Poona City, T. C. ...	...	...	...	9	48	30	63	44	3	...	...	...	197
90	Broach	Broach City, T. C. ...	...	...	...	...	22	160	9	1	...	...	...	...	192
91	Khandesh	Yáwal, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	40	111	40	...	...	...	...	191
92	Panch Máháls ...	Godhra, R. C. ...	...	...	...	3	26	127	25	3	...	...	...	...	184
93	Satara	Khatau, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	102	53	15	...	...	180
94	Násik	Chándor, R. C. ...	...	...	...	17	78	32	24	6	16	5	...	...	178
95	Kaira	Mehmadabad, R. C. ...	...	...	...	2	38	85	16	...	1	...	28	8	178
96	Ahmednagar ...	Ankola, R. C. ...	...	...	...	11	8	53	25	44	10	12	11	...	174
97	Tanna	Tanna, T. C. ...	...	...	...	...	4	154	12	3	...	...	...	...	173
98	Ahmedabad ...	Parántij, R. C. ...	...	...	...	1	31	89	10	39	3	...	...	...	173
99	Surat	Olpád, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	50	110	7	4	...	...	...	171
100	Násik ...	Nándgaon, R. C. ...	...	...	...	10	26	73	42	17	...	...	...	...	168
101		Násik, T. C. ...	...	...	10	155	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	168
102	Khandesh	Sháháda, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	5	71	78	12	...	...	...	...	166
103	Kaládgi	Bijápur, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	57	15	...	...	166
104	Násik	Yeola, T. C. ...	...	...	...	2	6	22	82	50	...	...	...	...	162
105	Kaira	Kápadwanj, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	102	51	3	4	1	...	...	...	161
106	Násik	Kalwan, R. C. ...	...	...	...	14	114	30	...	2	...	...	...	...	160
107	Khandesh	Nizámpur, R. C. ...	...	...	...	3	26	70	49	11	...	...	...	...	159
108	Tanna	Kályán, T. C. ...	...	...	...	...	17	103	33	5	...	...	...	...	158
109	Panch Máháls ...	Jhalod, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	11	118	26	...	...	...	...	...	155
110	Khandesh	Virdel, R. C. ...	...	...	...	3	41	48	27	27	8	...	...	...	154
111	Kaládgi	Sindgi, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	57	64	5	16	...	153
112	Panch Máháls ...	Godhra, T. C. ...	...	...	...	...	85	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	153
113	Násik	Násik, R. C. ...	...	...	...	80	43	24	1	2	...	...	...	...	150
114	Khandesh ...	Ráver, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	19	6	90	31	1	...	...	...	147
115		Chopra, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	44	9	72	17	...	...	...	...	142
116	Tanna	Wára, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	31	6	11	42	9	3	37	139
117	Sholápur	Sholápur, T. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75	33	29	...	...	...	137
118	Surat	Surat City, T. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	51	80	5	...	...	...	...	136
119	Dharwar	Hángal, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	136
120	Khandesh	Amalner, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	46	48	14	26	...	...	...	...	134
121	Kaládgi	Muddebihál, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	35	34	53	6	133
122	Khandesh ...	Chálisgaon, R. C. ...	...	...	...	8	13	23	57	9	10	12	...	...	132
123		Dhulia, T. C. ...	...	...	...	6	122	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
124	Broach	Amod, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	2	56	64	7	...	...	...	...	129
125	Surat	Choryási, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	50	63	16	...	...	...	...	129
126	Násik	Dindori, R. C. ...	...	...	...	43	42	10	...	7	27	...	...	...	129
127	Kaládgi	Bádámi, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	37	27	21	10	122
		Carried forward...	1	1	10	771	5,059	9,498	12,067	7,927	2,972	3,079	1,197	475	43,057

[illegible]EATHS in the Bombay Presidency during each Month of the Year 1875—contd.

	[illegible]te.	Circle.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Brought over...	1	1	10	771	5,059	9,498	12,067	7,927	2,972	3,079	1,179	475	43,05 7
128	Khandesh ...	Pimpalner, R. C.	...	...	...	...	7	72	33	9	...	...	...	...	121
129	Ahmedabad	Dhanduka, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	86	28	6	...	...	...	...	120
130	Belgaum ...	Bidi, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	50	61	4	118
131	Násik ...	Báglán, R. C.	...	...	...	...	31	23	40	11	11	...	1	...	117
132	Kaira ...	Mátar, R. C.	...	...	...	...	18	52	20	...	1	...	12	13	116
133	Sholápur ...	Bársi, T. C.	...	...	...	1	...	3	97	13	...	...	...	...	114
134	Ahmednagar	Ahmednagar, T. C.	...	...	...	...	...	10	60	34	5	...	...	...	109
135	Dharwar ...	Mugud, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	53	35	106
136		Hubli, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59	33	9	5	106
137	Surat ...	Párdi, R. C.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	31	58	7	...	106
138	Broach ...	Ankleswar, R. C.	...	...	...	...	7	53	32	8	...	...	...	...	100
139	Khandesh ...	Nasirabad, T. C.	...	...	...	...	2	6	45	45	...	...	...	...	98
140	Broach ...	Hánsot, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	62	15	21	...	...	...	...	98
141	Khandesh ...	Sirpur, R. C.	...	...	...	...	10	17	39	29	...	...	...	...	95
142	Colába ...	Alibág, T. C.	...	...	...	...	...	3	57	33	...	...	...	...	93
143	Ahmedabad	Dholka, R. C.	...	...	...	...	14	66	11	...	2	...	...	...	93
144	Násik ...	Peint State, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	10	54	26	...	...	...	...	90
145	Ratnágiri ...	Ratnágiri, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	18	29	15	8	89
146	Kaládgi ...	Hungund, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	15	39	16	89
147	Satara ...	Wái, T. C.	...	...	...	...	...	14	52	21	...	...	...	...	87
148	Kaládgi ...	Bágalkot, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	19	15	33	1	86
149	Násik ...	Igatpuri, R. C.	...	...	...	9	50	12	10	3	...	...	...	...	84
150	Belgaum ...	Gokák, T. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	21	1	...	84
151	Ahmedabad	Sánand, R. C.	...	...	...	...	22	57	3	1	...	...	...	...	83
152	Khandesh ...	Nandurbár, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	36	36	7	3	...	...	...	82
153	Satara ...	Jauli, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	38	16	1	...	...	82
154	Dharwar ...	Mandargi, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	26	46	75
155		Karajgi, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	56	75
156	Khandesh ...	Chopra, T. C.	...	...	...	...	4	19	38	13	...	...	...	...	74
157	Surat ...	Bulsar, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	35	8	8	74
158	Ratnágiri ...	Rájápur, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	30	22	3	11	74
159	Broach ...	Wágra, R. C.	...	...	...	...	5	47	18	...	...	...	...	...	70
160	Ratnágiri ...	Chiplun, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	32	26	4	...	...	69
161	Ahmednagar	Sangamner, T. C.	...	...	...	10	14	10	...	8	25	1	...	...	68
162	Colába ...	Nágothna, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	50	9	...	...	...	66
163	Surat ...	Bárdoli, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	6	4	28	10	63
164	Colába ...	Mahád, T. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	40	...	...	...	62
165	Surat ...	Jalálpor, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	13	14	8	...	59
166	Satara ...	Satara, T. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	25	2	...	...	...	57
167	Dharwar ...	Dharwar, T. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	21	17	14	55
168	Khandesh ...	Bhadgaon, R. C.	...	...	...	...	11	31	3	9	...	...	...	...	54
169	Kaira ...	Kapadwanj, T. C.	...	...	...	3	22	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
170	Ratnágiri ...	Khed, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	8	2	2	...	47
171	Satara ...	Karád, T. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	24	1	...	...	...	46
172	Colába ...	Roha, R. C.	...	...	...	...	3	10	...	29	2	2	...	...	46
173	Dharwar ...	Kod, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	27	45
174	Kurrachee ...	Ghorábari, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	25	42
175	Ratnágiri ...	Deogarh, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	20	1	1	38
176	Kaládgi ...	Kaládgi, T. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	8	...	...	...	36
177	Ratnágiri ...	Málwan, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	13	15	35
178	Dharwar ...	Ron, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	21	...	...	34
179	Khandesh ...	Páloda, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	10	23	...	...	...	...	...	33
180	Panch Máháls	Dohad, T. C.	...	...	...	...	17	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
181	Dharwar ...	Gadag, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	19	31
182	Dharwar ...	Nárgund, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	27	1	...	30
183	Ahmedabad	Dholka, T. C.	...	...	...	...	4	22	1	1	1	...	...	...	29
184	Ratnágiri ...	Ratnágiri, T. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	5	8	1	28
185	Kaira ...	Borsad, T. C.	...	...	...	...	6	9	11	...	...	...	...	...	26
186	Surat ...	Bulsar, T. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	13	...	1	26
187	Kaira ...	Kaira, T. C.	...	...	...	...	16	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	24
188	Broach ...	Jambusar, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
189	Panch Máháls	Dohad, R. C.	...	...	...	...	7	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
190	Poona ...	Junnár, T. C.	...	...	...	...	7	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
		Carried forward...	1	1	10	794	5,337	10,341	12,886	8,599	3,475	3,522	1,607	791	47,364

CHOLERA DEATHS in the Bombay Presidency during each Month of the Year 18[illegible]

No.	Collectorate.	Circle.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Novem[illegible]	D[illegible]	To[illegible]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Brought over...	1	1	10	794	5,337	10,341	12,886	8,599	3,475	3,522	1,607	791	47,364
191	Khandesh	Nandurbár, T. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	14	1	...	...	...	...	19
192	Dharwar	Bankápur, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	6	3	19
193	Ahmedabad ...	Viramgám, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	2	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
194	Belgaum	Belgaum, T. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	2	...	17
195	Kanara	Haliyál, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	3	16
196	Poona	Poona and Kirkee C.T. ...	...	...	...	...	8	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	15
197	Kanara	Karwar, R. C. ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	15
198	Násik	Málegaon, C. T. ...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	10
199	Kanara	Supa, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8
200	Ahmedabad ...	Gogo, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	8
201	Thar and Párkar ...	Mitti, R. C.	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
202	Kaládgi	Kaládgi, C. T. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	6
203	Dharwar	Ranibednur, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
204	Ahmednagar ...	Ahmednagar, C. T. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4
205	Kanara ...	Honáwar, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
206		Mundgod, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	4
207	Ahmedabad ...	Ahmedabad, C. T. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
208	Dharwar	Gadag, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
209	Broach	Jambusar, T. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
210	Surat	Chikli, R. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
211	Ahmedabad ...	Viramgám, T. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
212	Násik	Deoláli, R. C. ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
213	Belgaum ...	Athni, T. C.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
214		Belgaum, C. T. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
215	Ahmedabad ...	Gogo, T. C.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Total...	1	1	10	795	5,359	10,374	12,906	8,609	3,493	3,548	1,640	819	47,555

46. The severity of the disease in each year since 1871 will be learnt from the following table :—

Years.	Population of Areas invaded.	Total of Attacks.	Total of Deaths from Cholera.	Of living one attacked out of every	Of living one died out of every	Attacks to Deaths per 1,000.
1871 ...	7,977,806	10,472	5,821	762	1,376	556
1872 ...	8,906,932	25,164	15,642	354	570	622
1873 ...	2,434,969	377	283	6,459	8,604	751
1874 ...	4,587,134	67	37	68,465	123,977	552
1875 ...	13,160,142	96,012	47,555	137	277	495
Means ...	7,413,397	26,418	13,868	15,235	26,960	595

No. 464 of 1875.

To

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Yerrowda Central Jail, 14th June 1875.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward, for your information, the following report on the outbreak of cholera which occurred in May last in this jail.

2. At 2 A.M. on the morning of the 27th of May last, a case of cholera in a state of collapse was taken to the Jail Hospital; by noon on the following day twenty cases had been admitted.

3. These cases came from both the circles then occupied and from nine different barracks, and to all appearances we had to deal with a sudden and general outbreak of this dreadful disease.

4. A searching investigation was at once instituted, and from the inquiries made it soon became evident that the outbreak was as yet limited to a certain number of prisoners who had lately been employed on road-making, and the first impression of a general outbreak was due to the fact that these men were quartered in both circles and distributed among the several barracks.

5. All the prisoners who had been employed on the road the previous day were at once separated from the other prisoners, and located in two unoccupied barracks, situated in the as yet incompleted Circle No. 3.

6. All these men were considered as being "under the influence of cholera poison," and treated as such. Much panic existed among them, and I deemed it advisable to relax in their favour the jail rules. At night every one of them received a cholera pill* and half an ounce of Arrack in an ounce of water: they were allowed to smoke a chillum each before being shut up for the night; the favourite rations of wheat bread and meat were issued to them, and they were placed on light duty inside the jail.

* Opium 1 part, black pepper 2 parts, assafœtida 3 parts, for one pill.

7. After separating these men from the other prisoners, it was important to bear in mind that during a whole night and part of another a certain number of prisoners had been taken suddenly ill with cholera in the barracks, and that these buildings must to some extent have been contaminated by choleraic discharges, consequently, and to avoid the spread of the disease, these buildings were thoroughly fumigated and disinfected; the walls swept with a hard brush, the floor soaked with "chloralum," and afterwards cowdunged.

8. The following general sanitary measures and precautions were carried out:

A.—The warders, peons, &c., were directed to watch the prisoners whilst at work, and note if any resorted frequently to the privies; these were to be questioned, and if suffering from diarrhœa sent to the hospital at once.

B.—The Deputy Jailor, European Warders, Head Warders, and Keyman, when on night duty, were posted in the tower of No. 3 Circle, and they were to hold themselves in readiness to have conveyed to the hospital without delay, any prisoner reported sick.

C.—A supply of cholera medicine was given in charge of the jail officer on night duty, and he was instructed to administer it, whilst steps were being taken to have the patient removed to the cholera ward.

D.—Light work was substituted for hard labour, and when such was [illegible] (grinding corn, dragging water carts, making mortar, &c.,) the prisoners so employed were frequently relieved.

E.—Water was obtained from the Karakwásla water pipe at the Bund Garden, and strict orders were given that no other drinking water be used by the prisoners either outside or inside the jail.

F.—The pans in use in the barrack's night privies and liable to be contaminated by choleraic discharges were well supplied with dry-earth.

G.—Large smoky fires were kept burning night and day in every circle. Several were lighted around the cholera hospital. Fires were made in every barrack and in the separate cells before the prisoners turned in, and in the barracks occupied by the road gang fires were kept burning all night.

H.—The European Warders visited the privies, the latrines, and the cholera hospital every hour of the night and day, and ascertained that the orders concerning them were accurately carried out.

9. The contagious disease ward, although situated within the jail compound, is nevertheless to a great extent an isolated building; I therefore selected it for a cholera hospital. I felt confident that by well carried out sanitary measures all danger of the disease spreading from it could be obviated; and tents pitched outside the jail enclosure do not answer well where a large body of prisoners is concerned.

10. Every possible precaution was, however, taken to avoid that this building should become at any time a focus from which the disease would spread to the prisoners within the jail. To secure that end the following measures were taken:—

A.—The glazed pans in which the choleraic discharges were received contained a large quantity of disinfecting powder, thereby destroying at once the noxious principle contained in the choleraic evacuations.

B.—Small trenches, some three feet in leegth, three feet deep, and one foot broad, were dug to leeward of the cholera ward, and finely powdered dry-earth was piled around them.

C.—The discharges mixed with the disinfecting powder were immediately removed from the ward and buried in the trenches, a fair proportion of dry-earth being thrown over them each time.

D.—Before returning the pans inside the ward, they were first cleaned out with dry-earth and well rubbed with a hard brush, and a fresh supply of disinfecting powder placed in them.

E.—Disinfecting powder was spread around and underneath the cots; the floor of the ward was frequently sprinkled with a solution of sulphate of iron and carbolic acid, and daily washed with the same solution.

F.—The trenches once filled up, were thoroughly drenched with the above-mentioned solution; moorum was heaped over them and well beaten down.

G.—The clothes, blankets, bedding, tape of cot, &c., of those who died were burnt; the cots were washed and newly painted.

H.—The attending men received extra rations, &c.; when relieved from that duty they were made to bathe and wash their clothes; they were for several days kept separate from the other prisoners.

Before being removed to the convalescent ward, the patients who had recovered from cholera were washed with soap and water, new clothing, blankets, bedding, &c., supplied to them. Everything in the way of clothing, bedding, &c., in use during their illness was burnt.

11. Two more cases of cholera were admitted on the 29th of May, another on the 30th, and a last one on the 1st of June.

Table showing the number of cases of cholera at the Yerrowdá Jail, the results, the occupation of the prisoners, &c., during the outbreak in May 1875 :—

Date.	Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.	Number of Recoveries.	How employed.	
				Road Gang.	Otherwise employed
May 27th	7	5	2	7	...
Do. 28th	13	2	11	13	...
Do. 29th	2	1	1	1	1
Do. 30th	1	...	1	1	...
June 1st	1	...	1	...	1
Total.....	24	8	16	22	2

12. Before investigating the interesting and important question of the outbreak of cholera among the prisoners employed on road work, I will briefly consider the two cases which occurred among prisoners not belonging to that gang.

13. The first is one of the two cases admitted on the 29th of May, and proved fatal. He had, it is true, worked on the road, but not since the 12th of May, or sixteen days before the outbreak, and at a time when no watering of the road was going on; he had not been in attendance on any cholera patient, nor employed on cremation duty or dhobi's work ; in fact his case is quite a negative one, with only the following exception.

He was sleeping in Barrack No. 7, Circle No. 2, on the night of the 26th to 27th of May, when a case of cholera occurred in that building. The suddenness of the outbreak took everyone by surprise, and much time was required before the cholera case could be removed and conveyed to the hospital. This man's place in the barrack was some six or seven yards from the site occupied by the prisoner attacked by cholera and on the opposite side of the building, and it is not unreasonable to suggest that this man may have been infected in some way or the other by the choleraic discharges, as the cholera patient must have passed before him several times on going backwards and forwards to the night privy : this, however, is merely a surmise, and the only important point to notice is that it was a case of cholera developed inside the jail *after*, and *only after*, a certain number of primary ones had occurred there.

14. Although the sanitary condition of the barracks had not been overlooked (*vide* para. 7), still the occurrence of this case made it advisable to adopt fresh and more vigorous measures regarding them. Accordingly, all the barracks in which there had been cases of cholera on the night of the 26th to 27th May were evacuated, and their inmates transferred to the two remaining unoccupied barracks

in No. 3 Circle. The floor of the now abandoned barracks was dug up, the saturated with a strong solution of sulphate of iron, the moorum replaced, and an entirely new floor made; these barracks were entirely white-washed and repeatedly fumigated with sulphurous acid. Tents at the same time were pitched in an enclosed space (the unoccupied store-yard) in readiness should any similar case break out among the prisoners. I am glad to say that we had no need of them.

15. Our last case of cholera, 1st of June, occurred also in a man that did not belong to the road gang. He had been attending for many days on cholera patients, and it appears that he took some of his meals in the cholera ward, and repeatedly drank of water that had been standing there. In his case the severe illness he underwent was entirely caused by his own carelessness and inattention to the orders he had received.

16. These two secondary cases disposed of, we will now describe the conditions under which cholera made its appearance among the prisoners who had been working on a new road during the previous days.

17. Tables giving the employment of 1,279 prisoners confined in the Yerrowda Central Jail on the 24th, 25th, and 26th May 1875:—

A.—Prisoners engaged on Intra-mural Labour.

Date.	Excused from Labour.	Jail Servants.	Factory.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
May 24th	59	172	301	16	548
Do. 25th	53	172	304	12	541
Do. 26th	57	174	310	13	554

B.—Prisoners engaged on Extra-mural Labour, or on out-door Labour in Jail enclosure.

Date.	Jail Servants.	P. W. D.	Jail Repairs.	Garden.	Chupper-bunds.	Road Gang.	Total.
May 24th ...	161	370	10	42	87	61	731
Do. 25th ...	161	373	10	42	18	134	738
Do. 26th ...	163	376	10	42	18	116	725

These 1,279 prisoners as a body of men can in many respects be considered as a unit: they have the same diet, the same clothing, dwell in the same locality, are exposed to the same meteorological influences, &c.; they differ, and that slightly, but in one respect, the nature of the labour in which they are engaged.

18. The first division made is, therefore, based on this distinction; and from the table given above it will be perceived that of the total number of prisoners about 554 worked under cover. But cholera broke out among those who have been working in the sun, and as this cause might be deemed to have some in-

fluence on the development of the disease, this group of 554 men will be iliminated and the inquiry limited to the second group of 724 men, who were all of them equally exposed to this influence.

19. Some of the men belonging to our second group were engaged on masonry, some on dragging heavy water carts along a bad road and supplying the jail with water, others were engaged in ploughing or on garden work, or conveyed the night soil outside of the jail, &c., and some on watering and rolling a new road which is being made between this jail and the Nagar road leading to Poona.

20. None of these occupations are one more than the other cholera-producing, and when we find that among this group of men only a certain number contracts the disease, we must seek for an explanation beyond telluric influences, cholera waves, absence of ozone, &c., &c.

21. Now, if the men among whom cholera appeared were on no single point differently placed from the other with but one remarkable exception, this fact must necessarily carry great weight with us, and assist us in solving the arduous question of the etiology of cholera.

22. All the prisoners, whether engaged on intra or extra mural labour, were supplied with water taken from the Mula River before it reaches Kirkee; the only exception occurred among the prisoners engaged on road work, who drank water taken from the bed of the Mula River below the Bund.

23. It will be observed by a reference to the table of employment that the road gang was considerably increased on the 25th and 26th May; the road had already been metalled, and the extra hands were required to water and roll the road, so that it might not be damaged by the daily expected heavy rains.

24. It should be here stated that a certain number of barrels for storing water and water carts were sent with the road gang, and that water for drinking purposes was brought to them *from above* the bund.

25. Five water carts had been also sent with these men for the purpose of watering the roads whilst it was being rolled by others; these carts were filled from the nearest water obtainable, that is, from the bed of the river opposite to the Poona end of the road under construction.

26. The prisoners admitted that they had drank freely of that water, not only when they filled the carts, but also when they were made to wash before returning to the jail after their day's task was over. The cholera patients to whom this query was put, all unhesitatingly declared that they had partaken freely of it; moreover, the Warder who was in charge of the carts for drinking water corroborated the fact in a remarkable manner; he stated that on the 25th and 26th of May, he had supplied less water than on the previous days, although the number of prisoners at work on the road was nearly three times as great.

27. The fact of the road gang drinking water taken from a source different to the one used by the remainder of the prisoners is placed beyond any doubt.

28. Was cholera communicated to these prisoners through the water they drank is the question I will endeavour now to solve. On the morning of the 29th May, Mr. Taylor (the Jailor) and myself visited the locality from which water for watering the road had been taken. The identical spot was shown to us by the Warders on duty on the 25th and 26th, and their testimony was corroborated by our finding there several pieces of jail clothing.

The bed of the river from the Bund downwards contained but little water; where we were standing we saw several large pools of semi-stagnant water, separated from similar small expanses by high boulders and moss covered islets of volcanic

rocks ; slowly flowing streamlets connected these pools one with another, but on our side of the river bed, the current was so weak, that we almost doubted its existence. Between the locality in which we were standing and the Bund a number of dhobis were at work; men and women were seen here and there performing their morning ablutions, &c. ; cattle were roaming about, and a glance showed that the bed of the river between the Bund and the place from which water had been taken for watering the road must be contaminated by excreta of all kinds.

The river was not overflowing the Bund on that day, and from inquiries we learnt that it had not done so since several days ; one of the sluices was open, but on the opposite (Poona) side of the river. Water was taken from above the Bund and from pools above mentioned, and forwarded to Chemical Analyser to Government. Copy of his letter on the subject attached, marked **A**.

29. Cholera existed in the province, in Poona and in the neighbouring villages. The bed of a river in the vicinity of a large city is the usual place selected by travellers before entering the town to perform their ablutions, &c.; dhobis are constantly at work in the same locality ; in fact, we could hardly expect to find anywhere so many agencies united and at work to contaminate drinking water by means of choleraic discharges, and irrespective of what the inquiry had already allowed us to surmise, we would have strong grounds for accepting this outbreak as one due to the propagation of cholera through drinking water. But in this instance we possess evidence still more direct and positive.

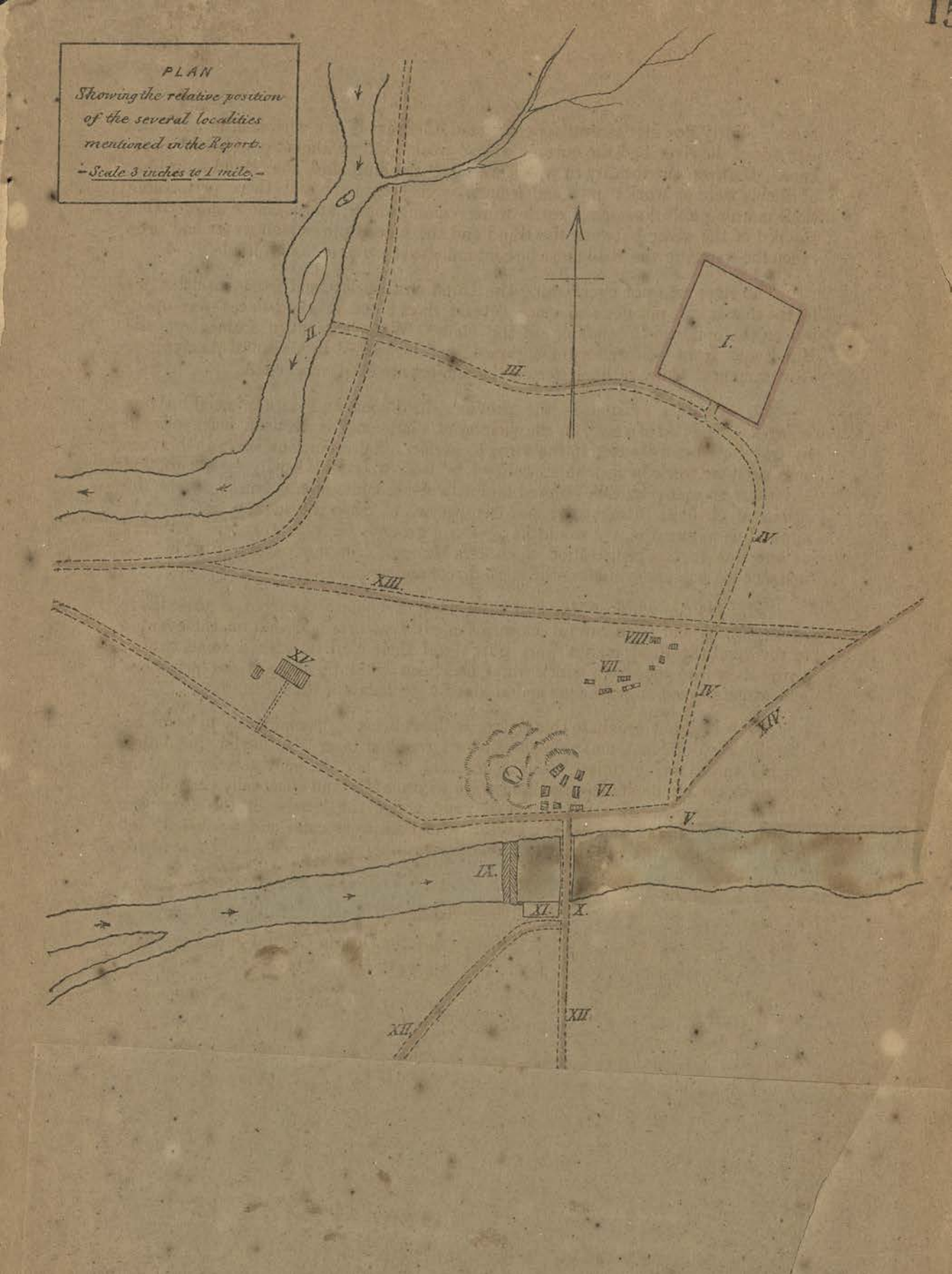
30. On the 22nd of May two fatal cases of cholera occurred in the village of Yerrowda, and from careful inquiries made I ascertained that on the evening of the 22nd the dead bodies were burnt and their clothes washed some twenty yards above the spot from which water had been drunk by some of our prisoners, and which proved so poisonous and so deadly to many of them.

31. I cannot conclude this report without bringing prominently to your notice the very efficient and able assistance I received from Mr. Taylor, the Jailor, during those trying times. It is to his zeal, intelligence, and activity that the measures the circumstances required were so promptly and effectually carried out. It is also with pleasure that I bring to your notice the names of the European Warders, Mr. Rivett and Mr. E. Taylor, who both were calm and possessed, and did the duty entrusted to them to my entire satisfaction.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) H. BLANC, M.D., Surgeon-Major,

Superintendent, Deccan Central Jail, Yerrowda.


PLAN
Showing the relative position of the several localities mentioned in the Report.
Scale 3 inches to 1 mile.
I.
II.
III.
IV.
V.
VI.
VII.
VIII.
IX.
X.
XI.
XII.
XIII.
XIV.
XV.

A.

No. 217 of 1875.

From

The ACTING CHEMICAL ANALYSER to GOVERNMENT,

To

The SUPERINTENDENT, YERROWDA CENTRAL JAIL,
Yerrowda.

Chemical Analyser's Office,
Bombay, 9th June 1875.

Sir,

I have the honour to append below the results of my examination of the two samples of water forwarded by you with your letter No. 406, dated 31st May 1875, arrived here on the 2nd instant.

The specimens were labelled: "A," river water taken from above the Bund; "B," river water taken from a pool below the Bund, and which is generally used for watering the roads with.

	A.	B.
Solids grains per gallon ...	10·08	10·36
Chlorine ...	·84	·95
Hardness, Total ...	6·30	6·30
Do. Permanent ...	2°80	3°42
Oxygen removed by readily oxidisable matter of water at 140°F ...	0·56	·072
Parts per million.	A.	B.
Free Ammonia ...	·16	·32
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	·26	·22

Sediment.—Yellow brown colour in both; "A" vegetable debris confervœ, paramecia, actruophyxis, Desmidœ, &c., "B" Oscillaria confervæ. Fragments of decaying vegetable matter, diatoms, &c.

These results indicate that both specimens are so highly charged with decaying organic matter that their use as drinking waters ought to be strictly prohibited

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. GRAY, Surgeon,
Acting Chemical Analyser to Government.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) H. BLANC, M.D., Surgeon-Major,
Superintendent, Deccan Central Jail, Yerrowda.

(True Copy.)

G. C. GILDER,
Superintendent.

SMALL-POX.

47. In 1875, from small-pox 3,461 deaths were recorded, 442 less than in the preceding year, when 3,903 deaths occurred.

The number of fatal cases in 1875 is the least recorded since the commencement of the registration of deaths. Of the 3,461 deaths, 1,708 were males, and 1,753 females, or in the proportion of 103 females to 100 males.

Out of every 4,689 persons living and out of every 109 deaths from "all causes" there was one from small-pox.

The ratio of deaths from this disease per 1,000 of population for the year was 0·21, 0·20 of males and 0·23 of females. The following statement shows the number of deaths from small-pox and the ratio to population in each of the previous 9 years :—

Years.	Deaths from Small-pox.	Rate per 1,000
1866	3,846	0·31
1867	8,802	0·66
1868	15,183	1·19
1869	12,606	0·91
1870	4,609	0·34
1871	9,443	0·66
1872	26,699	1·76
1873	9,935	0·61
1874	3,903	0·24
1875	3,461	0·21

48. In 1875, in only 5 of the 85 Registration Circle the death-rate from small-pox exceeds one per mille of total population. These were—

Registration Circles.	Registration District.	Total Population by Census of 1872.	Total Deaths from Small-pox.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of Population.
Náriad T.C.	Kaira	24,551	28	1·14
Bulsar „	Surat	11,315	13	1·15
Borsad „	Kaira	12,214	15	1·23
Poona City „	Poona	90,436	113	1·25
Umarkot „	Thar and Párkar ...	3,999	11	2·75
Belgaum „	Belgaum	26,947	102	3·79

The highest number of deaths recorded from this disease in 1875 occurred in Belgaum Collectorate, where 693 fatal cases are reported to have taken place. Six hundred deaths were reported from the Kaira Collectorate. Only one death is returned in the Shikárpur Collectorate, and the Upper Sind Frontier District was entirely free from this disease.

49. The following table shows the deaths from Small-

STATEMENT showing DEATHS *registered from* SMALL-POX *in the different* REGISTRATION

1	2	3	4																	
Division.	No.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Population by Census of 1872.			January.			February.			March.			April.			May.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
DECCAN.	1	Khandesh	530,610	498,032	1,028,642	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	6	6	12	...	...	...
	2	Násik	376,851	357,535	734,386	...	1	1	...	2	2	2	1	3	...	1	1	6	7	13
	3	Ahmednagar	395,336	378,602	773,938	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	2	5	1	4	5	1	1	2
	4	Poona	466,757	440,478	907,235	14	23	37	15	13	28	20	14	34	14	7	21	10	6	16
	5	Satara	539,356	521,646	1,061,002	2	...	2	1	1	2	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	4	4
	6	Sholápur	369,272	348,762	718,034	...	1	1	..	1	1	3	1	4	3	1	4	...	1	1
	7	Belgaum	478,903	459,847	938,750	51	47	98	57	62	119	56	33	89	46	56	102	36	38	74
	8	Dharwar	506,023	482,014	988,037	16	11	27	10	17	27	17	15	32	12	13	25	14	17	31
	9	Kaládgi	417,638	398,399	816,037	22	18	40	15	13	28	18	27	45	16	13	29	6	15	21
KONKAN.	10	Kanara	206,417	191,989	398,406	3	2	5	12	4	16	11	16	27	7	4	11	7	9	16
	11	Ratnágiri	491,116	528,020	1,019,136	7	18	25	6	3	9	5	3	8	3	9	12	10	7	17
	12	Colába	178,047	172,358	350,405	5	6	11	4	9	13	4	8	12	4	9	13	...	...	...
	13	Bombay City	399,716	244,689	644,405	7	8	15	9	2	11	15	20	35	16	20	36	18	13	31
	14	Tanna	439,176	408,248	847,424	9	10	19	12	21	33	16	21	37	20	24	44	14	16	30
GUZERAT.	15	Surat...	304,246	302,841	607,087	4	7	11	29	25	54	20	14	34	22	31	53	19	14	33
	16	Broach	182,511	167,811	350,322	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
	17	Kaira	419,142	363,591	782,733	15	15	30	15	12	27	30	29	59	87	84	171	69	62	131
	18	Panch Máhál	126,304	114,439	240,743	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	19	Ahmedabad...	438,759	390,878	829,637	11	14	25	14	12	26	9	11	20	18	9	27	2	9	11
SIND.	20	Kurrachee	240,146	183,349	423,495	...	1	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	.	1	...	...	...
	21	Hyderabad	397,800	324,147	721,947	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
	22	Thar and Párkar	103,271	77,490	180,761	1	...	1	...	...	...	12	11	23	4	5	9	...	...	...
	23	Shikárpur	424,528	351,699	776,227	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24	Upper Sind Frontier ...	50,463	39,522	89,985	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ABS

Deccan	4,080,746	3,885,315	7,966,061	106	105	211	99	111	210	122	96	218	98	101	199	73	89	162
Konkan	1,714,472	1,555,304	3,259,776	31	44	75	43	39	82	51	68	119	50	66	116	49	45	94
Guzerat	1,470,962	1,339,560	2,810,522	30	36	66	59	53	112	60	57	117	127	124	251	91	85	176
Sind	1,216,208	976,207	2,192,415	1	2	3	3	1	4	13	11	24	5	6	11	...	...	...
Total for the Presidency...	8,482,388	7,746,386	16,228,774	168	187	355	204	204	408	246	232	478	280	297	577	213	219	432

pox in each District by months and by sexes :—

DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each Month of the Year* 1875.

5																					6			7		
June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Total Deaths registered during the year.			Ratio per mille on total Population.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	1	2	...	...	...	2	..	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	10	12	22	0·02	0·02	0·02
1	5	6	...	...	...	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	3	...	...	...	13	26	39	0·04	0·07	0·05
6	2	8	...	1	1	8	4	12	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	19	40	0·05	0·05	0·05
6	3	9	2	3	5	2	4	6	4	1	5	4	5	9	4	3	7	3	6	9	98	88	186	0·21	0·20	0·20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	...	...	1	1	2	8	12	20	0·01	0·02	0·02
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	1	1	1	2	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	9	10	19	0·02	0·03	0·03
32	29	61	14	18	32	6	13	19	6	5	11	2	2	4	11	11	22	28	34	62	345	348	693	0·72	0·76	0·74
13	8	21	11	8	19	12	14	26	4	1	5	1	3	4	6	8	14	3	4	7	119	119	238	0·23	0·25	0·24
11	8	19	12	12	24	7	9	16	15	3	18	3	3	6	3	2	5	1	1	2	129	124	253	0·31	0·31	0·31
10	9	19	3	1	4	5	12	17	4	4	8	4	3	7	2	2	4	2	1	3	18	29	47	0·34	0·35	0·35
3	6	9	1	1	2	1	...	1	1	4	5	4	...	4	1	2	3	4	4	8	46	57	103	0·09	0·10	0·10
1	1	2	1	1	2	...	1	1	3	4	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	5	11	29	44	73	0·16	0·25	0·21
11	14	25	13	10	23	3	8	11	4	2	6	...	4	4	6	4	10	17	22	39	119	127	246	0·29	0·52	0·38
12	19	31	16	15	31	10	4	14	4	10	14	2	9	11	8	3	11	3	8	11	126	160	286	0·29	0·39	0·34
8	16	24	11	9	20	10	2	12	1	1	2	3	2	5	1	...	1	1	...	1	129	121	250	0·42	0·40	0·41
6	1	7	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	11	6	17	0·06	0·04	0·05
40	36	76	19	18	37	10	13	23	11	5	16	12	11	23	2	3	5	1	1	2	311	289	600	0·74	0·79	0·77
...	...	...	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	4	9	13	0·03	0·08	0·05
7	10	17	10	5	15	6	7	13	3	7	10	...	1	1	1	4	5	3	4	7	84	93	177	0·19	0·24	0·21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	0·01	0·01	0·01
1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	5	2	7	0·01	0·01	0·01
...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	17	36	0·18	0·22	0·20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TRACT.

70	56	126	39	42	81	41	51	92	30	12	42	12	21	33	26	26	52	36	48	84	752	758	1,510	0·18	0·19	0·19
37	49	86	34	28	62	19	25	44	16	24	40	11	16	27	17	11	28	32	40	72	390	455	845	0·23	0·29	0·26
61	63	124	44	36	80	26	22	48	15	13	28	15	15	30	4	7	11	7	7	14	539	518	1,057	0·37	0·39	0·38
1	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	27	22	49	0·02	0·02	0·02
169	169	338	118	106	224	87	98	185	61	49	110	39	52	91	48	45	93	75	95	170	1,708	1,753	3,461	0·20	0·23	0·21

The maximum mortality occurred in April, when 577 deaths are recorded, and the minimum in October, when 91 fatal cases took place.

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1874...	290	367	639	606	500	466	287	161	122	119	134	212	3,903
1875...	355	408	478	577	432	338	224	185	110	91	93	170	3,461

Years.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
1874	1,296	1,572	570	465	3,903
1875	1,241	1,347	519	354	3,461

FEVER.

50. By far the greatest number of deaths is, as usual, attributed to this cause. In the year under report 219,156 persons are said to have died from fever, against 183,717 in the preceding year.

The mortality from this cause and the ratio per 1,000 for 1875, as compared with the 9 previous years, were as under :—

Years.	Number of Deaths from fever.	Ratio per 1,000.
1866	94,456	7·60
1867	89,841	6·78
1868	97,665	7·63
1869	129,117	9·29
1870	131,035	9·69
1871	167,677	11·85
1872	206,747	13·60
1873	188,201	11·59
1874	183,717	11·32
1875	219,156	13·54

From the foregoing table it will be seen that though the rate is somewhat less than that for 1872, yet it is far above the average. The aggregate number of deaths from this cause exceeds any of the past years.

Of the 219,156 deaths from fever, 116,157 were of males, and 102,999, of females, being in the proportion of 89 females to 100 males.

Last year in 7 out of the 24 districts the deaths in each exceeded 10,000, and the maximum was 15,746 in the Satara Districts; but in 1875 in 11 of the 24 districts the number of deaths from fever exceeded 10,000, the maximum being

in Khandesh where it reached the very high figure of 18,957. These districts will be seen in the following table :—

Districts.	Total deaths from fever.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Khandesh	18,957	18·43
Násik	11,167	15·21
Ahmednagar	12,963	16·75
Poona	12,018	13·25
Satara	14,031	13·22
Belgaum	14,772	15·95
Dharwar	17,818	18·03
Tanna	11,678	13·78
Surat	11,678	19·23
Kaira	14,129	18·05
Ahmedabad	14,186	17·10

51. The following table shows the monthly distribution of these deaths in each district by months and by sexes :—

[*Statement*

STATEMENT showing DEATHS *registered from* FEVERS *in the different* REGIS

1	2	3	4																	
Division.	No.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Population by Census of 1872.			January.			February.			March.			April.			May.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
DECCAN.	1	Khandesh	530,610	498,032	1,028,642	556	420	976	528	437	965	807	553	1,360	1,203	1,009	2,212	1,111	967	2,078
	2	Násik	376,851	357,535	734,386	368	338	706	365	286	651	396	275	671	429	386	815	548	440	988
	3	Ahmednagar	395,336	378,602	773,938	366	353	719	359	303	662	417	330	747	438	384	822	467	418	885
	4	Poona	466,757	440,478	907,235	450	402	852	341	284	625	338	332	670	431	365	796	500	425	925
	5	Satara	539,356	521,646	1,061,002	583	587	1,170	466	395	861	508	429	937	563	491	1,054	495	440	935
	6	Sholapur	369,272	348,762	718,034	356	306	662	270	233	503	286	243	529	295	233	528	250	253	503
	7	Belgaum	478,903	459,847	938,750	466	438	904	372	345	717	467	423	890	584	573	1,157	740	715	1,455
	8	Dharwar	506,023	482,014	988,037	765	631	1,396	606	520	1,126	681	620	1,301	676	635	1,311	773	835	1,608
	9	Kaládgi	417,638	398,399	816,037	392	322	714	319	243	562	335	267	602	370	310	680	373	329	702
KONKAN.	10	Kanara	206,417	191,989	398,406	360	310	670	217	218	435	310	223	533	209	212	421	229	192	421
	11	Ratnágiri	491,116	528,020	1,019,136	330	294	624	282	246	528	292	287	579	314	313	627	302	244	546
	12	Colába	178,047	172,358	350,405	139	113	252	113	88	201	120	98	218	142	107	249	120	102	222
	13	Bombay City	399,716	244,689	644,405	309	267	576	271	248	519	293	216	509	257	233	490	205	213	418
	14	Tanna	439,176	408,248	847,424	574	508	1,082	526	438	964	570	401	971	525	415	940	479	407	886
GUZERAT.	15	Surat	304,246	302,841	607,087	431	428	859	408	303	711	436	398	834	431	359	790	394	370	764
	16	Broach	182,511	167,811	350,322	305	237	542	288	221	509	325	250	575	344	261	605	254	220	474
	17	Kaira	419,142	363,591	782,733	598	462	1,060	536	436	972	676	498	1,174	616	492	1,108	658	468	1,126
	18	Panch Mahále	126,304	114,439	240,743	122	88	210	110	91	201	104	85	189	140	105	245	106	77	183
	19	Ahmedabad	438,759	390,878	829,637	749	587	1,336	705	502	1,207	676	567	1,243	580	492	1,072	616	517	1,133
SIND.	20	Kurrachee	240,146	183,349	423,495	276	170	446	255	144	399	185	127	312	142	88	230	108	92	200
	21	Hyderabad	397,800	324,147	721,947	427	282	709	418	234	652	332	195	527	200	137	337	155	87	242
	22	Thar and Párkar	103,271	77,490	180,761	77	58	135	93	54	147	61	31	92	62	43	105	41	31	72
	23	Shikárpur	424,528	351,699	776,227	451	288	739	427	229	656	271	204	475	259	159	418	258	158	416
	24	Upper Sind Frontier	50,463	39,522	89,985	58	33	91	24	13	37	39	26	65	17	19	36	13	17	30

ABS

Deccan	4,080,746	3,885,315	7,966,061	4,302	3,797	8,099	3,626	3,046	6,672	4,235	3,472	7,707	4,989	4,386	9,375	5,257	4,822	10,079	
Konkan	1,714,472	1,545,304	3,259,776	1,712	1,492	3,204	1,409	1,238	2,647	1,585	1,225	2,810	1,447	1,280	2,727	1,335	1,158	2,493	
Guzerat	1,470,962	1,339,560	2,810,522	2,205	1,802	4,007	2,047	1,553	3,600	2,217	1,798	4,015	2,111	1,709	3,820	2,028	1,652	3,680	
Sind	1,216,208	976,207	2,192,415	1,289	831	2,120	1,217	664	1,891	888	583	1,471	680	446	1,126	575	385	960	
Total of Presidency....	8,482,388	7,746,386	16,228,774	9,508	7,922	17,430	8,299	6,511	14,810	8,925	7,078	16,003	9,227	7,821	17,048	9,195	8,017	17,212	

TRATION DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each Month of the Year* 1875.

5																					6			7		
June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Total Deaths Registered during the Year.			Ratio of deaths per 1,000 on total Population.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
919	867	1,786	951	931	1,882	1,057	936	1,993	822	804	1,626	642	581	1,223	717	730	1,447	715	694	1,409	10,028	8,929	18,957	18·90	17·93	18·43
485	430	915	506	462	968	510	491	1,001	518	507	1,025	425	387	812	616	633	1,249	644	722	1,366	5,810	5,357	11,167	15·42	14·98	15·21
683	549	1,232	862	785	1,647	870	702	1,572	679	672	1,351	625	561	1,186	569	575	1,144	521	475	996	6,856	6,107	12,963	17·34	16·13	16·75
544	475	1,019	657	581	1,238	651	645	1,296	615	609	1,224	647	560	1,207	537	528	1,065	567	534	1,101	6,278	5,740	12,018	13·45	13·03	13·25
495	433	928	679	697	1,376	726	737	1,463	669	678	1,347	710	645	1,355	670	634	1,304	693	608	1,301	7,257	6,774	14,031	13·45	12·99	13·22
277	221	498	529	466	995	616	545	1,161	526	468	994	431	366	797	423	370	793	406	352	758	4,665	4,056	8,721	12·63	11·63	12·15
780	767	1,547	810	826	1,636	793	753	1,546	693	674	1,367	604	603	1,207	645	584	1,229	604	513	1,117	7,558	7,214	14,772	15·78	15·69	15·95
759	749	1,508	816	898	1,714	749	774	1,523	698	774	1,472	802	774	1,576	850	873	1,723	782	778	1,560	8,957	8,861	17,818	17·70	18·33	18·03
328	315	643	472	412	884	593	487	1,080	501	484	985	481	440	921	448	450	898	401	391	792	5,013	4,450	9,463	12·00	11·18	11·59
205	237	442	234	258	492	301	271	572	279	260	539	290	279	569	262	274	536	300	335	635	3,196	3,069	6,265	15·48	15·98	15·73
235	223	458	284	284	568	265	313	578	222	260	482	266	266	532	244	238	482	302	321	623	3,338	3,289	6,627	6·77	6·23	6·51
113	92	205	136	116	252	119	126	245	144	107	251	93	83	176	128	94	222	162	104	266	1,529	1,230	2,759	8·59	7·13	7·87
189	192	381	181	149	330	161	138	299	184	134	318	219	195	414	241	213	454	245	197	442	2,755	2,395	5,150	6·14	9·78	8·00
402	341	743	460	399	859	503	533	1,036	565	546	1,111	494	397	891	539	488	1,027	655	603	1,258	6,202	5,476	11,678	14·12	13·41	13·78
463	437	900	497	520	1,017	526	486	1,012	423	536	959	467	447	914	732	766	1,498	681	739	1,420	5,889	5,789	11,678	19·35	19·13	19·23
316	251	567	324	303	627	339	272	611	298	290	588	348	352	700	471	413	884	392	335	727	4,004	3,405	7,409	21·94	20·29	21·15
745	550	1,295	632	520	1,152	565	519	1,084	705	576	1,281	711	622	1,333	755	631	1,386	651	507	1,158	7,848	6,281	14,129	18·72	17·28	18·05
109	88	197	123	107	230	139	107	246	140	143	283	125	101	226	246	231	477	197	209	406	1,661	1,432	3,093	13·15	12·51	12·84
605	524	1,129	478	402	880	621	597	1,218	636	523	1,159	615	580	1,195	780	709	1,489	610	515	1,125	7,671	6,515	14,186	17·48	16·67	17·10
118	86	204	89	70	159	122	99	221	119	71	190	157	101	258	244	178	422	282	236	518	2,097	1,462	3,559	8·73	7·97	8·40
149	101	250	126	83	209	159	91	250	172	124	296	179	141	320	285	208	493	355	273	628	2,957	1,956	4,913	7·43	6·03	6·81
35	26	61	27	29	56	37	20	57	33	18	51	15	8	23	26	13	39	34	24	58	541	355	896	5·25	4·58	4·40
214	136	350	185	98	283	163	123	286	219	157	376	334	262	596	500	406	906	435	361	796	3,716	2,581	6,297	8·75	7·34	8·11
34	15	49	13	9	22	12	12	24	17	16	33	25	29	54	33	35	68	46	52	98	331	276	607	6·48	6·93	6·75

TRACT.

5,270	4,806	10,076	6,282	6,058	12,340	6,565	6,070	12,635	5,721	5,670	11,391	5,367	4,917	10,284	5,475	5,377	10,852	5,333	5,067	10,400	63,422	57,488	119,910	15·30	14·80	15·05
1,144	1,085	2,229	1,295	1,206	2,501	1,349	1,381	2,730	1,394	1,307	2,701	1,372	1,220	2,492	1,414	1,307	2,721	1,664	1,560	3,224	17,020	15,459	32,479	9·92	10·00	10·00
2,238	1,850	4,088	2,054	1,852	3,906	2,190	1,981	4,171	2,202	2,068	4,270	2,266	2,102	4,368	2,984	2,750	5,734	2,531	2,305	4,836	27,073	23,422	50,495	18·45	17·49	17·97
550	364	914	440	289	729	493	345	838	560	386	946	710	541	1,251	1,088	840	1,928	1,152	946	2,098	9,642	6,630	16,272	7·93	6·79	7·42
9,202	8,105	17,307	10,071	9,405	19,476	10,597	9,777	20,374	9,877	9,431	19,308	9,615	8,780	18,395	10,961	10,274	21,235	10,680	9,878	20,558	116,157	102,999	219,156	13·69	13·30	13·54

In 11 out of the 85 Registration Circles the annual death-rate from fever exceeded 20 per 1,000 of population, as will be seen from the subjoined Statement. It will be remarked that the city of Ahmedabad shows the highest death-rate from this cause in the whole Presidency, it having reached the very high rate of 30·92 per 1,000 :—

Registration Circles.	Registration Districts.	Total Population.	Total Deaths from Fever.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Total Population.
Nasirabad T. C.	Khandesh ...	9,941	255	25·65
Sangamner „	Ahmednagar ...	9,978	251	25·16
Hubli „	Dharwar ...	37,961	780	20·55
In 8 Rural Circles of Surat	Surat ...	488,623	9,847	20·15
In 6 Rural Circles of Broach	Broach ...	298,466	6,729	22·54
Kaira T. C.... ...	Kaira ...	12,681	265	20·90
Kapadwanj „	Do. ...	13,982	297	21·24
Godhra „	Panch Máháls ...	10,641	243	22·83
Ahmedabad „	Ahmedabad ...	116,873	3,614	30·92
Hyderabad „	Hyderabad ...	35,272	1,006	28·52
Jacobabad T. C. and C. T. ...	Upper Sind ...	5,205	105	20·17

52. The following table shows the deaths from all causes and those from fever, together with the percentage of the latter to the former since 1870 :—

Years.	Total Deaths from all Causes.	Total Deaths from Fever.	Percentage of Fever Deaths to Total Deaths.
1870	219,758	131,035	60
1871	279,726	167,677	60
1872	355,960	206,747	58
1873	290,972	188,201	64
1874	278,652	183,717	66
1875	375,718	219,156	58
Mean	300,131	1,827,555	60

In 1875, out of every 74 persons living, and out of 1·7 deaths from all causes, there was one death from fever.

53. By months the maximum in 1874 was in November and again in 1875 in the same month. In the three next tables there are shown the number of deaths by months, by quarters, and by seasons, and they are contrasted with those in 1874 :—

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1874...	17,163	13,708	15,349	13,825	13,420	13,019	13,678	14,814	13,870	17,250	19,251	18,370	183,717
1875...	17,430	14,810	16,003	17,048	17,212	17,307	19,476	20,374	19,308	18,395	21,235	20,558	219,156

Years.	1st Quarter ending March.	2nd Quarter ending June.	3rd Quarter ending September.	4th Quarter ending December.	Total.
1874...	46,220	40,264	42,362	54,871	183,717
1875...	48,243	51,567	59,158	60,188	219,156

Months.	Seasons.	Deaths from Fever.		Rate per 1,000 on total Population.	
		1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
December, January, February, March.	Cold	64,590	68,801	4·00	4·24
April, May	Hot and Dry ...	27,245	34,260	1·68	2·12
June, July, August, September.	Rainy	55,381	76,465	3·41	4·72
October, November	Hot and Damp. ...	36,501	39,630	2·25	2·45
	Total.....	183,717	219,156	11·34	13·53

BOWEL-COMPLAINTS.

54. Under this head are registered deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery. The following table shows the number of deaths and their rates to 1,000 of population since 1866 :—

Years.	Deaths from Bowel complaints.	Ratios of deaths per 1,000 of Total Population.
1866...	20,289	1·63
1867...	17,373	1·31
1868...	19,361	1·51
1869...	30,128	2·15
1870...	25,836	1·91
1871...	30,422	2·15
1872...	33,664	2·22
1873...	26,259	1·62
1874...	26,990	1·66
1875...	33,650	2·07

The total deaths from this cause reported were 33,650, 18,761 were males, and 14,889 females, being in the proportion of 79 females to every 100 males. It was most prevalent in the Dharwar collectorate, where 4,686 deaths were recorded. In the Upper Sind Frontier only 14 deaths are said to have taken place from this cause.

55. The following table shows the distribution

STATEMENT showing DEATHS *registered from* BOWEL-COMPLAINTS *in the* REGISTRATION

1	2	3	4			5																	
Divisions.	No.	Name of District.	Population by Census of 1872.			January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
DECCAN.	1	Khandesh ..	530,610	498,032	1,028,642	142	100	242	107	66	173	146	83	229	229	162	391	214	153	367	269	218	487
	2	Násik	376,851	357,535	734,386	63	40	103	42	27	69	38	47	85	70	47	117	82	48	130	96	68	164
	3	Ahmednagar ..	395,336	378,602	773,938	73	73	146	77	62	139	71	64	135	73	64	137	84	64	148	126	83	209
	4	Poona	466,757	440,478	907,235	71	72	143	51	40	91	79	49	128	70	44	114	103	55	158	74	81	155
	5	Satara	539,356	521,646	1,061,002	51	60	111	37	38	75	48	36	84	69	44	113	75	65	140	82	77	159
	6	Sholápur	369,272	348,762	718,034	46	29	75	19	19	38	42	31	73	35	27	62	23	26	49	47	33	80
	7	Belgaum	478,903	459,847	938,750	122	106	228	117	82	199	115	95	210	93	78	171	94	77	171	122	81	203
	8	Dharwar	506,023	482,014	988,037	190	175	365	181	152	333	173	133	306	165	154	319	171	156	327	198	187	385
	9	Kaládgi	417,638	398,399	816,037	47	29	76	32	22	54	33	22	55	32	26	58	20	18	38	18	25	43
KONKAN.	10	Kanara	206,417	191,989	398,406	56	39	95	41	44	85	38	28	66	50	37	87	50	28	78	58	39	97
	11	Ratnágiri	491,116	528,020	1,019,136	92	60	152	76	50	126	65	53	118	81	59	140	69	66	135	64	49	113
	12	Colába	178,047	172,358	350,405	13	4	17	6	2	8	4	7	11	7	5	12	8	4	12	6	3	9
	13	Bombay City ..	399,716	244,689	644,405	128	94	222	94	80	174	107	92	199	114	98	212	111	76	187	82	78	160
	14	Tanna	439,176	408,248	847,424	14	12	26	22	23	45	10	9	19	23	21	44	10	10	20	31	17	48
GUZERAT.	15	Surat	304,246	302,841	607,087	75	56	131	42	36	78	70	53	123	60	53	113	71	53	124	81	65	146
	16	Broach	182,511	167,811	350,322	19	17	36	16	13	29	28	22	50	18	12	30	20	19	39	17	11	28
	17	Kaira	419,142	363,591	782,733	56	53	109	48	34	82	95	64	159	101	74	175	140	92	232	125	103	228
	18	Panch Máháls ..	126,304	114,439	240,743	1	2	3	3	5	8	2	1	3	5	2	7	3	5	8	12	14	26
	19	Ahmedabad ..	438,759	390,878	829,637	41	18	59	26	27	53	37	26	63	41	22	63	40	37	77	48	46	94
SIND.	20	Kurrachee	240,146	183,349	423,495	7	3	10	5	2	7	2	1	3	3	2	5	2	2	4	1	...	1
	21	Hyderabad	397,800	224,147	721,947	3	1	4	2	2	4	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	3	4	4	1	5
	21	Thar and Párkar ..	103,271	77,490	180,761	..	1	1	1	3	4	3	2	5	3	7	10	..	3	3	4	6	10
	23	Shikárpur	424,528	351,699	776,227	10	11	21	14	7	21	11	7	18	6	1	7	4	1	5	6	6	12
	24	Upper Sind Frontier	50,463	39,522	89,985	3	..	3	2	..	2	2	..	2	...	1	1	..	...	..	...	...	...
Deccan			4,080,746	3,885,315	7,966,061	805	684	1,489	663	508	1,171	745	560	1,305	836	646	1,482	866	662	1,528	1,032	853	1,885
Konkan			1,714,472	1,545,304	3,259,776	303	209	512	239	199	438	224	189	413	275	220	495	248	184	432	241	186	427
Guzerat			1,470,962	1,339,560	2,810,522	192	146	338	135	115	250	232	166	398	225	163	388	274	206	480	283	239	522
Sind			1,216,208	976,207	2,192,415	23	16	39	24	14	38	20	11	31	13	12	25	7	9	16	15	13	28
Total of Presidency ..			8,482,388	7,746,386	16,228,774	1,323	1,055	2,378	1,061	836	1,897	1,221	926	2,147	1,349	1,041	2,390	1,395	1,061	2,456	1,571	1,291	2,862

ABS

of these deaths by months and by sexes :—

DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each Month of the Year* 1875.

July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			6 Total Deaths Registered during the Year.			7 Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Total Population.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
270	229	499	279	253	532	205	167	372	133	80	213	119	93	212	135	75	210	2,248	1,679	3,927	4·24	3·37	3·82
107	80	187	116	83	199	111	97	208	96	65	161	98	67	165	82	46	128	1,001	715	1,716	2·66	2·00	2·34
214	139	353	233	173	406	164	116	280	143	98	241	131	78	209	128	110	238	1,517	1,124	2,641	3·84	2·97	3·41
94	80	174	122	99	221	126	93	219	93	80	173	82	60	142	76	72	148	1.041	825	1,866	2·23	1·87	2·
185	190	375	203	198	401	159	149	308	99	108	207	73	64	137	69	50	119	1,150	1,079	2,229	2·13	2·07	2·10
143	126	269	138	110	248	82	80	162	62	58	120	62	52	114	36	39	75	735	630	1,365	1·99	1·81	1·90
156	115	271	144	136	280	187	142	329	148	135	283	156	106	262	140	111	251	1,594	1,264	2,858	3·33	2·75	3·04
231	215	446	228	199	427	257	197	454	262	203	465	223	210	433	221	205	426	2,500	2,186	4,686	4·94	4·53	4·74
46	44	90	78	54	132	72	73	145	75	54	129	65	40	105	32	26	58	550	433	983	1·32	1·11	1·20
61	57	118	98	34	182	81	69	150	80	45	125	46	29	75	65	31	96	724	530	1,254	3·57	2·76	3·14
75	59	134	75	55	130	80	56	136	72	38	110	64	49	113	71	51	122	884	645	1,529	1·90	1·22	1·50
12	7	19	32	16	48	10	15	25	6	6	12	6	5	11	7	2	9	117	76	193	0·66	0·44	0·55
94	105	199	86	108	194	97	72	169	92	64	156	81	48	129	141	86	227	1,227	1,001	2,228	3·07	4·09	3·46
32	21	53	42	39	81	23	17	40	16	14	30	16	4	20	21	15	36	260	202	462	0·59	0·49	0·54
86	60	146	82	70	152	88	58	146	62	55	117	75	70	145	78	74	152	870	703	1,573	2·86	2·32	2·59
19	15	34	25	13	38	31	22	53	25	27	52	35	33	68	21	17	38	274	221	495	1·50	1·31	1·41
123	102	225	107	110	217	119	87	206	95	46	141	94	63	157	79	54	133	1,182	882	2,064	2·82	2·43	2·64
7	9	16	5	13	18	8	9	17	1	5	6	3	4	7	4	2	6	54	71	125	0·43	0·62	0·52
65	50	115	66	65	131	70	67	137	56	45	101	50	32	82	54	29	83	594	464	1,058	1·35	1·19	1·28
..	2	2	2	...	2	1	2	3	..	1	1	4	1	5	3	1	4	30	17	47	0·12	0·07	0·11
4	2	6	6	2	8	4	2	6	3	3	6	5	8	13	9	9	18	44	35	79	0·11	0·11	0·11
4	5	9	1	3	4	1	..	1	1	1	2	2	3	5	2	..	2	22	34	56	0·21	0·44	0·31
9	2	11	12	7	19	11	7	18	6	2	8	21	14	35	20	7	27	130	72	202	0·31	0·20	0·26
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	4	13	1	14	0·26	0·03	0·16

TRACT.

1,446	1,218	2,664	1,541	1,305	2,846	1,363	1,114	2,477	1,111	881	1,992	1,009	770	1,779	919	734	1,653	12,336	9,935	22,271	3·02	2·56	2·80
274	249	523	333	302	635	291	229	520	266	167	433	213	135	348	305	185	490	3,212	2,454	5,666	1·87	1·59	1·74
300	236	536	285	271	556	316	243	559	239	178	417	257	202	459	236	176	412	2,974	2,341	5,315	2·02	1·75	1·89
17	11	28	22	12	34	17	11	28	11	7	18	32	26	58	38	17	55	239	159	398	0·20	0·18	0·19
2,037	1,714	3,751	2,181	1,890	4,071	1,987	1,597	3,584	1,627	1,233	2,860	1,511	1,135	2,644	1,498	1,112	2,610	18,761	14,889	33,650	2·21	1·92	2·07

The maximum mortality took place in August, and the minimum in February. The following Statement shows the mortality from this disease by months, as contrasted with the preceding year :—

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1874...	2,062	1,638	1,892	1,860	2,011	2,296	2,701	3,054	2,476	2,457	2,235	2,308	26,990
1875...	2,378	1,897	2,147	2,390	2,456	2,862	3,751	4,071	3,584	2,860	2,644	2,610	33,650

STATEMENT.

ACCIDENT OR

56. This heading comprises deaths from other than natural causes, and the total for the year is 6,217, 100 to 71. The ratio per 1,000 on the total population is 0·38, and in 1874 it was the same. The

STATEMENT showing DEATHS *registered from* ACCIDENT *or* VIOLENCE *in the different*

1	2	3	4																	
			Population by Census of 1872.			January.			February.			March.			April.			May.		
Division.	Number.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
DECCAN.	1	Khandesh	530,610	498,032	1,028,642	11	6	17	14	11	25	8	11	19	16	38	54	12	10	22
	2	Násik	376,851	357,535	734,386	7	3	10	5	5	10	9	7	16	8	4	12	16	3	19
	3	Ahmednagar	395,336	378,602	773,938	6	2	8	9	2	11	9	7	16	7	3	10	11	9	20
	4	Poona	466,757	440,478	907,235	11	8	19	12	9	21	15	6	21	19	8	27	19	9	28
	5	Satara	539,356	521,646	1,061,002	11	11	22	11	15	26	25	15	40	26	14	40	26	19	45
	6	Sholápur	369,272	348,762	718,034	2	10	12	3	10	13	8	15	23	9	8	17	8	7	15
	7	Belgaum	478,903	459,847	938,750	9	9	18	17	10	27	12	13	25	21	17	38	27	23	50
	8	Dharwar..	506,023	482,014	988,037	14	16	30	13	12	25	20	11	31	11	13	24	20	14	34
	9	Kaládgi	417,638	398,399	816,037	13	9	22	4	11	15	17	20	37	17	13	30	20	12	32
KONKAN.	10	Kanara	206,417	191,989	398,406	8	4	12	11	7	18	10	3	13	12	7	19	15	9	24
	11	Ratnágiri	491,116	528,020	1,019,136	19	12	31	14	3	17	21	14	35	15	12	27	33	12	45
	12	Colába	178,047	172,358	350,405	12	11	23	3	1	4	4	2	6	6	1	7	4	2	6
	13	Bombay City	399,716	244,689	644,405	16	1	17	14	7	21	14	6	20	21	13	34	25	4	29
	14	Tanna	439,176	408,248	847,424	15	5	20	16	10	26	29	6	35	28	9	37	26	13	39
GUZERAT.	15	Surat	304,246	302,841	607,087	7	5	12	8	10	18	7	10	17	21	7	28	14	8	22
	16	Broach	182,511	167,811	350,322	4	1	5	5	3	8	4	3	7	3	6	9	6	3	9
	17	Kaira	419,142	363,591	782,733	8	8	16	7	7	14	21	7	28	13	11	24	16	12	28
	18	Panch Máháls	126,304	114,439	240,743	3	3	6	3	3	6	8	5	13	6	4	10	3	3	6
	19	Ahmedabad	438,759	390,878	829,637	7	9	16	7	4	11	6	16	22	11	7	18	12	10	22
SIND.	20	Kurrachee	240,146	183,349	423,495	11	2	13	14	4	18	10	8	18	2	2	4	19	11	30
	21	Hyderabad	397,800	324,147	721,947	13	1	14	12	5	17	13	3	16	18	7	25	30	9	39
	22	Thar and Párkar	103,271	77,490	180,761	3	1	4	3	3	6	8	..	8	3	1	4	4	1	5
	23	Shikárpur	424,528	351,699	776,227	8	2	10	10	4	14	12	8	20	11	6	17	16	6	22
	24	Upper Sind Frontier	50,463	39,522	89,985	2	..	2	1	1	2	1	2	3	3	1	4	3	..	3

ABS

Deccan	4,080,746	3,885,315	7,966,061	84	74	158	88	85	173	123	105	228	134	118	252	159	106	265
Konkan	1,714,472	1,545,304	3,259,776	70	33	103	58	28	86	78	31	109	82	42	124	102	40	143
Guzerat	1,470,962	1,339,560	2,810,522	29	26	55	30	27	57	46	41	87	54	35	89	51	36	87
Sind	1,216,208	976,207	2,192,415	37	6	43	40	17	57	44	21	65	37	17	54	72	27	99
Total of Presidency..	8,482,388	7,746,386	16,228,774	220	159	359	216	157	373	291	198	489	307	212	519	385	209	594

VIOLENCE.

against 6,165 in 1874. The total includes 3,640 deaths of males and 2,577 of females, a proportion of mortality from this cause is here given for each Registration District for the year under report.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each Month of the Year* 1875.

3																					6			7		
June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Total Deaths registered during the Year.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
18	11	29	14	13	27	9	13	22	19	19	38	27	15	42	7	8	15	10	6	16	165	161	326	0·31	0·32	0·32
17	10	27	5	9	14	13	7	20	9	5	14	8	6	14	8	8	16	11	6	17	116	73	189	0·39	0·24	0·26
7	7	14	5	8	13	3	9	12	15	13	28	6	2	8	5	7	12	6	8	14	89	77	166	0·23	0·20	0·21
16	12	28	6	14	20	8	12	20	10	11	21	11	11	22	8	9	17	13	11	24	148	120	268	0·32	0·27	0·29
17	16	33	15	14	29	7	19	26	13	17	30	19	17	36	24	13	37	15	14	29	209	184	393	0·39	0·35	0·37
11	4	15	2	1	3	3	7	10	3	5	8	8	11	19	6	13	19	4	6	10	67	97	164	0·18	0·28	0·23
21	12	33	8	11	19	15	6	21	11	13	24	15	9	24	12	11	23	8	12	20	176	146	322	0·39	0·32	0·34
19	16	35	13	15	28	15	12	27	15	10	25	19	12	31	9	19	28	19	13	32	187	163	350	0·37	0·36	0·35
12	12	24	11	11	22	13	11	24	7	15	22	9	8	17	6	2	8	5	9	14	134	133	267	0·32	0·33	0·32
14	5	19	8	15	23	11	10	21	9	10	19	12	3	15	15	6	21	9	8	17	134	87	221	0·65	0·45	0·56
22	19	41	10	17	27	17	14	31	24	13	37	21	17	38	19	10	29	19	10	29	234	153	387	0·48	0·29	0·38
12	6	18	5	1	6	5	8	13	8	6	14	8	8	16	2	5	7	4	4	8	73	55	128	0·41	0·32	0·36
14	7	21	14	4	18	13	5	18	17	8	25	14	4	18	13	5	18	19	2	21	194	66	260	0·49	0·27	0·44
24	13	37	22	14	36	19	15	34	27	12	39	35	17	52	24	15	39	20	16	36	285	145	430	0·65	0·35	0·58
10	7	17	15	21	36	23	13	36	13	11	24	10	8	18	15	8	23	10	7	17	153	115	268	0·30	0·50	0·46
11	12	23	6	6	12	15	8	23	9	7	16	5	7	12	1	4	5	5	1	6	74	61	135	0·40	0·36	0·38
13	9	27	13	26	39	16	13	29	18	19	37	14	13	27	5	12	17	6	5	11	155	142	297	0·37	0·39	0·38
8	9	17	6	8	14	5	6	11	9	1	10	4	4	8	4	3	7	3	6	9	62	55	117	0·49	0·48	0·48
17	20	37	5	18	23	24	24	48	28	15	43	17	11	28	12	11	23	8	7	15	154	152	306	0·35	0·39	0·37
24	14	38	29	14	43	17	13	30	40	30	70	9	5	14	7	3	10	7	5	12	189	111	300	0·79	0·60	0·71
48	25	73	55	31	86	59	26	85	49	21	70	29	8	37	14	2	16	10	6	16	350	144	494	0·88	0·44	0·68
9	2	11	16	3	19	7	..	7	11	3	14	6	4	10	7	..	7	1	...	1	78	18	96	0·75	0·23	0·53
24	10	34	34	27	61	31	13	44	17	15	32	14	4	18	14	4	18	4	7	11	195	106	301	0·46	0·30	0·39
1	2	3	3	3	6	2	1	3	1	..	1	2	1	3	..	1	1	..	1	1	19	13	32	0·38	0·33	0·36

TRACT.

138	100	238	79	96	175	86	95	181	102	108	210	122	91	213	85	90	175	91	85	176	1,291	1,154	2,445	0·32	0·30	0·30
86	50	136	59	51	110	65	52	117	85	49	134	90	49	139	73	41	114	71	40	111	920	506	1,426	0·54	0·33	0·44
64	57	121	45	79	124	83	64	147	77	53	130	50	43	93	37	38	75	32	26	58	598	525	1,123	0·41	0·39	0·40
106	53	159	137	78	215	116	53	169	118	69	187	60	22	82	42	10	52	22	19	41	831	392	1,223	0·68	0·40	0·56
394	260	654	320	304	624	350	265	615	382	279	661	322	205	527	237	179	416	216	170	386	3,640	2,577	6,217	0·43	0·33	0·38

From the foregoing Statement it will be seen that the maximum mortality for the year was in Tanna, whilst in 1874 it was in the Ratnágiri District.

57. Again these are shown and contrasted by quarters, by months, and by seasons:—

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1874...	381	350	408	483	617	713	646	641	671	544	368	343	6,165
1875...	359	373	489	519	594	654	624	615	661	527	416	386	6,217

Years.	1st Quarter ending March.	2nd Quarter ending June.	3rd Quarter ending September.	4th Quarter ending December.	Total.
1874	1,139	1,813	1,958	1,255	6,165
1875	1,221	1,767	1,900	1,329	6,217

Months.	Seasons.	Total of Deaths from Injuries.		Rate per 1,000 of Total Population.	
		1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.
December, January, February, March.	Cold	1,482	1,607	0·09	0·09
April, May	Hot and Dry ...	1,100	1,113	0·07	0·07
June, July, August, September.	Rainy	2,671	2,554	0·16	0·16
October, November	Hot and Damp ...	912	943	0·06	0·06
	Total...	6,165	6,217	0·38	0·38

58. Under the four headings of the standard form they are arranged as follows :—

Years.	Suicide.		Wounding.		Accident.		Snake-bite, or Wild Beasts, or otherwise.		Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1874	360	408	277	180	1,284	1,128	1,713	815	3,634	2,531
1875	389	432	256	169	1,282	1,094	1,713	882	3,640	2,577

Under their sub-divisions they stand thus:—

Years.	Drowning.			Poisoning.			Hanging.		Wounding.			Snake-bite or killed by Wild Beasts, or other Causes.			Total.		
	Suicidal.	Accidental.	Otherwise.	Suicidal.	Accidental.	Otherwise.	Suicidal.	Accidental.	Suicidal.	Accidental.	Otherwise.	Wild Beasts.	Snake-bite.	Other Causes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1874	272	2,097	238	60	35	35	208	12	28	268	184	115	1,111	1,302	3,634	2,531	6,165
1875	525	2,084	236	59	32	23	206	14	31	246	166	80	1,207	1,308	3,640	2,577	6,217

ABSTRACT.

Years.	Drowning.	Poisoning.	Hanging.	Wounding.	Wild Beasts.	Snake-bite.	Other Causes.	Total.		
								Males.	Females.	Total.
1874	2,807	130	220	480	115	1,111	1,302	3,634	2,531	6,165
1875	2,845	114	220	443	80	1,207	1,308	3,640	2,577	6,217

59. In the next table, the details are given month by month :—

STATEMENT showing DETAIL *of* DEATHS *by* VIOLENCE *in the* REGISTRATION DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *for each Month of the Year* 1875.

1	2																										
	DROWNING.																										
	Suicidal.									Accidental.									*Otherwise.								
MONTHS.	Well.			Tank.			Otherwise.			Well.			Tank.			*Otherwise.			Well.			Tank.			*Otherwise.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	10	16	26	1	3	4	..	4	4	22	35	57	3	4	7	28	17	45	1	5	6	..	..	..	2	2	4
February	7	26	33	2	1	3	1	1	2	30	42	72	5	2	7	21	14	35	3	..	3	3	..	3	1	..	1
March	14	33	47	1	2	3	3	2	5	40	59	99	14	10	24	34	16	50	3	3	6	..	1	1	5	5	10
April	16	22	38	2	2	4	2	5	7	42	45	87	13	3	16	39	15	54	1	5	6	2	2	4	1	3	4
May	15	30	45	..	3	3	2	7	9	38	47	85	21	3	24	33	21	54	1	2	3	1	..	1	7	4	11
June	6	10	16	4	4	8	3	2	5	33	46	79	30	10	40	69	35	104	7	5	12	..	..	..	2	4	6
July	11	22	33	4	5	9	2	3	5	17	48	65	34	32	66	59	61	120	1	8	9	2	..	2	11	11	22
August	14	21	35	3	1	4	4	6	10	18	43	61	33	28	61	63	40	103	2	8	10	5	..	5	15	11	26
September	10	16	26	5	2	7	9	7	16	12	42	54	31	15	46	84	77	161	1	5	6	5	..	5	21	5	26
October	9	21	30	..	1	1	2	3	5	32	43	75	23	12	35	38	17	55	2	1	3	3	..	3	7	4	11
November	11	24	35	1	1	2	..	2	2	23	52	75	6	5	11	26	14	40	2	3	5	..	..	..	5	4	9
December	17	19	36	1	..	1	4	2	6	25	50	75	11	6	17	11	14	25	3	3	6	..	..	..	5	2	7
Total	140	260	400	24	25	49	32	44	76	332	552	884	224	130	354	505	341	846	27	48	75	21	3	24	82	55	137

1	3									4						5								
	POISONING.									HANGING.						WOUNDING.								
MONTHS.	Suicidal.			Accidental.			*Otherwise.			Suicidal.			Accidental.			Suicidal.			Accidental.			*Otherwise.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	3	2	5	2	..	2	..	1	1	11	6	17	..	1	1	1	..	1	18	3	21	11	5	16
February	1	..	1	1	..	1	4	1	5	7	9	16	3	..	3	4	..	4	14	7	21	7	1	8
March	6	3	9	4	1	5	2	..	2	18	4	22	..	1	1	1	..	1	20	5	25	9	6	15
April	3	3	6	..	2	2	5	..	5	17	7	24	..	1	1	4	..	4	11	5	16	12	5	17
May	4	3	7	6	..	6	2	1	3	16	6	22	..	2	2	5	2	7	32	3	35	15	7	22
June	5	5	10	5	3	8	..	..	..	9	9	18	..	1	1	2	..	2	21	3	24	7	8	15
July	3	2	5	1	1	2	2	..	2	5	5	10	..	..	..	1	..	1	11	6	17	7	3	10
August	2	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	11	2	..	2	..	1	1	6	4	10	5	1	6
September	..	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	9	4	13	..	..	..	2	..	2	11	3	14	7	5	12
October	2	1	3	..	2	2	1	1	2	8	6	14	..	..	..	2	..	2	19	8	27	7	1	8
November	2	1	3	3	..	3	3	..	3	10	9	19	1	2	3	4	..	4	15	3	18	9	5	14
December	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	6	20	..	..	..	2	..	2	14	4	18	11	12	23
Total	34	25	59	23	9	32	19	4	23	131	75	206	6	8	14	28	3	31	192	54	246	107	59	166

1	6			7			8			9		
MONTHS.	Wild Beasts.			Snake-bite.			Other Causes.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	4	2	6	17	6	23	86	27	113	220	139	359
February	1	3	4	11	8	19	90	42	132	216	157	373
March	5	4	9	40	16	56	72	27	99	291	198	489
April	7	1	8	40	28	68	90	58	148	307	212	519
May	5	4	9	54	29	83	128	35	163	385	209	594
June	2	3	5	91	78	169	98	34	132	394	260	654
July	5	2	7	108	58	166	36	37	73	320	304	624
August	7	5	12	47	67	184	47	23	70	350	265	615
September	3	..	3	108	56	164	63	40	103	382	279	661
October	5	4	9	107	46	153	55	34	89	322	205	527
November	2	1	3	57	23	80	57	30	87	237	179	416
December	2	3	5	26	16	42	67	32	99	216	170	386
Total	48	32	80	776	431	1,207	889	419	1,308	3,460	2,577	6,217

* The term "Otherwise" is used because, when the Return is submitted, the Law may not have pronounced these cases to be "Homicidal."

STATEMENT.

60. The District details are also given, and it will be seen that the total of deaths from

STATEMENT showing details of DEATHS *by* VIOLENCE *in the* REGISTRATION

1	2	3	4																																				
			DROWNING.																																				
			Suicidal.									Accidental.									* Otherwise,																	
Divisions.	No.	REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Well.			Tank.			Other-wise.			Well.			Tank.			Otherwise.			Well.			Tank.			Other-wise.			Suicidal.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
DECCAN.	1	Khandesh	13	12	25	1	...	1	2	2	4	18	29	47	4	2	6	28	23	51	1	2	3	...	...	...	7	2	9	...	...	...
	2	Násik...	3	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	19	28	1	2	3	25	18	43	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	1
	3	Ahmednagar... ...	8	13	21	...	...	...	1	4	5	15	19	34	...	2	2	17	13	30	2	2	4	...	...	...	2	5	7	2	2	4
	4	Poona...	3	1	4	2	...	2	1	1	2	34	59	93	1	2	3	12	12	24	2	4	6	1	...	1	9	7	16	1	2	3
	5	Satara	8	29	37	...	...	...	3	2	5	51	74	125	...	1	1	27	28	55	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	6	Sholápur	3	10	13	...	1	1	1	...	1	27	52	79	5	1	6	4	7	11	2	1	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	3
	7	Belgaum	22	43	65	...	...	...	4	5	9	22	48	70	4	2	6	13	9	22	4	4	8	1	...	1	5	3	8	1	...	1
	8	Dharwar	22	40	62	...	8	8	3	2	5	25	31	56	20	10	30	10	8	18	2	7	9	1	1	2	3	3	6	...	1	1
	9	Kaládgi	8	29	37	3	2	5	4	2	6	21	40	61	2	2	4	20	4	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	1	...	1
KONKAN.	10	Kanara	3	7	10	1	1	2	2	7	9	11	12	23	5	4	9	38	27	65	...	...	..	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	1	1
	11	Ratnágiri	2	2	4	...	1	1	4	9	13	11	18	29	1	4	5	41	35	76	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	1	3	...	...	...
	12	Colába	1	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	8	16	24	6	1	7	16	16	32	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	13	Bombay City ...	9	5	14	7	6	13	2	...	2	13	6	19	6	3	9	15	3	18	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	1	6	13	10	23
	14	Tanna	8	10	18	1	1	2	2	4	6	17	38	55	15	2	17	43	19	62	3	1	4	2	...	2	1	5	6	4	1	5
GUZERAT.	15	Surat...	7	13	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	31	44	4	3	7	36	27	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	16	Broach	5	5	10	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	4	5	9	4	1	5	1	6	7	3	...	3	8	3	11	...	1	1
	17	Kaira...	9	18	27	4	1	5	...	...	...	2	11	13	13	7	20	4	6	10	4	17	21	6	1	7	4	6	10	2	1	3
	18	Panch Máhals ...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	4	1	5	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	3	3
	19	Ahmedabad	4	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	32	47	11	11	22	19	5	24	...	2	2	1	1	2	6	...	6	3	2	5
SIND.	20	Kurrachee	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	12	8	20	57	38	95	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	6	11	1	...	1
	21	Hyderabad	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	8	3	11	74	50	124	19	8	27	...	...	...	2	...	2	9	4	13	...	...	...
	22	Thar and Párkar ...	...	2	2	4	1	5	...	...	..	2	...	2	18	1	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...
	23	Shikárpur	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	7	12	14	5	19	53	31	84	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	24	Upper Sind Frontier.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	2	4	...	...	...

ABS

Deccan	90	184	274	6	11	17	19	18	37	222	371	593	37	24	61	156	122	278	15	22	37	3	1	4	34	24	58	9	6	15
Konkan	23	25	48	9	11	20	10	22	32	60	90	150	33	14	47	153	100	253	3	1	4	4	...	4	11	7	18	17	12	29
Guzerat	27	47	74	4	1	5	...	1	1	33	81	114	36	27	63	67	42	109	5	25	30	10	2	12	19	11	30	6	7	13
Sind...	...	4	4	5	2	7	3	3	6	17	10	27	118	65	183	129	77	206	4	...	4	4	...	4	18	13	31	2	...	2
Grand Total ...	140	260	400	24	25	49	32	44	76	332	552	884	224	130	354	505	341	846	27	48	75	21	3	24	82	55	137	34	25	59

* The term "Otherwise" is used because, when the Return is submitted,

Snake-bite was 1,207, and from attacks by Wild Beasts it was 80.

DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *for the Year* 1875.

5						6						7									8			9			10			11		
Poisoning.						Hanging.						Wounding.									Wild Beasts.			Snake Bite.			Other Causes.			Total.		
Accidental.			*Otherwise.			Suicidal.			Accidental.			Suicidal.			Accidental.			*Otherwise.														
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	1	1	1	...	1	4	2	6	1	2	3	1	...	1	26	14	40	56	68	124	165	161	326
...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	3	7	10	22	10	32	42	6	48	116	73	189
2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	5	...	5	3	1	4	...	...	...	8	..	8	21	14	35	89	77	166
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	4	1	5	3	1	4	13	14	27	57	16	73	148	120	268
...	...	...	2	1	3	18	...	18	...	...	..	2	...	2	33	9	42	3	2	5	...	1	1	24	23	47	37	13	50	209	184	393
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	..	..	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	7	3	10	9	19	28	67	97	164
1	1	2	1	1	2	15	6	21	...	...	...	...	...	..	9	2	11	13	5	18	1	...	1	19	7	26	41	10	51	176	146	322
2	1	3	1	1	2	17	8	25	...	2	2	...	...	..	18	8	26	10	1	11	4	...	4	23	11	34	26	20	46	187	163	350
...	1	1	...	1	1	14	8	22	...	...	...	1	...	1	14	4	18	11	5	16	1	...	1	12	11	23	19	21	40	134	133	267
3	...	3	...	...	...	8	5	13	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	5	1	...	1	3	...	3	10	13	23	40	10	50	134	87	221
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	1	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	88	56	144	74	24	98	234	153	387
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	14	12	26	22	5	27	73	55	128
11	5	16	2	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	10	...	10	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	2	8	91	24	115	194	66	260
1	...	1	2	...	2	9	2	11	...	1	1	4	..	4	42	9	51	9	7	16	9	8	17	78	30	108	35	7	42	285	145	430
...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	4	.	...	...	1	...	1	6	1	7	4	2	6	8	1	9	28	17	45	42	18	60	153	115	268
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	11	15	26	35	19	54	74	61	135
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	17	4	...	4	...	...	...	5	1	6	10	1	11	...	3	3	37	36	73	45	22	67	155	142	297
2	...	2	2	...	2	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	4	7	1	2	3	20	22	42	18	8	26	62	55	117
...	1	1	1	...	1	5	8	13	1	...	1	1	...	1	8	...	8	12	4	16	1	2	3	33	47	80	33	28	61	154	152	306
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	...	3	3	3	...	3	10	6	16	2	1	3	6	2	8	57	21	78	31	23	54	189	111	300
...	...	...	2	...	2	4	9	13	...	...	...	1	1	2	5	3	8	6	2	8	2	1	3	145	38	183	71	23	94	350	144	494
...	...	...	...	...	..	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	2	...	2	1	...	1	38	11	49	6	1	7	78	18	96
..	...	...	2	...	2	6	5	11	1	1	2	...	...	...	11	7	18	11	17	28	1	1	2	51	15	66	35	15	50	195	106	301
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	1	1	1	2	6	3	9	3	5	8	19	13	32
TRACT.																																
5	3	8	7	4	11	72	26	98	...	3	3	5	2	7	91	25	116	45	19	64	13	9	22	154	93	247	308	187	495	1,291	1,154	2,445
15	5	20	4	...	4	27	9	36	...	1	1	17	...	17	51	10	61	11	8	19	14	8	22	196	113	309	262	70	332	920	506	1,426
3	1	4	4	...	4	17	24	41	5	...	5	2	...	2	19	2	21	29	12	41	10	10	20	129	137	266	173	95	268	598	525	1,123
...	...	...	4	...	4	15	16	31	1	4	5	4	1	5	31	17	48	22	20	42	11	5	16	297	88	385	146	67	213	831	392	1,223
23	9	32	19	4	23	131	75	206	6	8	14	28	3	31	192	54	246	107	59	166	48	32	80	776	431	1,207	889	419	1,308	3,640	2,577	6,217

the Law may not have pronounced these cases to be "Homicidal."

ALL OTHER

61. Under this heading are shown all deaths from other than the causes specified, and the subjoined total for the year is 65,679, and it includes 34,049 deaths of males, and 31,630 of females, being in the

STATEMENT showing DEATHS *registered from* OTHER CAUSES *in the Different*

1	2	3	4																	
Division.	No.	REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Population by Census of 1872.			January.			February.			March.			April.			May.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
DECCAN.	1	Khandesh	530,610	498,032	1,028,642	48	29	77	23	18	41	43	35	78	165	148	313	194	143	337
	2	Násik	376,851	357,535	734,386	86	76	162	71	62	133	87	87	174	139	121	260	142	137	279
	3	Ahmednagar	395,336	378,602	773,938	91	81	172	73	60	133	71	75	146	95	74	169	134	119	253
	4	Poona	466,757	440,478	907,235	114	91	205	91	62	153	79	69	148	116	83	199	152	132	284
	5	Satara	539,356	521,646	1,061,002	110	124	234	86	78	164	97	79	176	114	70	184	84	105	189
	6	Sholapur	369,272	348,762	718,034	154	127	281	94	68	162	112	78	190	61	55	116	103	78	181
	7	Belgaum	478,903	459,847	938,750	353	334	687	283	248	531	308	307	615	315	319	634	340	326	666
	8	Dharwar	506,023	482,014	988,037	203	223	426	186	174	360	181	192	373	155	180	335	184	158	342
	9	Kaládgi	417,638	398,399	816,037	158	169	327	131	130	261	151	131	272	149	121	270	153	137	290
KONKAN.	10	Kanara	206,417	191,989	398,406	199	195	394	136	139	275	139	116	255	103	107	210	125	109	234
	11	Ratnágiri	491,116	528,020	1,019,136	196	222	418	216	220	436	162	178	340	238	224	462	197	186	383
	12	Colába	178,047	172,358	350,405	26	35	61	30	22	52	30	21	51	56	33	89	42	42	84
	13	Bombay City	399,716	244,689	644,405	479	479	958	511	436	947	493	482	975	460	489	949	380	420	800
	14	Tanna	439,176	408,248	847,424	80	60	140	90	62	151	54	51	105	80	56	136	74	60	134
GUZERAT.	15	Surat	304,246	302,841	607,087	90	76	166	87	64	151	94	70	164	96	82	172	80	75	155
	16	Broach	182,511	167,811	350,322	15	23	38	15	25	40	29	24	53	29	15	44	23	24	47
	17	Kaira	419,142	363,591	782,733	32	29	61	39	29	68	38	27	65	60	31	91	78	65	143
	18	Panch Máhals..	126,304	114,439	240,743	..	2	2	...	1	1	1	..	1	..	2	2	..	1	1
	19	Ahmedabad	438,759	390,878	829,637	221	182	403	191	155	346	231	199	430	181	179	360	214	171	385
SIND.	20	Kurrachee	240,146	183,349	423,495	41	32	73	26	19	45	24	31	55	50	35	85	42	20	62
	21	Hyderabad	397,800	324,147	721,947	31	17	48	43	28	71	35	17	52	25	17	42	31	17	48
	22	Thar and Párkar	103,271	77,490	180,761	2	1	3	12	7	19	5	..	5	5	6	11	2	4	6
	23	Shikárpur	424,528	351,699	776,227	24	17	41	20	17	37	9	6	15	13	10	23	9	6	15
	24	Upper Sind Frontier..	50,463	39,522	89,985	5	3	8	3	1	4	4	1	5	2	3	5	5	3	8

ABS

Deccan	4,080,746	3,885,315	7,966,061	1317	1,254	2,571	1,038	900	1,938	1,129	1,043	2,172	1,309	1,171	2,480	1,486	1,335	2,821
Konkan	1,714,472	1,545,304	3,259,776	980	991	1971	983	879	1862	878	848	1726	937	909	1,846	818	817	1,635
Guzerat	1,470,962	1,339,560	2,810,522	358	312	670	332	274	606	393	320	713	360	309	669	395	336	731
Sind	1,216,208	976,207	2,192,415	103	70	173	104	72	176	77	55	132	95	71	166	89	50	139
Total for Presidency..	8,482,388	7,746,386	16,228,774	3,758	2,627	5,385	2,457	2,125	4,582	2,477	2,266	4,743	2,701	2,460	5,161	2,788	2,538	5,326

CAUSES.

table gives the monthly mortality in each Registration District for 1875. From this it appears that the proportion of 100 to 93. The ratio per 1,000 to the total population is 4·05 :—

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY *during each Month of the Year* 1875.

5																					6			7		
June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Total Deaths registered during the Year.			Ratio per 1,000 of Total Population.		
Males.	Females.	Total	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
107	89	196	89	87	176	70	58	128	47	40	87	22	28	50	33	31	64	22	26	48	863	732	1,595	1·61	1·47	1·55
155	149	304	192	161	353	162	163	325	165	161	326	122	128	250	120	99	219	90	92	182	1,531	1,436	2,967	4·06	4·02	4·04
179	149	328	240	223	463	225	225	450	152	153	305	139	141	280	111	90	201	76	71	147	1,586	1,461	3,047	4·01	3·86	3·94
140	134	274	141	138	279	211	214	425	137	122	259	126	106	232	128	131	259	112	114	226	1,547	1,396	2,943	3·31	3·17	3·24
113	94	207	145	147	292	178	167	345	161	129	290	136	131	267	116	107	223	113	110	223	1,453	1,341	2,794	2·69	2·57	2·63
64	63	127	187	213	400	288	257	545	182	203	385	156	148	304	151	137	288	154	128	282	1,706	1,555	3,261	4·62	4·46	4·54
344	365	709	419	384	803	484	491	975	484	424	908	434	357	791	348	365	713	333	318	651	4,445	4,438	8,683	9·28	9·22	9·25
212	193	405	257	233	490	248	263	511	305	217	522	277	267	544	213	209	422	220	208	428	2,641	2,517	5,158	5·22	5·22	5·22
156	151	307	171	128	299	233	198	431	206	194	400	182	198	380	171	155	326	140	115	255	2,001	1,817	3,818	4·79	4·56	4·68
132	119	251	130	130	260	161	156	317	187	130	317	160	174	334	149	122	271	152	144	296	1,773	1,641	3,414	8·59	8·55	8·57
175	166	341	209	215	424	226	281	507	218	222	440	187	215	402	181	196	377	192	177	369	2,397	2,502	4,899	4·88	4·74	4·81
30	15	45	47	35	82	53	38	91	54	50	104	31	30	61	38	32	70	29	25	54	466	378	844	2·62	2·19	2·40
378	356	734	365	381	746	354	352	706	371	344	715	356	329	685	336	313	649	367	346	713	4,850	4,727	9,577	12·13	19·31	14·86
98	85	183	150	127	277	176	176	352	107	118	225	106	82	188	76	69	145	97	71	168	1,188	1,017	2,205	2·71	2·49	2·48
117	100	217	148	132	280	113	104	217	99	96	195	100	82	182	92	92	184	124	107	231	1,234	1,080	2,314	4·06	3·57	3·81
48	34	82	28	39	67	29	32	61	26	33	59	16	25	41	16	25	41	14	27	41	288	326	614	1·58	1·94	1·75
103	74	177	77	70	147	68	39	107	47	37	84	70	25	95	46	35	81	36	31	67	694	492	1,186	1·66	1·35	1·57
..	..	..	1	2	3	1	4	5	1	2	3	..	6	6	..	..	..	2	2	4	6	22	28	0·05	0·19	0·12
154	165	319	146	157	303	249	242	491	183	197	380	169	172	341	184	184	368	173	131	304	2,296	2,134	4,430	5·23	5·46	5·34
33	23	56	36	20	56	39	36	75	43	20	63	46	37	83	33	29	62	48	52	100	461	354	815	1·92	1·93	1·92
19	24	43	30	26	56	34	24	58	38	22	60	36	17	53	38	35	73	44	39	83	404	283	687	1·02	0·87	0·95
..	1	1	1	1	2	..	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	2	2	..	2	2	1	3	33	23	56	0·32	0·30	0·31
8	12	20	16	13	29	8	5	13	9	4	13	7	16	23	14	13	27	14	16	30	151	135	286	0·18	0·38	0·37
1	..	1	5	1	6	1	1	2	1	..	1	3	2	5	2	4	6	3	4	7	35	23	58	0·69	0·58	0·64

TRACT.

1,470	1,387	2,857	1,841	1,714	3,755	2,099	2,036	4,135	1,839	1,643	3,482	1,594	1,504	3,098	1,391	1,324	2,715	1,260	1,182	2,442	17,773	16,493	34,266	4·36	4·24	4·30
813	741	1,554	901	888	1,789	970	1,003	1,973	937	864	1,801	840	830	1,670	780	732	1,512	837	763	1,600	10,674	10,265	20,939	6·23	6·64	6·42
422	373	795	400	400	800	460	421	881	356	365	721	355	310	665	338	336	674	349	298	647	4,518	4,054	8,572	3·07	3·03	3·05
61	60	121	88	61	149	82	67	149	91	47	138	94	72	166	89	81	170	111	112	223	1,684	818	1,902	0·89	0·84	0·87
2,766	2,561	5,327	3,230	3,063	6,493	3,611	3,527	7,138	3,223	2,919	6,142	2,883	2,716	5,599	2,598	2,473	5,071	2,557	2,355	4,912	34,049	31,630	65,679	4·01	4·08	4·05

SECTION III.

METEOROLOGY.

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SECTION III.

METEOROLOGY.

THE Government of India has lately sanctioned for this Presidency a qualified Meteorological Reporter, and Mr. F. Chambers has been appointed to the post. There are to be a certain number of stations at which will be recorded observations on pressure, temperature, rain-fall, wind, &c., and arrangements will be made by which an abstract of these observations may appear in the Annual Report for 1876, and in subsequent reports. The rain-fall in the Tables given is now registered by one uniform guage, which has a diameter of 4·697 inches on a receiving area of 17·33 square inches. Since a fluid ounce contains 1·733 cubic inch of water, it follows that for every ounce collected by this guage one-tenth of an inch of rain has fallen.

RETURN of Rain-fall at the undermentioned places in the Bombay Presidency for the Year 1875.

Rain-gauge Stations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Mean for each District.
	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.
DECCAN—														
KHANDESH—														
Dhulia	...	...	...	...	...	3·93	5·16	3·87	6·72	...	...	...	19·68	33·03
Pimpalner	...	...	0·45	...	...	7·31	12·90	6·80	9·34	0·14	...	...	36·94	
Taloda	0·20	...	...	...	0·15	8·90	17·02	5·77	10·38	...	...	...	42·42	
Sauda	...	...	...	0·57	0·06	6·97	5·64	4·61	10·51	0·63	...	0·19	29·18	
Chálisgaon	...	0·18	...	...	...	5·37	2·94	12·62	14·28	0·50	...	1·05	36·94	
NA'SIK—														
Násik	00·5	0·05	0·07	0·22	0·03	8·95	10·47	5·86	6·97	0·63	0·10	1·29	34·69	60·96
Igatpuri	00·7	0·09	0·81	0·23	...	28·56	58·63	23·44	35·84	0·60	...	...	148·27	
Yeola	...	...	...	...	1·00	7·41	3·40	11·08	8·18	...	...	4·05	35·12	
Málegaon	...	0·41	0·23	...	0·20	4·83	5·31	7·08	7·15	0·26	...	0·30	25·77	
AHMEDNAGAR—														
Ahmednagar	...	...	0·13	0·28	0·14	1·73	2·00	4·13	8·94	1·00	0·06	1·41	19·82	20·59
Párner...	...	...	0·10	1·10	0·31	3·07	1·77	4·25	8·16	1·60	...	0·96	21·32	
Sheogaon	...	...	...	...	0·20	1·80	1·10	6·12	3·90	2·08	...	1·13	16·33	
Karjat	...	...	...	0·30	...	3·45	2·08	5·85	13·20	...	...	...	24·88	
POONA—														
Open Country. Poona, Sassoon Hospital	00·9	...	0·30	2·23	0·70	13·85	9·74	3·70	5·90	0·92	...	0·67	38·10	63·05
Open Country. Junnar ...	...	...	0·57	1·53	...	5·76	10·95	4·01	9·94	0·25	...	0·70	33·71	
Open Country. Pátas ...	...	...	0·59	...	...	1·23	2·05	2·84	1·80	3·75	0·02	0·72	13·03	
Open Country. Indápur D....	...	...	0·54	0·10	0·17	4·48	2·99	7·36	3·87	3·26	...	0·13	22·90	
Open Country. Sirur D. ...	0·03	...	0·25	0·34	0·32	3·30	2·43	5·10	5·22	1·56	...	3·07	21·62	
Ghat Area. Khárkala ...	0·13	0·13	1·63	0·59	0·97	18·71	54·99	16·24	21·82	0·61	...	...	115·82	
Ghat Area. Lonauli ...	0·37	0·19	1·49	0·15	0·51	34·04	75·50	40·04	40·20	3·34	...	0·36	196·19	
SATARA—														
Satara	...	...	...	0·19	3·11	5·75	19·79	7·39	16·13	2·10	0·33	0·45	55·24	107·99
Tásgaon	...	...	0·26	1·69	2·18	4·03	4·83	3·87	6·70	1·44	...	0·48	25·48	
* Málsíras	...	...	0·25	...	0·08	2·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·11	
* Dahiwari	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·55	2·82	2·58	1·42	...	...		
Malcolm Peth ...	0·32	0·05	0·26	2·40	1·18	46·00	141·53	67·57	76·41	4·06	...	0·35	340·13	
SHOLAPUR—														
Sholapur	...	...	0·30	0·06	0·25	3·79	4·23	7·35	4·39	3·22	0·02	1·12	24·73	22·37
Bársi	...	...	...	0·70	0·64	3·87	2·41	8·60	4·90	1·25	...	0·09	22·46	
Pandharpur	...	...	0·21	...	0·13	4·12	2·16	3·24	7·97	1·30	...	0·79	19·92	
KOLHA'PUR—														
Kolhápur C. H. ...	...	...	0·06	0·73	1·40	9·65	26·97	7·60	7·34	0·83	0·04	0·42	55·04	141·52
Alta	...	...	0·49	2·09	2·23	11·82	17·41	4·05	4·81	2·39	0·17	0·09	45·55	
Bowra (Fort) ...	...	...	0·19	2·66	..	60·71	147·97	69·86	40·03	1·50	0·80	0·26	323·98	
BELGAUM—														
Belgaum	...	...	0·86	1·00	3·14	16·36	23·50	7·09	3·35	3·40	1·21	0·05	59·96	39·10
Gokak...	...	...	0·36	0·32	1·82	5·80	3·35	1·98	0·96	3·41	0·06	0·19	18·25	
DHARWAR—														
Mugud	...	...	1·35	...	...	8·26	11·37	7·60	1·51	4·26	...	...	34·35	
Hubli	...	...	0·39	...	1·56	3·49	5·78	2·90	1·10	2·61	0·59	...	18·42	
Nawalgund	...	...	...	...	1·46	2·58	2·40	5·06	0·95	3·04	...	0·10	15·59	
Nadgund	...	...	0·84	0·14	3·57	2·02	2·03	5·22	2·49	3·24	...	...	19·79	
Gadag	...	...	1·07	...	3·19	6·77	1·92	4·33	1·23	2·35	...	...	20·86	
Mundargiri	...	...	0·55	0·75	0·62	0·75	1·68	1·29	1·95	2·54	...	...	10·13	
Shiggaon (Bankápur).	...	...	...	0·11	1·51	4·01	6·67	2·90	0·95	5·06	0·08	...	21·29	

* As the Málsiras Taluka is transferred to the Sholapur Collectorate from July last, Taluka Dhiwari been substituted for it.

Rain-gauge Stations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Mean for each District.
	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.
DECCAN—*continued*—														
DHARWAR—*continued*—														
Wánibenur	...	...	0·80	...	2·96	1·93	2·56	3·48	2·22	2·15	...	0·10	16·20	20·85
Hángal	...	...	0·41	0·03	0·86	7·01	11·34	3·61	1·87	4·18	0·10	...	20·41	
Karajgi	...	...	0·51	...	1·17	1·47	3·07	1·91	1·50	3·02	...	0·38	13·03	
Kalghatgi	...	..	0·68	1·30	0·25	7·62	9·89	3·57	2·83	4·23	0·35	...	30·72	
Hirekerur (Kod) ...	...	...	0·16	0·20	3·29	3·07	6·88	1·41	1·38	3·73	...	...	20·12	
Ron	...	...	...	...	3·02	3·68	3·14	3·52	6·84	1·82	...	0·34	22·36	
Sawanur	...	...	0·85	0·03	1·10	5·64	5·72	1·67	1·74	2·92	...	...	19·67	
KALA'DGI—														
Indi	...	...	...	1·00	...	4·92	4·58	2·97	5·06	7·23	...	0·48	26·16	24·51
Bijápur	...	...	...	...	...	3·97	1·42	2·34	2·01	4·08	...	14·30	28·12	
Hungund	...	...	0·30	0·60	0·85	...	5·87	2·11	6·19	4·46	...	0·23	20·61	
Kaládgi	...	...	0·21	0·49	0·89	8·13	1·97	1·90	6·69	2·28	...	0·58	23·14	
KONKAN—														
KANARA—														
Karwar	...	...	1·40	0·16	0·89	31·89	40·85	23·41	10·94	0·80	...	...	110·34	93·14
Honáwar	...	...	...	...	0·38	40·28	46·64	27·76	13·08	4·43	1·20	0·24	133·71	
Sirsi	...	...	0·18	0·26	2·90	22·16	36·78	14·03	7·75	3·75	1·70	...	89·51	
Haliyál	...	...	0·25	0·96	1·52	9·60	17·04	5·62	2·28	1·25	0·50	...	39·02	
SAWANT WARI—														
Sawant Wari C. H. ...	...	...	...	0·18	1·69	49·18	70·23	45·84	20·38	1·40	0·14	0·20	189·24	189·24
RATNA'GIRI—														
Vingorla	...	...	...	...	0·12	34·53	35·23	16·92	11·56	0·01	...	...	98·37	121·01
Ratnágiri	...	...	...	...	0·07	39·61	44·92	15·10	18·97	0·06	...	0·34	119·07	
Dápoli	...	...	...	...	0·05	33·37	49·09	30·01	33·00	0·04	...	0·04	145·60	
COLA'BA—														
Alibág	0·18	...	...	...	...	31·24	23·00	15·81	31·73	1·10	...	...	103·06	121·69
Mángaon	0·02	...	...	...	0·68	29·62	52·48	28·75	28·13	...	...	0·30	140·33	
BOMBAY CITY—														
Observatory, Colába...	0·47	...	...	...	...	24·36	15·39	12·23	31·76	...	0·35	...	84·21	80·96
Fort George, European General Hospital ...	0·20	...	...	...	...	20·69	12·34	14·02	28·69	...	...	...	75·94	
Esplanade, H. M.'s 21st Regt. N. I. ...	0·22	...	...	...	...	22·24	13·04	14·91	25·14	0·05	...	...	75·60	
Byculla, J. J. Hospital.	...	...	..	...	...	26·75	16·04	15·91	29·38	...	...	...	88·08	
TANNA—														
Dáhánu	...	...	...	...	...	20·28	21·70	14·52	24·16	...	...	...	80·66	132·46
Tanna (Huzur Station)	0·15	...	...	...	0·10	33·06	29·03	16·01	19·87	...	...	...	98·22	
Matheran	0·22	...	0·15	0·10	...	41·46	94·45	39·08	38·40	2·17	...	0·20	216·23	
Karjat	0·15	...	...	...	...	31·77	72·43	23·70	34·74	...	..	...	162·79	
Wára	...	...	0·93	...	...	27·83	47·83	13·56	28·37	8·20	...	...	118·72	
Kalyán	...	...	0·65	...	...	33·05	31·42	15·07	22·97	0·40	...	...	103·56	
Jawhár (Native State).	0·03	...	0·47	0·11	0·02	30·15	64·26	22·23	28·75	1·05	...	...	147·07	
GUZERAT—														
SURAT—														
Surat, Jail Hospital...	...	0·45	...	...	...	15·30	16·13	5·22	8·51	...	...	...	45·61	62·49
Bárdoli	...	0·38	...	0·07	0·07	27·48	19·85	4·17	12·77	...	...	0·45	65·17	
Bulsar...	...	0·40	...	...	...	20·06	27·01	12·92	16·29	...	...	...	76·68	
BROACH—														
Broach	...	0·27	...	...	...	10·67	25·67	5·82	14·32	...	...	0·09	56·88	56·88
KAIRA—														
Kaira C. H. ...	...	2·02	...	...	...	1·19	17·31	4·71	10·52	0·01	...	...	35·92	35·15
Borsad...	...	0·07	...	...	...	2·10	9·95	1·63	14·72	...	...	...	28·47	
Kapadwanj	...	1·04	...	...	...	0·44	14·53	1·44	18·70	0·25	...	...	41·07	

Rain-gauge Stations.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	Mean for each District.
	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.	Ins. Cts.
GUZERAT—*continued.*														
PANCH MA'HA'LS—														
Godhrá Dispensary...	...	0·77	0·17	0·02	1·29	5·32	21·98	3·40	13·04	0·35	...	...	46·34	42·50
Dohad Hospital ..	...	1·00	...	...	0·64	4·91	7·50	3·75	12·61	...	...	...	30·41	
Hálol	...	0·29	...	...	1·17	7·50	20·90	3·21	17·67	...	...	...	50·74	
AHMEDABAD—														
Ahmedabad City ...	...	0·94	0·04	0·29	1·10	1·03	7·83	1·95	10·15	0·28	...	...	23·61	27·51
Viramgám Town ...	...	0·90	...	...	...	1·64	11·16	4·63	8·36	...	...	...	26·69	
Parantij Town ...	...	0·87	...	...	0·38	1·80	10·23	2·21	14·09	0·23	...	...	29·81	
Gogo Town	...	0·11	...	...	...	2·60	11·96	4·82	10·43	...	...	...	29·92	
REWA' KA'NTA—														
Bária	...	0·70	...	..	...	2·80	15·10	3·35	19·35	...	...	...	41·30	45·12
Lunáwára	...	0·69	...	...	...	2·65	14·82	3·75	21·72	0·05	...	...	43·68	
Wadia...	...	...	..	...	...	6·53	23·21	5·88	14·76	...	..	...	50·38	
MAHI KA'NTA—														
Sádra Civil Hospital .	...	1·26	...	...	0·80	0·44	9·96	2·21	12·81	0·14	...	...	27·62	42·85
Edar Hospital ...	...	1·25	...	..	1·28	2·02	20·79	4·74	27·81	0·20	...	...	58·09	
PA'LANPUR—														
Pálanpur	...	0·80	0·03	...	1·93	0·15	13·48	5·23	13·87	...	...	...	35·49	31·63
Tharad	...	...	...	...	...	1·23	15·73	2·60	14·56	0·56	...	0·20	34·88	
Santalpur	...	0·80	0·01	...	...	...	8·62	1·70	13·38	...	...	...	25·51	
KATTYWAR—														
Rájkot	...	0·62	0·02	...	0·15	2·52	3·27	2·67	5·86	...	...	0·62	15·73	15·65
Wadhwán	...	0·27	0·80	...	...	5·03	3·41	3·30	2·77	...	...	...	15·58	
Mánakwára	...	...	1·00	1·15	...	1·60	4·67	4·11	1·47	...	...	0·35	14·35	
Songarh	...	0·25	...	0·20	0·40	1·92	2·83	1·72	9·64	...	...	...	16·96	
CUTCH—														
Residency	...	Returns not received.	...	...	...	0·10	3·85	0·52	1·24	...	...	...	5·71	8·57
Cutch Agency Hospital	...		...	...	...	0·02	4·02	0·41	1·43	...	...	...	5·88	
H. H. the Rao's Dispensary, Bhuj ...	...		...	...	...	0·04	4·88	0·43	1·80	...	...	...	7·15	
Rhapur (in Wagur) ...	...		...	...	...	3·25	3·98	0·48	7·83	...	...	...	15·54	
SIND—														
KURRACHEE—														
Kurrachee, C. H. ...	0·07	0·21	...	0·02	...	...	2·74	0·08	2·33	...	2·68	...	8·13	7·15
Kotri Do. ...	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	6·66	...	0·30	...	0·60	...	7·87	
Sehwan Dispensary...	...	0·76	...	...	0·13	...	1·85	...	1·23	...	1·31	...	5·28	
Tatta Do. ...	0·09	0·07	...	...	...	...	3·81	...	...	...	0·98	...	4·95	
Keti Do. ...	0·18	0·78	...	...	...	0·05	5·28	...	0·06	...	0·65	0·02	7·02	
Mirpur Batoro Do. ..	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	6·66	...	2·25	...	0·45	...	9·66	
HYDERABAD—														
Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	10·98	...	0·16	...	0·44	...	11·78	11·78
THAR AND PARKAR—														
Umarkot	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	7·46	0·07	2·37	...	0·04	...	10·04	12·57
Nagar	...	0·40	..	...	0·15	...	6·80	0·45	5·08	...	...	...	12·88	
Mitti	...	0·31	0·11	...	....	...	12·83	0·12	1·43	...	...	...	14·80	
SHIKA'RPUR—														
Shikárpur	...	9·58	...	...	0·12	...	2·45	...	0·17	...	0·80	0·03	4·15	4·24
Sukkur	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	...	...	...	1·16	0·04	2·60	
Rohri	...	0·65	...	...	...	...	1·90	...	0·10	...	1·00	0·06	3·71	
Lárkána	...	0·49	...	...	...	...	2·64	...	0·86	...	2·02	0·05	6·06	
Mehar...	...	0·49	...	...	0·02	...	2·24	...	0·77	...	1·13	0·05	4·70	
UPPER SIND FRONTIER—														
Jacobabad	...	0·82	...	...	...	...	1·17	...	0·82	...	0·51	0·07	3·39	2·97
Sui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	1·53	...	0·91	0·09	2·55	

SECTION IV.

THE FOOD SUPPLY OF THE PEOPLE.

(These tables will be omitted from future Reports.)

	STATIONS.	JANUARY 1875. Seers per Rupee. Bajree or Cumba.	Gram (Bengal.)	Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo.	Rice. 1st Sort.	Rice. 2nd sort.	Toor.	Wheat of sorts.	FEBRUARY 1875. Seers per Rupee. Bajree or Cumba.	Gram (Bengal).	Jowaree or Cholum or Janaloo.	Rice. 1st sort.	Rice. 2nd sort.	Toor.	Wheat of sorts.
1	Bombay	19·1	13·1	22·8	6·9	9·1	13·9	11·2	18·5	12·8	22·8	6·9	9·5	13·9	11·2
2	Ahmedabad	22·8	15·2	27·1	8·5	12·4	11·0	15·3	22·8	15·8	28·3	9·3	12·6	24·5	14·2
3	Kaira...	25·7	18·4	32·1	10·4	14·8	24·4	13·2	23·6	20·5	33·8	9·6	14·5	11·0	11·6
4	Surat...	20·0	.....	21·2	11·6	13·6	16·7	16·1	19·5	.....	22·3	10·3	13·1	19·2	14·0
5	Broach	19·4	16·0	21·8	10·0	14·5	20·0	14·2	19·2	16·1	21·8	9·7	14·1	20·5	14·5
6	Tanna	21·0	17·1	23·1	7·6	10·5	23·0	12·4	21·0	16·5	22·6	10·5	12·4	18·8	13·4
7	Colába	20·0	13·5	25·7	8·8	12·0	15·6	11·8	22·5	14·6	27·5	9·0	14·7	19·1	13·2
8	Khandesh	27·1	18·6	31·5	8·5	13·3	25·2	20·5	27·9	18·5	25·5	9·2	13·3	28·3	19·5
9	Násik...	26·9	17·2	29·4	6·7	11·0	17·2	16·6	27·9	17·9	27·9	7·3	10·9	17·7	16·1
10	Ahmednagar	36·7	21·5	43·9	11·8	12·6	30·1	19·0	37·5	25·3	44·4	11·7	12·8	37·6	20·4
11	Poona	31·7	20·9	21·8	10·0	12·5	30·8	17·2	31·7	24·7	38·4	11·7	13·9	34·0	18·5
12	Sholapur	35·9	20·5	39·6	13·0	15·9	38·4	20·0	36·8	24·7	39·4	12·6	16·4	39·4	21·7
13	Kaládgi	28·7	14·7	31·9	12·7	15·6	30·4	20·9	34·3	20·9	32·7	12·6	16·0	40·6	21·9
14	Satara	28·3	18·3	28·5	13·1	15·5	30·7	18·9	25·9	20·4	27·9	12·3	15·3	31·9	18·2
15	Belgaum	27·9	14·0	25·7	16·0	17·9	20·8	20·0	27·9	18·5	24·8	15·4	17·6	29·4	19·7
16	Dharwar	25·5	11·7	21·4	12·1	17·3	16·4	21·0	28·0	15·6	29·5	13·6	18·2	26·6	22·6
17	Ratnágiri	21·4	13·1	20·7	16·0	13·6	20·2	9·9	20·6	14·9	21·0	11·7	14·2	21·2	15·1
18	Kanara	18·2	11·6	17·9	10·7	14·9	14·4	14·6	19·2	12·4	21·0	11·1	14·9	14·8	13·7
19	Panch Maháls	26·7	.....	26·7	12·7	15·3	21·4	11·2	26·7	.....	26·7	12·5	15·0	22·8	10·9
20	Hyderabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·3	19·7	27·9	10·2	13·7	.....	17·0
21	Karachi	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Shikarpur	32·5	21·7	18·8	10·2	14·5	7·3	17·1	24·0	22·8	22·8	10·9	14·8	7·8	7·7
23	Aden	12·4	9·3	14·7	6·4	7·0	.....	9·6	12·4	9·3	14·7	7·0	8·0	.....	9·4
24	Asirgarh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Baroda	21·5	12·2	22·6	8·7	12·0	.....	12·0	18·2	13·8	21·8	9·0	11·6	19·0	14·5
26	Deesa...	34·9	22·1	21·5	7·5	9·9	22·5	20·2	33·4	19·3	32·5	7·6	10·0	26·0	17·9
27	Nímach	15·0	16·0	18·7	7·5	9·9	18·1	14·0	15·0	14·0	17·1	7·5	9·0	20·0	14·1
28	Nasirabad	21·0	24·1	21·9	7·0	8·0	.....	17·9	20·0	22·7	22·7	7·0	8·0	.....	17·5
29	Rajkot	20·3	15·0	26·2	5·0	6·0	.....	14·5	20·0	15·0	26·6	5·2	6·2	.....	14·0
30	Thar and Parkár	19·4	.....	16·0	8·0	10·9	.....	13·5	20·8	.....	26·7	8·4	11·8	.....	14·3
31	Upper Sind Frontier ...	20·0	16·4	27·7	9·2	12·0	.....	19·2	22·6	16·4	23·4	9·2	12·1	.....	19·2
32	Burda Chokey	.....	10·0	10·0	6·7	7·3	.....	11·0	20·0	10·0	.....	6·7	8·0	.....	20·0
33	Dwarka	.....	.....	.....	5·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·0	28·0	8·5	12·0	.....	13·0
34	Indore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Mhow	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Augur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Mehidpur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Kolhápur	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·3	19·4	20·0	12·5	14·4	24·4	15·6

	STATIONS.	MARCH 1875. Seers per Rupee. Bajree or Cumba.	Gram (Bengal).	Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo.	Rice. 1st sort.	Rice. 2nd sort.	Toor.	Wheat of sorts.	APRIL 1875. Seers per Rupee. Bajree or Cumba.	Gram (Bengal).	Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo.	Rice. 1st sort.	Rice. 2nd sort.	Toor.	Wheat of sorts.
1	Bombay ...	16·7	14·5	23·8	6·8	9·7	16·5	10·8	15·7	16·0	21·3	6·7	8·9	18·2	9·7
2	Ahmedabad	22·8	13·6	25·2	9·0	13·0	24·9	15·2	28·5	17·8	24·0	9·6	11·2	26·5	17·1
3	Kaira	22·2	23·0	30·1	9·5	14·5	24·2	11·2	22·5	24·4	28·9	9·6	14·1	26·0	15·6
4	Surat	20·2	...	21·6	10·4	13·1	20·4	18·7	19·9	...	21·6	10·4	13·1	22·8	14·2
5	Broach	17·9	16·0	20·4	9·8	12·0	19·2	14·6	18·5	16·6	20·6	9·8	13·6	21·6	14·9
6	Tanna	19·6	16·4	20·3	7·9	11·6	17·8	12·4	20·0	16·3	20·4	8·7	11·6	18·6	12·2
7	Colába	21·2	14·1	24·2	8·9	14·4	19·2	13·8	19·2	15·4	21·8	8·7	12·7	19·4	13·5
8	Khandesh	31·1	18·4	33·1	8·3	12·5	26·7	15·9	31·0	19·2	32·4	8·6	12·8	27·6	13·4
9	Násik	20·8	19·0	30·7	7·5	12·4	17·9	17·1	24·6	18·8	30·6	6·9	11·1	23·8	17·5
10	Ahmednagar	31·1	24·4	42·2	11·0	12·3	37·5	20·8	31·1	24·4	42·0	8·7	9·9	37·8	20·6
11	Poona	28 8	24·2	37·5	11·4	13·9	33·9	18·1	30·5	23·9	48·3	11·2	13·5	34·9	18·1
12	Sholapur	33·9	25·8	34·1	13·1	14·0	36·6	21·8	32·3	26·1	34·1	12·8	15·0	37·1	20·8
13	Kaládgi ...	32·8	23·5	34·4	13·0	16·3	51·9	25·3	34·6	21·9	29·1	12·4	14·9	26·7	24·4
14	Satara	28·4	21·0	24·7	12·0	14·2	31·6	19·7	26·9	21·8	27·7	12·2	15·2	31·9	18·6
15	Belgaum...	27·0	20·8	24·2	15·9	17·7	30·4	19·9	25·7	19·6	23·3	15·9	17·7	33·4	21·5
16	Dharwar...	27·3	16·9	27·8	13·8	18·6	38·8	22·8	27·3	17·5	28·2	13·8	17·7	35·6	24·1
17	Ratnágiri	21·1	18·7	21·0	11·9	14·3	21·4	15·3	20·4	16·9	20·0	11·2	13·4	22·1	15·0
18	Kanara	19·3	13·4	19·6	10·7	15·1	16·6	13·2	16·0	13·9	19·1	11·3	15·0	17·5	14·1
19	Panch Máháls	27·6	...	26·7	12·8	15·0	25·0	10·9	27·3	...	26·7	12·5	15·0	28·8	13·5
20	Hydrabad	27·4	20·3	27·4	10·4	14·2	...	15·8	25·8	23·7	26·7	10·8	15·5	...	18·6
21	Kurrachee	21·9	20·4	21·6	9·4	13·1	10·0	16·5	22·4	20·8	21·6	9·6	12·6	...	17·2
22	Shikarpur	26·8	25·6	21·8	10·0	14·8	8·0	24·6	25·4	24·7	22·8	13·1	13·3	8·0	20·0
23	Aden	12·8	9·3	16·0	7·0	8·0	...	9·3	12·8	9·3	16·0	7·0	8·0	...	9·3
24	Asirgarh...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·0	21·3	29·9	13·1	12·0	27·0	16·3
25	Baroda	21·0	14·5	21·0	9·1	11·6	18·5	11·7	19·4	17·5	21·9	9·1	11·7	22·4	11·8
26	Deesa	35·2	17·1	34·6	7·3	10·8	26·0	14·5	35·4	18·4	35·6	7·3	10·7	27·8	17·8
27	Neemuch...	15·5	15·2	17·1	7·4	9·0	20·7	13·4	15·5	16·0	17·1	7·3	9·1	22·0	13·9
28	Nasirabad	16·0	...	24·6	7·0	8·0	...	8·8	21·5	24·0	24·0	7·0	8·0	...	17·5
29	Rajkot	18·4	...	10·3	5·8	6·1	...	10·0	17·8	25·3	25·3	6·0	7·0	...	14·6
30	Thar and Párkar	19·3	...	8·9	8·5	11·8	...	...	21·2	20·4	20·4	8·7	12·2	...	14·0
31	Upper Sind Frontier	24·0	...	12·0	9·5	11·7	...	8·0	27·0	16·8	26·7	9·5	12·3	...	26·7
32	Burda Chowkey...	...	...	7·0	6·4	8·0	...	...	20·0	...	24·3	6·4	8·0	...	...
33	Dwarka	18·8	...	10·0	8·4	8·9	...	12·3	18·2	13·3	26·7	8·9	11·9	...	11·4
34	Indore	22·0	...	..	8·0	9·9	...	17·9	24·6	...	...	9·1	10·1	...	...
35	Mhow	20·5	...	...	6·0	7·0	...	19·5	21·6	...	...	6·0	6·8	...	...
36	Augur	16·8	...	...	8·0	10·0	...	13·3	17·0	...	...	8·0	10·0	...	..
37	Medhidpur	16·8	...	...	8·0	8·9	...	13·3	16·0	...	...	8·2	9·1	...	...
38	Kolhápur	20·1	21·3	16·8	12·5	13·8	27·5	18·2	21·3	23·1	21·4	11·9	13·8	26·3	16·9

	STATIONS.	MAY 1875. Seers per Rupee. Bajree or Cumba.	Gram (Bengal).	Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo.	Rice. 1st Sort.	Rice. 2nd Sort.	Toor.	Wheat of Sorts.	JUNE 1875. Seers per Rupee. Bajree or Cumba.	Gram (Bengal).	Jowaree or Cholum or Joraloo.	Rice. 1st Sort.	Rice. 2nd Sort.	Toor.	Wheat of Sorts.
1	Bombay	14·6	15·9	19·4	6·7	8·4	18·1	10·4	14·9	16·6	19·2	6·7	8·0	19·4	11·0
2	Ahmedabad	22·5	18·4	25·3	8·3	13·1	28·6	17·2	20·9	19·2	23·9	8·1	11·6	26·6	16·0
3	Kaira...	22·3	26·1	29·8	9·4	14·1	29·0	11·6	20·1	22·8	26·0	9·6	13·2	28·2	12·4
4	Surat...	18·7	...	21·3	9·8	13·6	21·6	13·1	17·2	18·5	19·9	9·3	13·4	22·5	14·2
5	Broach	18·3	16·0	20·6	9·4	13·1	21·8	15·3	16·8	16·7	19·2	8·1	12·6	22·5	14·5
6	Tanna	19·0	17·1	22·3	8·8	10·3	24·2	12·8	19·2	17·2	20·3	8·4	10·7	23·8	12·5
7	Colába	19·7	15·7	21·9	8·7	12·2	20·2	12·3	17·9	14·7	20·6	8·6	11·1	19·0	11·9
8	Khandesh	29·9	18·5	31·2	8·3	11·7	25·7	17·0	29·2	21·0	31·1	8·3	11·7	23·3	12·5
9	Násik...	27·5	18·5	27·2	6·8	10·7	25·4	15·1	25·9	19·1	30·6	6·9	10·9	24·4	15·6
10	Ahmednagar...	34·3	24·2	40·9	9·2	11·6	39·6	19·0	30·5	24·5	37·1	9·3	11·7	39·0	18·3
11	Poona...	29·5	23·9	36·8	10·9	13·0	34·8	18·4	28·6	23·2	34·6	10·7	12·5	34·3	17·5
12	Sholapur	31·2	25·4	30·5	12·4	14·6	38·3	21·3	28·9	25·1	27·0	12·3	14·3	32·5	20·0
13	Kaládgi	30·4	22·6	29·0	12·1	14·6	55·7	23·6	27·5	25·9	26·3	12·0	14·2	53·3	22·3
14	Satara	26·5	22·7	26·9	11·9	14·1	32·4	19·8	23·6	21·8	21·9	10·9	12·8	30·5	18·1
15	Belgaum	24·0	19·2	22·8	15·8	17·1	32·4	21·4	20·6	19·8	19·5	15·9	17·5	29·5	20·0
16	Dharwar	27·1	17·1	28·4	13·5	18·3	35·7	25·4	26·5	16·4	27·6	12·9	17·8	35·2	24·9
17	Ratnágiri	20·5	16·7	18·9	11·2	13·6	21·6	14·7	19·4	17·1	18·3	11·2	12·9	20·8	13·7
18	Kanara	16·0	13·9	18·9	11·3	14·4	18·5	15·1	16·0	13·1	18·6	9·8	13·1	18·3	14·0
19	Panch Máháls	29·5	...	26·7	14·0	18·6	29·4	13·4	22·1	...	24·6	13·9	15·2	32·0	13·3
20	Hyderabad	25·6	19·4	26·7	10·3	12·8	...	16·6	26·1	21·0	26·7	10·3	13·0	...	16·3
21	Kurrachee	22·1	21·0	21·8	9·4	12·3	10·0	16·8	22·8	17·8	21·5	9·1	12·4	8·0	16·6
22	Shikarpur	24·9	19·8	35·6	10·3	13·3	8·9	19·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Aden...	12·8	9·4	17·2	7·0	8·0	...	9·3	12·8	9·3	16·3	7·0	8·0	...	9·3
24	Asirgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Baroda	17·3	17·5	20·5	8·7	11·1	23·4	12·2	16·1	17·4	19·7	7·3	10·7	20·5	12·0
26	Deesa	37·1	20·6	35·6	7·3	10·0	28·6	17·8	35·7	20·6	33·7	7·3	9·5	26·7	18·8
27	Neemuch	15·5	16·0	13·3	8·5	10·0	22·0	14·1	15·5	16·4	16·5	8·5	10·0	22·0	13·7
28	Nasirabad	22·5	22·6	24·0	7·0	8·0	...	17·0	21·4	23·1	23·2	7·0	8·0	...	17·5
29	Rajkot	18·8	15·8	25·5	6·0	7·0	...	18·7	17·4	16·8	22·9	6·0	7·0	...	15·5
30	Thar and Párkar	21·1	...	21·3	7·9	11·9	...	16·8	20·0	...	21·3	8·1	12·4	...	18·8
31	Upper Sind Frontier ...	25·6	20·0	26·7	9·5	12·0	...	23·4	26·5	15·2	27·4	9·6	12·3	...	24·6
39	Burda Chowkey	20·0	...	24·6	6·4	8·0	...	11·0	20·0	...	24·6	6·4	8·0	...	11·0
33	Dwarka	18·5	13·0	28·1	9·0	12·0	...	11·0	18·5	13·0	28·1	8·5	13·2	...	11·0
34	Indore	29·4	...	...	8·9	9·9	...	...	21·8	...	...	9·0	9·9	...	...
35	Mhow	20·5	...	...	6·0	7·0	...	...	20·8	...	...	6·0	7·0	...	...
36	Augur	17·0	...	...	8·0	10·0	...	...	16·0	...	...	8·0	10·0	...	...
37	Medhidpur	...	...	...	8·0	8·9	...	...	...	...	...	8·0	8·9	...	...
38	Kolhapur	20·0	21·6	20·7	11·9	13·8	22·5	16·3	16·3	21·8	17·5	11·9	13·7	22·5	14·1

	STATIONS.	JULY 1875. Seers per Rupee.							AUGUST 1875. Seers per Rupee.						
		Bajree or Cumba.	Gram (Bengal.)	Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo.	Rice. 1st Sort.	Rice. 2nd Sort.	Toor.	Wheat of Sorts.	Bajree or Cumba.	Gram (Bengal.)	Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo.	Rice. 1st Sort.	Rice. 2nd Sort.	Toor.	Wheat of Sorts.
1	Bombay	13·5	16·1	19·2	6·7	7·7	18·9	11·3	13·6	17·3	19·2	7·0	7·8	17·9	10·3
2	Ahmedabad	17·0	18·5	20·1	8·0	11·1	26·4	16·2	19·1	18·3	19·6	8·0	10·7	26·1	16·3
3	Kaira	18·8	22·6	21·6	9·0	12·4	27·9	13·0	19·6	20·0	18·9	8·9	12·0	25·6	12·8
4	Surat	15·5	19·6	19·8	9·2	11·7	21·2	13·9	17·7	15·7	19·8	9·2	11·1	21·0	13·7
5	Broach	16·2	16·0	19·7	8·7	12·0	22·8	14·3	16·4	15·7	19·0	8·8	12·3	23·4	14·9
6	Tanna	18·2	17·5	21·6	8·3	10·7	26·6	12·3	18·6	17·5	20·3	8·3	10·3	28·2	11·7
7	Colába	17·7	15·5	18·8	8·5	10·3	.....	12·6	17·2	15·4	18·9	8·6	10·8	17·3	10·6
8	Khandesh	26·7	18·7	21·1	8·7	12·8	20·0	13·4	30·0	18·2	31·5	9·3	12·9	19·9	16·4
9	Násick	23·4	18·7	28·7	6·9	10·5	20·3	14·9	22·7	18·5	25·4	7·1	10·5	26·9	15·7
10	Ahmednagar	30·1	24·3	35·6	9·2	11·6	39·2	17·8	30·1	28·6	36·4	9·2	11·5	38·8	16·8
11	Poona	27·4	23·0	34·1	10·7	12·7	34·1	12·7	27·3	22·5	33·8	10·4	11·9	34·0	16·1
12	Sholapur	28·4	26·3	27·7	11·9	13·5	40·9	19·6	30·6	25·8	29·3	12·3	13·7	39·6	18·7
13	Kaládgi	26·1	20·5	25·0	11·5	13·1	50·9	21·5	25·4	20·3	24·5	11·6	13·5	46·0	21·6
14	Satara	22·3	29·2	23·1	10·3	12·0	20·3	17·5	21·6	22·9	23·3	9·7	11·4	...	16·8
15	Belgaum	20·4	19·2	19·1	16·0	17·7	29·9	18·5	20·6	18·6	20·0	15·4	17·1	29 3	17·6
16	Dharwar	25·3	16·6	26·6	13·0	17·8	34·6	24·3	24·8	16·5	26·9	13·4	17·4	34·0	22·9
17	Ratnágiri	18·5	17·2	18·6	10·8	12·1	21·0	12·5	18·5	15·7	16·2	10·8	12·1	21·1	11·9
18	Kanara	14·5	12·5	13·5	10·1	13·2	15·4	14·5	14·9	12·3	16·4	10·0	12·7	...	14·0
19	Panch Máháls	20·4	22·8	27·2	11·9	13·1	29·5	14·0	20·4	22·2	26·7	11·7	13·3	30·0	14·2
20	Hyderabad	26·1	20·6	26·7	10·3	13·0	.....	16·3	26·1	20·0	26·7	10·3	13·0	.....	16·3
21	Kurrachee	22·7	17·0	21·0	9·1	11·9	12·8	15·9	22·9	17·9	21·4	9·1	11·6	.....	15·5
22	Shikarpur	25·3	24·6	22·8	8·9	11·4	8·0	17·3	25·3	24·2	22·9	9·1	11·4	.....	17·5
23	Aden	12·8	9·3	14·9	7·0	8·0	.....	9·3	18·8	9·3	14·9	7·0	8·0	.....	9·3
24	Asirgarh	28·8	23·0	25·0	10·5	12·0	27·0	16·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Baroda	15·9	17·0	17·5	7·0	9·8	20·5	11·9	16·1	16·5	19·4	7·0	8·5	.....	12·1
26	Deesa	32·7	22.3	33·1	7·3	9·4	26·7	17·8	32·7	22·7	32·0	7·0	8·2	26·1	19·4
27	Neemuch...	15·5	16·4	16·1	8·5	10·0	22·0	13·6	15·5	17·0	15·8	8·5	10·0	21·4	13·7
28	Nusseerabad	19·9	29·9	21·9	7·0	8·0	.....	17·1	22·6	22·5	23·0	7·0	8·0	.....	17·3
29	Rajkot	17·0	15·2	23·3	5·0	6·0	.....	14·9	15·6	15·0	20·6	5·0	6·0	.....	15·5
30	Thar and Párkar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19·4	.....	21·3	7·7	11·0	.....	18·6
31	Upper Sind Frontier	24·3	14·5	27·4	9·5	12·0	.....	19·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Burda Chowkey	21·1	.....	22·1	7·0	8·0	.....	10·9	14·9	.....	20·0	6·4	8·0	.....	11·4
33	Dwárka	17·5	13·0	35·7	7·5	13·0	.....	12·0	14·0	13·0	28·1	7·5	10·0	.....	11·0
34	Indore	20·4	.....	.....	9·0	10·0	.....	.....	19·6	.....	.....	9·0	10·0	.....	.....
35	Mhow	20·5	.....	.....	6·0	7·0	.....	.....	19·6	.....	.....	6·0	7·0	.....	.....
36	Augur	15·0	.....	.....	7·4	10·0	.....	.....	13·8	.....	.....	6·7	9·1	.....	.....
37	Mehidpur	.....	.....	.....	7·5	8·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7·0	7·5	.....	.....
38	Kolhápur	16·6	20·6	16 9	11·3	13·4	.....	14·7	14·4	19·4	15·0	10·3	12·8	22·5	13·8

	STATIONS.	SEPTEMBER 1875. Seers per Rupee.							OCTOBER 1875. Seers per Rupee.						
		Bajree or Cumba.	Gram (Bengal.)	Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo.	Rice. 1st Sort.	Rice. 2nd Sort.	Toor.	Wheat of Sorts.	Bajree or Cumba.	Gram (Bengal.)	Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo.	Rice. 1st Sort.	Rice. 2nd Sort.	Toor.	Wheat of Sorts.
1	Bombay	20·3	17·3	18·2	7·0	7·8	16·8	10·3	13·9	17·3	18·1	7·0	7·6	17·1	10·7
2	Ahmedabad	18·6	17·8	18·6	7·6	9·4	22·7	15·8	18·8	14·5	20·4	7·7	9·1	21·3	14·6
3	Kaira	17·8	20.8	17·8	8·7	12·5	26·7	13·1	19·9	17·1	20·9	8·9	12·8	23·9	13·0
4	Surat	15·7	18·5	19·8	8·9	12·0	19·6	13·0	17·4	16·4	17·7	8·9	11·1	19·6	12·6
5	Broach	16·3	.....	18·8	8·6	11·7	22·7	14·2	17·9	.....	18·8	8·7	11·9	23·4	14·3
6	Tanna	18·2	17·5	17·0	8·4	10·7	.....	11·1	18·3	16·6	19·4	8·4	10·8	23·3	11·3
7	Colába	16·4	15·1	17·3	8·5	10·7	16·0	10·2	15·8	14·9	16·0	8·5	10·9	16·0	10·1
8	Khandesh	30·2	18·2	31·0	8·3	12·4	23·9	15·9	29·8	17·9	34·0	8·4	12·0	20·0	16·5
9	Násik	22·8	18·5	24·9	6·8	10·9	24·5	15·2	23·5	18·5	30·0	6·8	10·4	.....	15·9
10	Ahmednagar	30·5	25·1	36·4	9·5	12·3	38·0	16·7	30·7	25·3	37·5	9·6	12·5	41·3	17·0
11	Poona	26·0	22·3	33·4	7·6	10·9	35·2	15·6	26·7	20·9	32·4	10·0	11·0	34·3	15·4
12	Sholapur...	29·5	25·1	28·9	12·3	13·7	43·2	18·2	25·8	24·7	27·6	12·1	13·6	33·2	17·3
13	Kaládgi	25·9	21·5	25·7	11·9	13·9	45·2	21·6	28·2	22·0	27·1	12·0	14·0	46·5	21·8
14	Satara	19·6	21·5	17·9	9·5	11·4	27·8	15·5	17·9	19·5	19·6	9·4	11·2	27·6	14·4
15	Belgaum...	36·8	18·4	18·3	10·7	15·7	28·1	16·2	19·2	18·0	20·5	14·0	15·5	26·7	16·8
16	Dharwar	23·8	16·5	20·4	12·8	17·5	32·3	22·8	22·7	16·3	22·5	11·7	16·8	32·0	21·0
17	Ratnágiri	16·7	15·4	17·0	9·9	12·1	22·0	10·3	17·3	15·1	18·6	10·2	12·5	.....	11·3
18	Kanara	14·4	11·5	16·7	10·1	10·5	16·0	13·1	15·4	13·1	16·9	10·7	14·0	16·0	13·1
19	Panch Máháls	20·6	22·8	26·7	11·9	13·5	30·0	14·2	20·5	21·8	26·7	12·4	14·6	30·0	15·1
20	Hyderabad	24·1	18·8	26·2	10·3	14·3	.....	16·3	26·0	16·0	27·0	10·3	13·0	.....	15·2
21	Karachi	20·8	16·5	21·9	8·8	12·0	.....	15·4	22·5	18·1	23·4	9·1	11·2	.....	15·7
22	Shikarpur	23·5	11·0	21·3	8·8	13·3	.....	16·8	23·9	21·7	21·8	8·0	12·2	.....	17·2
23	Aden	12·8	9·3	15·1	7·0	8·0	.....	9·3	12·8	9·3	16·0	7·0	8·0	.....	9·3
24	Asirgarh...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·3	23·0	27·7	11·0	12·0	27·0	15·0
25	Baroda	15·7	15·3	18·5	7·3	9·7	.....	11·9	16·1	13·4	19·4	6·9	9·8	...	11·4
26	Deesa	30·9	24·2	27·6	7·0	9·1	.....	18·7	35·2	19·1	24·6	6·8	7·6	40·0	19·2
27	Neemuch	15·5	17·0	16·0	8·5	10·0	22·0	13·7	15·5	17·0	16·4	8·5	10·0	22·0	13·8
28	Nusseerabad	19·6	21·6	22·1	7·0	8·0	.....	16·4	22·5	20·9	24·1	7·0	8·0	.....	17·4
29	Rajkot	13·7	13·4	18·0	5·0	6·0	.....	19·3	15·5	15·0	21·8	5·0	6·0	.....	17·1
30	Thar and Párkar	20·0	.....	25·0	7·3	9·3	.....	18·4	22·5	.....	30·0	6·2	9·5	.....	18·3
31	Upper Sind Frontier	22·8	14·5	25·0	9·2	12·0	.....	17·6	22·6	14·5	25·6	9·6	12·0	.....	20·9
32	Burda Chowkey	15·7	.....	16·0	7·0	8·0	.....	11·0	14·0	.....	24·6	6·4	8·0	.....	11·0
33	Dwarka	14·0	12·8	21·9	7·7	10·0	.....	11·5	15·0	13·0	20·0	7·5	11·0	.....	11·0
34	Indore	18·0	.....	.....	9·0	10·0	.....	.....	15·6	.....	.....	9·0	10·0	.....	.....
35	Mhow	20·0	.....	.....	6·0	7·0	.....	.....	19·7	.....	.....	6·0	7·0	.....	.....
36	Augur	12·0	.....	.....	6·5	7·0	.....	.....	12·0	.....	.....	6·5	7·0	.....	.....
37	Mehidpur	.....	.....	.....	7·0	7·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7·5	8·0	.....	.....
38	Kolhápur	14·4	18·8	13·7	10·3	11·9	25·0	12·5	14·3	18·1	14·7	10·9	11·9	.....	13·7

No.	STATIONS.	NOVEMBER 1875. Seers per Rupee.							DECEMBER 1875. Seers per Rupee.						
		Bajree or Cumba.	Gram (Bengal.)	Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo.	Rice. 1st Sort.	Rice. 2nd Sort.	Toor.	Wheat of Sorts.	Bajree or Cumba.	Gram (Bengal.)	Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo.	Rice. 1st Sort.	Rice. 2nd Sort.	Toor.	Wheat of Sorts.
1	Bombay	14·0	16·8	18·3	6·8	7·5	17·3	10·6	14·1	16·9	19·0	7·0	7·9	17·0	10·6
2	Ahmedabad...	20·9	13·3	22·1	7·7	9·2	29·1	15·1	21·8	16·2	24·5	7·7	11·5	28·9	15·6
3	Kaira	22·5	17·6	16·7	9·3	13·0	22·2	12·6	23·9	18·5	28·6	9·6	12·4	27·8	12·0
4	Surat...	18·2	18·5	18·9	8·9	12·3	23·7	12·2	18·1	16·4	19·0	9·0	13·8	24·7	12·6
5	Broach	18·6	16·4	18·8	9·1	12·3	24·0	13·9	18·6	18·8	18·0	9·0	12·8	25·4	13·9
6	Tanna	18·6	16·7	20·3	8·4	10·6	26·6	11·5	18·9	17·8	18·8	8·5	11·0	.....	11·4
7	Colába	16·8	15·1	21·1	9·4	12·4	.....	11·4	16·4	15·8	21·2	9·6	12·6	.....	11·4
8	Khandesh	21·3	19·0	33·1	8·0	13·1	20·0	16·3	26·9	20·2	29·5	8·2	12·3	24·1	17·0
9	Násik	23·4	19·3	30·0	6·3	9·3	.....	15·1	20·6	21·3	29·3	6·3	9·5	.....	16·2
10	Ahmednagar	29·1	26·9	35·1	9·5	12·2	37·1	17·1	27·1	27·7	33·8	9·6	12·5	42·0	17·6
11	Poona	18·3	21·2	30·4	10·4	11·2	33·5	15·1	23·8	23·7	29·1	10·4	11·7	33·8	15·2
12	Sholapur	26·9	25·8	27·4	12·4	15·5	36·4	18·2	27·6	26·0	28·1	13·4	14·5	35·7	18·3
13	Kaládgi	26·7	23·2	26·8	11·5	13·5	42·2	20·2	28·8	24·2	28·6	11·7	13·6	36·6	16·0
14	Satara	18·7	19·7	20·2	9·8	11·6	26·4	15·0	18·8	20·4	20·2	11·0	12·8	25·3	15·2
15	Belgaum	18·3	17·6	16·9	13·2	14·4	24·3	15·6	24·0	19·7	21·9	14·1	15·4	25·6	16·3
16	Dharwar	20·9	15·9	19·0	9·0	14·0	29·1	16·8	23·1	16·8	19·5	9·1	14·2	29·4	21·2
17	Ratnágiri	17·3	15·5	18·2	10·8	13·0	.....	11·0	18·0	16·4	20·0	11·0	13·0	.....	11·9
18	Kanara	14·1	12·8	17·4	10·1	13·4	.....	13·1	14·9	13·9	17·8	9·4	12·8	.....	12·5
19	Panch Máháls	20·8	32·0	26·7	13·3	15·5	33·1	15·9	21·6	15·2	26·7	13·3	14·8	35·6	14·2
20	Hyderabad	27·6	16·0	27·0	10·3	13·0	.....	15·4	25·8	13·3	25·9	9·9	13·0	.....	14·8
21	Kurrachee	22·8	17·3	23·6	9·4	12·2	.....	15·9	11·3	14·9	24·3	9·3	11·1	.....	17·3
22	Shikarpur	24·4	16·2	25·1	10·3	15·9	... ..	17·3	25·3	16·0	20·0	10·0	13·9	.....	18·0
23	Aden...	12·8	9·3	16·0	7·0	8·0	... ..	9·3	12·8	9·3	16·0	7·0	8·0	.....	9·3
24	Asirgarh	25·7	22·8	27·8	10·6	12·0	18·5	14·5	26·0	22·0	29·7	10·5	12·6	18·5	14·2
25	Baroda	19·5	15·3	19·2	7·9	10·0	.....	11·4	22·3	17·1	19·4	7·9	11·4	.....	11·4
26	Deesa	34·6	18·1	24·3	6·0	7·9	.....	18·6	33·0	20·6	32·0	6·0	8·2	.....	17·9
27	Neemuch	15·5	17·3	16·4	8·5	10·0	22·0	14·3	15·5	19·8	19·0	8·5	10·0	22·0	15·0
28	Nusseerabad...	22·5	22·3	24·9	7·0	8·0	.....	18·0	22·1	24·5	25·6	7·0	8·0	.....	18·4
29	Rájkot	15·4	16·0	21·5	5·0	6·0	... ..	16·0	14·6	15·0	20·0	5·0	6·0	.....	15·2
30	Thar and Párkar	22·7	.....	35·1	6·7	9·8	.....	19·1	22·4	.....	27·7	6·7	9·2	.....	18·0
31	Upper Sind Frontier ...	22·5	14·5	25·6	9·5	12·3	.....	21·8	26·1	14·5	25·6	9·5	12·6	.....	21·3
32	Burda Chowkey	14·0	.....	20·0	7·0	8·0	.....	.....	14·0	.....	20·0	7·0	8·0	.....	13·9
33	Dwárka	20·0	13·0	20·0	7·5	12·0	.....	11·5	19·0	14·0	20·0	7·5	12·0	.....	11·5
34	Indore	19·0	.....	.....	9·0	10·0	.....	.....	20·0	.....	.....	9·6	10·8	.....	.....
35	Mhow	19·4	.....	.....	6·0	7·0	.....	.....	20·8	.....	.....	6·0	7·0	.....	.....
36	Augur	13·6	.....	.....	6·1	7·8	.....	.....	14·2	.....	.....	7·3	8·2	.....	.....
37	Mehidpur	.....	.....	.....	7·5	8·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8·0	9·4	.....	.....
38	Kolhápur	18·8	19·1	18·2	11·9	13·8	.....	13·8	20·2	19·4	19·4	12·5	13·1	.....	16·3

SECTION V.

A RECORD OF PERSONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SECTION V.

A RECORD OF PERSONAL PROCEEDINGS.

1. During the early part of the year I was engaged in passing through the Press the third volume of the Census Report, which gives all the detailed tables, and in May I left India on three months' leave. Mr. Hewlett acted for me in my absence, and, being unfettered by other work, he was able to make several tours of inspection, and his reports are given *in extenso.*

2. The following are some of the chief subjects of interest which have been dealt with during the year; but, of course, they only represent a fraction of the matters which engaged attention.

Sewage Farm at Poona.

3. It has been proposed by the Irrigation Department to establish a sewage farm on a selected site, and to utilize upon it the excretal matters from the different regimental latrines. The removal is to be by water carriage, and the power will be provided from the Kurrukwasla Canal, which is now the source of supply for the cantonment and city. The present system of removal by hand is carefully worked, but with all the attention that can be paid to it, there must always be the drawback of delay in removal. It is hoped that the new scheme may be introduced during the current year, so that its details and working may be explained in the next report. The success of the sewage farm at Madras augurs well for the one proposed for Poona, and should it succeed, its benefits can be extended to the cantonment bazaar, and eventually to the city and other places.

Improved Sanitary Organisation.

4. In February 1875, a scheme was submitted to Government in which it was proposed that Superintendents of Vaccination should be the Health Officers of their respective Districts; but although it was approved, and orders were issued, it has hitherto been little more than a dead letter. Later in the year an extension of the scheme was duly considered, and submitted for sanction to the Government of India, and its scope may best be seen from the following letter and resolution:—

"*Salaries and Allowances.*

No. 3750.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16*th December* 1875.

Letter from the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, No. 1871, dated 30th April 1875 —Submitting, with his remarks and suggestions, correspondence (forwarded by the Superintendent General of Vaccination with his letter No. 87, dated 17th idem), regarding grants of fees to Superintendents of Vaccination for the inspection of dispensaries, of extra allowance for their new duties as Health Officers and of travelling allowance, as well as regarding other points connected with the utilization of the Vaccination Department in sanitary matters.

Letter from the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department. No. 2100, dated 14th May 1875—Transmitting with his report thereon a memorandum (No. 93, dated 19th April last), from the Superintendent General of Vaccination, who makes certain propositions which, if adopted, would, in the opinion of Mr. Lumsdaine and Dr. Pinkerton, best carry out the intentions of the Government and the wishes of the Army Sanitary Commission in the matter of improving the Sanitary Department of this Presidency by utilizing the members of the Vaccination Department.

Memorandum from the Surgeon General, Indian Medical Department, No. 2806, dated 30th June 1875—Submitting, for favourable consideration, a letter No. 461 dated 26th idem, from the Superintendent General of Vaccination, who forwards one from the Superintendent of Vaccination and Health Officer, Western Circle, regarding his application for some remuneration for the extra duty imposed on him by Government Resolution No. 664, dated 4th March last, and states that he is of opinion that each of the Superintendents in British Territory, who are Health Officers, should be granted Rs. 100 per month for the new duties.

Memorandum from the Superintendent General of Vaccination, No. 1004, dated the 7th October 1875.

RESOLUTION.—Ordered that the following letter be sent to the Government of India, Home Department:—

I am directed to submit for the approval and sanction of the Government of India the following proposals for the creation of a Sanitary Department in this Presidency.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council has for some time been sensible that, except perhaps in a few large towns and cantonments, no real progress can be made in sanitary reform, as long as there is only one Officer, the Sanitary Commissioner, in charge of sanitary matters. And it is but a truism to say that until sanitary reform is brought into all towns and villages, nothing real will be done to make the people generally more healthy, or to check those epidemics which periodically occur and sweep away thousands of lives. It is no doubt a fact that many years must pass by before any substantial progress is made; but there must be a beginning, and what, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council, is now wanted is a corps of skilled Sanitary Officers who may travel through the Districts, inspecting the sanitary arrangements of small Mofussil Municipalities; advising the people of the villages where they encamp of obvious sanitary improvements which may be in the villagers' power to carry out without difficulty, such as cleansing a well, or clearing a tank; communicating to the District Officers all serious sanitary defects, which they consider should be brought to notice; and trying to give the people some idea of cleanliness and of the rudiments of sanitary science.

3. Fortunately there already exists a Department to which these simple duties can be entrusted in addition to their own work,—this is the Vaccination Department. The Officers of this Department are all medical men. They travel between seven and eight months every year, and they could with great ease undertake the office of Sanitary Inspectors. As Officers of Health they would be subordinate to the Sanitary Commissioner and report to him as well as to the District officers. They would also as such undertake the duty of inspecting and compiling the registers of births and deaths.

4. With these objects in view, His Excellency in Council has issued the following Resolution (No. 664, dated the 4th March 1875):—

With a view to the improvement of sanitary administration generally, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following orders shall apply on and after the 1st April 1875:—

1. Superintendents of Vaccination are to be the Health Officers of their respective Districts, and in all that pertains to their duty as Health Officers they will be under the Sanitary Commissioner.

2. When on tour they will take every opportunity of inspecting Birth and Death Registers, and of giving such advice as may be necessary with regard to them.

3. They will advise generally on local sanitary matters, more specially with regard to surface conservancy, ordinary surface and subsoil drainage, and the conservation of tanks, wells, and other sources of water supply.

4. As regards epidemics they will advise general precautionary measures, and try to find out their distinguishing characteristics, their causes, and their course.

5. In all that relates to their duty as Health Officers they will communicate direct with the Sanitary Commissioner and with local authorities.

6. Assistant Superintendents and Vaccinators will also inspect the registers and report to their Departmental superiors as to how they are kept. Assistant Superintendents will advise Patels and others as to ordinary village cleanliness, will look at wells, tanks, &c., and report generally what attention is paid to simple matters of conservancy.

7. Neither the Superintendents nor their subordinates are to do more than advise, and they will confine their advice (the latter especially) to such simple matters as are within the reach of the people, or which involve no outlay beyond the means of those advised.

8. The Birth and Death Registers will be kept by the present agency (kulkarnis and others), but all entries are to be made in Register Books, which will be prepared under the orders of Government, and no change is to be made in them without the sanction of Government.

9. As suggested by the Surgeon General, the Sanitary Commissioner should, in conjunction with the Superintendent General of Vaccination, draw up such general rules or directions relating to the matters above referred to, as will enable the Superintendents of Vaccination to familiarize themselves with the kind of work expected of them, and also afford them the means of instructing their subordinates, the more intelligent of whom may be expected to become useful assistants in sanitary work.

It will be observed that the Sanitary Officers will have no power to issue any orders. When action has to be taken, that action will be the duty of the Collectors and their Assistants.

5. In addition to the above duties, His Excellency in Council has also ordered that the Superintendents of Vaccination and Sanitary Officers shall inspect all Mofussil Dispensaries, and report upon them to the Deputy Surgeon General of the Division. Their more frequent inspection is very much wanted, as the Subordinate Medical Officers in charge of Dispensaries require careful supervision.

6. Having imposed these additional duties on the Superintendents of Vaccination, it is the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council that their pay should be increased in proportion with the view of securing by adequate remuneration the services of really able and active officers for the important work of the amalgamated Department. The increased monthly emoluments which it is proposed to give to each Circle Superintendent are—

	Rs.
Extra pay as Health Officer	100
Tentage	20
Office rent...	20
	140

7. The question how the Funds for this purpose are to be provided is intimately connected with that of the future administration of the amalgamated department, which is not free from difficulty chiefly arising from the present position and claims of different officers.

8. The plan which at first suggested itself to Government was this. As one Superintendent of a Circle is now absent on other duty, and his circle is held temporarily by the Superintendent General of Vaccination, it was proposed to make this arrangement permanent, and to employ the money saved by dispensing with one Superintendent of a Circle in increasing the pay of the remaining Superintendents and in strengthening their establishments. The organization of the amalgamated Department would then be this. The officers of the department *quâ* Vaccinators, would be subordinate to, and take orders from the Superintendent General of Vaccination, and him alone. *Quâ* Health Officers, they, as well as the Superintendent General of Vaccination himself, in his capacity as Health Officer of a Circle, would be subordinate to the Sanitary Commissioner.

9. The disadvantages of this system of having two heads to one Department are obvious. Both the Sanitary Commissioner and the Superintendent General of Vaccination think that it would not answer, and indeed it appears to Government on further consideration that if the Superintendent General and Sanitary Commissioner happened to be on any but the best of terms, the arrangement could not last. The Sanitary Commissioner might, for instance, order the Superintendent of a Circle to visit a particular town on sanitary work, and the Superintendent General might at the same time order him on Vaccination duty to visit the other extremity of his charge, and the Superintendent would not know whom to obey. There are also other objections. The Superintendent General of Vaccination could hardly hold permanent charge of a circle without neglecting either his vaccination and sanitary duties in it, or his duties of general inspection as Superintendent General of Vaccination in the whole Presidency. The sum saved by the abolition of one Circle Superintendent and other changes would not fully make up the extra payments for sanitary duties, and an additional charge would thus be thrown on Provincial Revenue. Finally, it appears from a recent letter that Dr. Pinkerton himself is unwilling to accept a position which will make the Superintendent General of Vaccination *quâ* Health Officer of his Circle subordinate to the Sanitary Commissioner, unless indeed Government promise him the appointment of Sanitary Commissioner on the next vacancy, which for several reasons Government are not disposed to do.

10. The only other alternative is to do away with the appointment of Superintendent General of Vaccination altogether, and to place the control of the entire amalgamated Department of Vaccination and Sanitation in the hands of a single officer. This plan has many advantages, and, in particular, if, as is proposed, the amalgamated Office includes a clerk who will be able to look after the compilation of registration and other returns, the Sanitary Commissioner will be relieved of this duty, which at present confines him far too much to his office in Bombay, and will be able to make a regular and complete annual tour for thorough inspection of both the vaccination and sanitation work of the Presidency.

11. The officer to be appointed to the sole charge of the new amalgamated Department must, of course, be Mr. Lumsdaine, who is now Sanitary Commissioner; is Dr. Pinkerton's senior in the service; and could not be provided with an appointment of equal value to that which he holds.

It is not proposed to make any increase to his pay, Rs. 2,000 per mensem with travelling expenses actually incurred when travelling on duty whenever necessary.

12. This will deprive Dr. Pinkerton, the present Superintendent General of Vaccination, of his appointment, and Government much regret this, especially on account of the very excellent work which Dr. Pinkerton has done as Superintendent General, and of the high state of efficiency to which he has brought the Vaccination Department, which alone indeed renders practicable the arrangement now proposed. But there is no help for it, and all that Government can do is to take care that Dr. Pinkerton shall not be pecuniarily a loser at present, and that in future the claims which his good work in the Vaccination Department has given him shall not be overlooked.

13. It is intended that Dr. Pinkerton shall be appointed Superintendent of a Circle, *vice* the officer now absent, who will be otherwise provided for; and that he shall, as a personal allowance, receive the difference between the pay of that appointment and his present pay and allowances, as per margin, till an opportunity occurs for providing him with an equally good appointment elsewhere. He will also be paid the allowance proposed for an Health Officer of a Circle, and will thus gain Rs. 100 a month. The personal allowance His Excellency the Governor in Council will be prepared to sanction, as long as may be necessary, from Provincial Revenues.

Superintendent General of Vaccination—						
Pay	1,250	0	0			
House-rent	125	0	0			
Travelling Allowance ...	200	0	0			
Tentage and Office rent ..	60	0	0			
				1,635	0	0
Superintendent of Circle as a Surgeon-Major of 20 years service—						
Pay	1,056	9	7			
Travelling Allowance ...	150	0	0			
Tentage	20	0	0			
Office-rent	20	0	0			
				1,246	9	7
Personal Allowance				388	6	5
Add Allowance as Health Officer ...				100	0	0
				1,735	0	0

14. The present organization of the Vaccination Department consists of a Superintendent General and 7 Superintendents of Circles. It is proposed to re-distribute slightly the territorial limits so that the circles may correspond with the Sanitary Commissioner's Registration Districts. They will then be as follows:—

(1.) Eastern Guzerat.
(2.) Deccan.
(3.) Konkan.
(4.) Southern Maratha Country.
(5.) Sind.
(6.) Bombay Island.
(7.) Western Guzerat.

It is intended that only in the first five, which are almost entirely British territory, the Superintendents of Vaccination should be Health Officers. In the Island of Bombay there is a separate and very efficient Health Department already, and as the Western Guzerat Circle, for which a separate Superintendent has been sanctioned in the Government of India's memorandum, Home Department, No. 485, dated the 12th October 1874, will consist only of Kattywar, Pálanpur and other purely Native territory, a separate Health Officer is not required for it. In addition to the above it may be mentioned that there are also the Cutch and Baroda Circles, in which all expenses are paid by His Highness the Ráo and His Highness the Gaekwar. No change is to be made as regards them.

The sum then to be provided is as follows :—

					Rs.
5 Health Officers at	Rs. 100	a month	...	...	6,000
Tentage allowance	„ 20	„	...	...	1,200
Office rent	„ 20	„	...	...	1,200
					8,400

It is also proposed to give each of these officers another clerk and entrust them with the duty of compiling Registration Statistics, which will be sent to them direct from the talukas—

Clerks	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
5 ×	25	=	125	=	1,500
Batta ...	...		...	...	450
					1,950

15. The total increase is, therefore, Rs. 10,350, and to this must be added Rs. 250 a month, or 3,000 a year, for an Assistant to the Sanitary Commissioner to take charge of his office in his absence, and be responsible for the compilation of all his statistical and registration returns. In all probability, however, great part of this sum may be saved on the amalgamation of the two offices under the Sanitary Commissioner. The saving by the abolition of the pay and allowance of the Superintendent General of Vaccination will amount to Rs. 18,900 a year. This will leave a net saving of Rs. 5,550 a year, against which must be set, so long as it lasts, Dr. Pinkerton's personal allowance of Rs. 7,020.

16. It is possible that ultimately the Island of Bombay will be placed under the Superintendent of the Konkan Circle, and that instead of an Assistant Surgeon, whose present pay is Rs. 350 a month, an Assistant Superintendent on Rs. 75, rising to Rs. 130, will be appointed, one Assistant Surgeoncy being abolished, and there might then be a saving on that item of from Rs. 2,640 to 3,300 a year. His Excellency in Council does not, however, count on this saving, for the demand for Assistant Surgeons is so great that it is improbable the present number can ever be reduced, and in that case if the change were carried out, there would be an increase instead of a decrease of expenditure.

17. It is also proposed to consolidate the travelling allowance of all the Superintendents, including the Superintendent in Western Guzerat. The present allowance is Rs. 8 a day while travelling, and the total travelling days in 1874-75 were 1,242, for which Rs. 9,936 were paid. Six officers drawing Rs. 150 a month all the year round would cost Rs. 10,800. There is, therefore, an increase of Rs. 864 under this head, which, however, His Excellency in Council would be able to meet from savings.

18. The Superintendent in Kattywar (Western Guzerat) will not receive the Health allowance of Rs. 100, as he will not perform sanitary duties. It is proposed, however, that he shall draw the Rs. 40 like other Superintendents for tentage and office rent. This amount, Rs. 480 a year, is not large, and as it will be more than covered by savings when Dr. Pinkerton's personal allowance falls in, His Excellency the Governor in Council proposes for the present to pay it from Provincial Revenues.

19. I am now to request the sanction of the Government of India to these proposals, which it is desired to bring into force from the 1st January next.

20. In connection with this subject, I am to enquire whether the Government of India would have any objection to the Vaccination Statistics being made up for the calendar year. The latter year is adopted for Registration and Sanitary Statistics, and it will be better to have all the figures, with which the Vaccination and Health Officers have to deal, made up for the same periods of time.

2. A copy of the above letter is to be sent to the Surgeon General for communication to Dr. Pinkerton.

3. Government propose only one additional clerk instead of two, as recommended by Dr. Pinkerton, first because they cannot afford another, and secondly, because they do not consider two more are wanted. All that the extra clerk will have to do will be to compile the Mámlatdár's Registration Returns. The Superintendent of Vaccination must examine the original registers at the villages themselves. If the Superintendent finds any fault with the manner in which these returns are prepared, he should not address the Mámlatdár on the subject, but the Collector or Assistant Collector in charge of the taluka, who will issue such orders as he may think the occasion calls for.

4. A vaccinator should, whenever a sufficiently intelligent one can be spared, be directed to attend the Mámlatdár's Kutcherry every month for the purpose of assisting in the compilation of the village returns for transmission to the Superintendent of Vaccination and Health Officer.

5. It will be seen Government approve of the re-distribution of the Vaccination Circles, so as to correspond with the Sanitation Circles. For the present no change will be made in the tenure of the Superintendentship of Vaccination in Kattywar, but should Dr. Turnbull have to revert to the Vaccination Department, the latest appointed Superintendent will be detailed to fill that appointment, and Dr. Turnbull will be placed in the appointment of the latter.

6. No change should be made in the debiting of the pay of the Superintendents of Vaccination and their establishments. The extra Rs. 100 now given, a moiety of the tentage and office rent, and the pay and batta of the extra clerk, should alone be debited to sanitation.

7. In reference to Dr. Pinkerton's remarks that "the revision of the Sanitation and Vaccination Departments should be made complete and thorough," that "the Sanitary Commissioner should be the head of the conjoined Departments," that the "post of Superintendent General of Vaccination should not be "abolished," and that the "Sanitary Commissionership and the Superintendent Generalship of Vaccination are the only two appointments which can be considered prizes in the Sanitary Department," and also to the claim set up by Dr. Pinkerton and other officers of the Vaccination Department that the office of Sanitary Commissioner shall be for the future considered the right of the Senior Officer in the Vaccination Department, His Excellency in Council thinks it necessary to explain—

(I.)—That Government are convinced that the appointment of Superintendent General of Vaccination as distinct from that of Sanitary Commissioner is unnecessary, as both duties can very well be performed by the same officer, and that the office cannot therefore be maintained merely to keep in the position of Head of a Department an Officer even so meritorious as Dr. Pinkerton. Pecuniarily, Dr. Pinkerton will be a gainer by the arrangement now proposed to the Government of India.

(II.)—That the appointment of Sanitary Commissioner will, as heretofore, be conferred on the officer whom His Excellency in Council considers most qualified for, and to have the greatest claims to, the appointment. The circumstance of sanitary duties having been added within the last few months to the duties of Superintendents of Vaccination, can, by no means, be considered as a reason for restricting the choice of

Government in filling up the important apointment of Sanitary Commissioner, especially when there may be officers who performed important sanitary duties long before any were entrusted to the present Superintendents of Vaccination, and whose sanitary knowledge and experience are far greater than they can lay claim to. At the same time the fact of an officer having done good work as Superintendent and Health Officer of a Vaccination Circle will always have full weight when his claims to the appointment of Sanitary Commissioner are considered."

5. In compliance with orders, the following memorandum was drafted and circulated for general guidance, and it was also asked that civil surgeons might furnish reports on the topography and condition of such towns as were within their immediate reach, and make such recommendations for improvements as might suggest themselves :—

"*Memorandum on Government Resolution No.* 664, *dated 4th March* 1875.

It is almost impossible to lay down *seriatim* the duties of the Health Officers appointed by the above Resolution, nor can they be defined satisfactorily by quoting from manuals written for places where Sanitary and other Acts are in force. In this Presidency for very many years to come none but the simplest measures will be required, and perhaps it will be sufficient to mention some of the chief points to which attention should be directed.

Registration of Births and Deaths.

The Registration system has been described in the Sanitary Commissioner's Report for 1873, and until such time as there can be found for it a separate and special agency, it will perhaps be more expedient to work it under the orders of the Collector. The number of registration divisions and of sub-divisions are those here shown :—

Pages 2—12.

Divisions.	Registration Districts.	Registration Circles.			Units or villages.
		Rural R.C.	Town T. C.	Cantonment C. T.	
Deccan	9	101	24	6	12,384
Konkan	5	36	10	...	5,306
Guzerat	5	33	14	1	3,312
Sind...	5	53	7	...	5,650
Total.....	24	223	55	7	26,652

Seeing that the village is the primary unit, the initial register must begin there, and there would be no difficulty if in each village there was a qualified resident subordinate to note down births and deaths as they occurred, together with the cause of death. But many patels can neither read, nor write, and when the registering kulkarni comes round, they have to tax their memories as to when this or that child was born, or when such and such a person died, and from what cause. No opportunity should be lost of urging upon the people the importance of themselves reporting all domestic occurrences to the head of their village, and he, if unable to write or to keep a score, will always find some one

ready to write, or keep it for him. The larger the village the more probable is it that in it some one will be found, and in the smallest even there is generally one Buniah who can write, and whose entries would be available for the Kulkarni when he paid his visit. In ordinary times the entries for an ordinary village would be very few, and would give very little trouble if made at the time. The new Village Register will be a book with a number of blank forms like that here given :—

REGISTER of BIRTHS and DEATHS in the Village of in the Collectorate for 18 .

18	BIRTHS.				DEATHS.						REMARKS.
	Born dead.		Males.	Females.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Caste.	Employment.	Assigned cause.	
	Males.	Females.									

Date of despatch.

REGISTER of BIRTHS and DEATHS in the Village of in the Collectorate for 18 .

18	BIRTHS.				DEATHS.						REMARKS.
	Born Dead.		Males.	Females.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Caste.	Employment.	Assigned Cause.	
	Males.	Females.									

Date of despatch.

The form itself will be sent to the Mámlatdár, but its counterfoil will remain in the village, and a glance will show if it has been properly kept and posted up to date. The *born dead* are not to be included amongst the total of births or deaths, for never having had an independent life, it cannot be said they died. At the same time it will be well to know how many there are, and in what localities they are most frequent.

Ages are now to be registered under four heads thus :—1. Infants unable to walk; 2. Boys and Girls; 3. Adults; 4. Old People. It is suggested that infants are those under 1 year, that boys and girls are those from 1 to 12 (that being the limit fixed by the Statistical Committee), that adults are those from 12 to 50, and that old people are those from 50 upwards.

The registers will be kept for the calendar year.

Conservancy.

By surface conservancy is meant the removal of surface refuse from public and private houses, and out-houses, enclosures, streets, &c., the ordinary dirt and refuse always and everywhere collecting above the surface. Of this nothing should remain either within the house or its enclosure, and where no receptacles are provided for its deposit, it is far better that it be thrown out on to the street at those times when the streets are being cleaned, or that it be carried to the common heap. This common heap, or lay stall, should be on the N. or S. of the village, or at both points if more convenient, or between N. and N. by E. or S. and S. by E. It should never be on the other side of the circle, that is, the half circle from N. through W. to S. It might be enclosed by mud or dry stone walls, and the bulk of material can always be kept down by burning. There is probably no village which could not, on its own lands, use up its own collected refuse, nor is there one in which it should not be collected. There is one season or time

Dry refuse.

when the people themselves will voluntarily co-operate. As each Dewali festival approaches, there is a general cleansing and white-washing, and at this time, if at no other, each village may be fairly cleaned. The opportunity should never be lost.

Liquid refuse.

Other refuse is the liquid house waste: the water brought to the house for domestic or manufacturing purposes, and not actually consumed. This should always be led out of the house and its enclosure, and from the point of escape it should be led in as straight a line as possible to the nearest drain.

Cesspools.

There should be no cesspools, for as holes outside village huts they are objectionable and offensive, and as underground chambers to houses in towns they are positively dangerous. They exist in their worst form in Kurrachee and Surat, and every opportunity should be taken to get rid of them.

Fœcal refuse.

Other refuse is the nightsoil, and wherever there is a house privy the owner of the house or the occupier should be responsible for its condition and cleanliness. The people generally use the fields outside the village, and, under the circumstances, it is about the best thing they could do, but then it should be done under a system. The filthy habit of fouling the lanes, streets, and open places *within* the village should be put down unhesitatingly. Places of resort for both sexes should be carefully selected: near enough for use, but as far as possible from dwellings, present *and future*, and from tanks and wells, and all sources of water-supply. On the score of decency these places should be screened, and there is no better enclosure than a milk bush hedge (Euphorbium), so trimmed as to let the breeze blow over the ground surface. The prickly-pear (Opuntia Dillenii) should never be planted, and huge embankments and walls are almost as objectionable.

Trench latrines.

The making of trench latrines can generally be managed, but less easy is it to provide for their maintenance, and to get for them the indispensable establishment. Unless this is to be had it is better to do without them—far better not to have them than have them and neglect them. When they are made they should be from one to one and a half foot deep; earth should be thrown into them at the time of using them, and each day's deposit should every day be well covered over; in this way alternate sites can be used over and over again. If no trenches can be opened, or if for those opened the establishment to attend to them be too small, a pit can always be made, and into this pit should be thrown the ordure swept up daily from the places of resort. The pit may be of any shape, and if it be a long one, the people can use it as they would an ordinary trench. Although shallow trenches are to be preferred, all things being equal, deep ones, or pits even may be used without the slightest risk, provided they are managed properly. They must never be near any source of water-supply, nor must their position be forgotten and built over. The fœces and earth should be well mixed, and as the demand for the compost will have to be created, it will be safer not to touch it for two or three years. At the end of this time, if the pits be re-opened, it will be seen that there is nothing in them, but a rich mould free from smell, and valuable as a manure.

Drainage.

Ordinary surface drainage here means the providing for the removal or escape of such water as would otherwise lodge. It may be from a cook-room or a bathing-place, or a privy; and it may lie within a courtyard, or just outside, or in the street, or there may be some excavation filled by rainfall. In many instances a few baskets of earth will suffice, or a cutting will lead to a natural channel. It should always be led away from dwellings as quickly as possible.

Open segmental drains are the best: indeed no *square* drains should ever be made. The sides should be smooth and impervious, the object being to carry off quickly whatever is to be carried off, without polluting the sub-soil. Where nothing better is to be had much may be effected with well cut trenches lined with common ridge and roof tiles, and in Sind the natural soil will puddle into excellent channels. In this Presidency, with good surface drainage, there are few town or village sites where much will be required in the way of sub-soil drainage. Regular sewerage and drainage must of course be for engineers to carry out.

Water Supply.

When the supply is from tanks neither bathing nor washing of any kind should be permitted within them, or on any spot which drains into them. Wells should be protected from acquired impurities, such as leaves, &c. They should have parapet walls, and on these no washing or scouring of pots should be permitted. The ground immediately around them, and that round the cattle troughs should always be drained. When the supply is from running streams it should be drawn from a point above the village, and all fords and operations entailing the use of water should be below the village. Periodical cleaning of tanks and wells should be attended to.

Epidemics.

The special peculiarities of an epidemic can best be noted by the curative agency which combats it, but the reported characteristics may always be inquired into and its course through a locality laid down very fairly. It is at these times that measures may be carried to which a deaf ear has long been turned, and with tact the opportunity may always be turned to advantage.

It is not intended that Health Officers shall have executive powers, and obviously the assumption of powers which have not been delegated to them, must bring them into conflict with the civil authority: they are the constituted advisers of the authority, but not the authority itself. The more they can gain the confidence of the people the stronger will be their position. In their relations to the Sanitary Commissioner there is nothing whatever to interfere with their duties in their own department, and those duties will always be their first care. Vaccination is carried on in districts to which the system of registration has not been extended (in Kattywar for instance), but although in those Districts there will be no village returns to examine, none the less can local sanitary defects be pointed out, and advice given as to how they may best be remedied.

It is only by the cordial working together of all concerned that an effective sanitary system may be developed.

JOHN LUMSDAINE,
Sanitary Commissioner."

Sanitary Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 2nd April 1875.

6. Apart from personal considerations there can be no doubt that a scheme such as that proposed would eventually develope into a real and active sanitary organization. At the time of writing the matter is still with the Government of India, and very probably it will be sanctioned.

Drainage of Secretariat, and other Government Buildings in Bombay.

7. To discharge the waste from the Secretariat and from all the public buildings on the Esplanade, there is the choice between an *eastern* outfall through the Fort system of sewers and a *western* into Back Bay, dead to windward. For the Secretariat the eastern outfall was first selected, and as I understand it a

house drain ran round the building, collected the house waste and rain-fall, and carried them to the nearest Fort drain some 200 yards off. It having been found that sewer gases entered the building (there being nothing to prevent it) the connection with the Fort drain was abandoned. A new brick-drain, some 1,500 yards long, was made, and carried dead to windward to a point in Back Bay professedly below low water mark, where it discharges on to a rocky, broken, shore line.

8. The Resident Under Secretary having reported that the drainage was still defective, a Committee was appointed to inquire into it, and on that Committee I first learnt how matters stood. The points to be seen to were obviously

1. The waste pipes.
2. The house drain.
3. The outfall sewer.

9. The waste pipes are those for rain water, and those from kitchen, bath-rooms, lavatories and urinals; but there is no plan to show their numbers, their size, the traps, the connections with the house drain and the method of ventilation. There are no water closets, the pans being removed by hand when necessary.

10. With the exception of the pipes for rain water, all the others are *within* the building, and except a shallow water seal, by itself almost useless, there is no safeguard whatever against the return escape of gases from the house-drain and the outfall sewer.

11. Not only in the Secretariat, but in all Government buildings, all pipes should invariably be *outside*; they should be specially ventilated, and entirely disconnected with the house-drains. The ventilating pipes should be taken to the ridge, and there fitted with Latham's spiral charcoal ventilators. The drain pipes should discharge into Mansergh's gully traps, and if these be used the discharge can be below the ground line. Another method is that shown in Baldwin Latham's Sanitary Engineering, p. 320, fig. 106. The existing house drain may be kept for subsoil drainage, but for that only.

12. For house drainage it would be better to lay down egg-shaped glass, or salt glazed pipes, every tenth an access pipe. At every 100 yards have a spiral charcoal ventilator, and at the junction with the Fort sewer have a proper junction block laid within the water line. At each gully there should be special ventilating pipes, and the rain water pipes should not be used for this purpose.

13. As regards the new outfall drain, I cannot but protest, and most strongly, against any sewage being discharged into Back Bay, at a point so close to the Fort, and so dead to windward. It is said that at the outlet the discharge is inoffensive; but, if this be so, it only proves that the sewage impurities never reach the outlet. The gases which now escape at the heads of the rain water pipes are convincing proof that the contents of the drain are highly offensive, so clearly they should not be discharged to windward; and if they are inoffensive, why take them 1,500 yards, and by a tide locked brick drain, when at 200 yards they can be run into a Fort drain. Unfortunately the longer drain has been made, but it can be used to drain the whole of the oval in front of the public offices south of the General Post Office.

14. I would ask that the drainage principles here advocated may be adopted in degree, and adapted to all Government buildings completed, under construction, or yet to be constructed. I ask this very earnestly, because it is my firm belief that, unless something be done, it is a mere question of time as to when typhoid fever will make its appearance.

Sepoy Lines—Boree Bunder.

15. These lines are now occupied by the 20th Regement N. I. and the following is the strength :—

Native Officers with their families	62
Rank and file	639
Women...	241
Children	248
Authorised followers with their families ...	57
Followers	45
Total.....	1,292

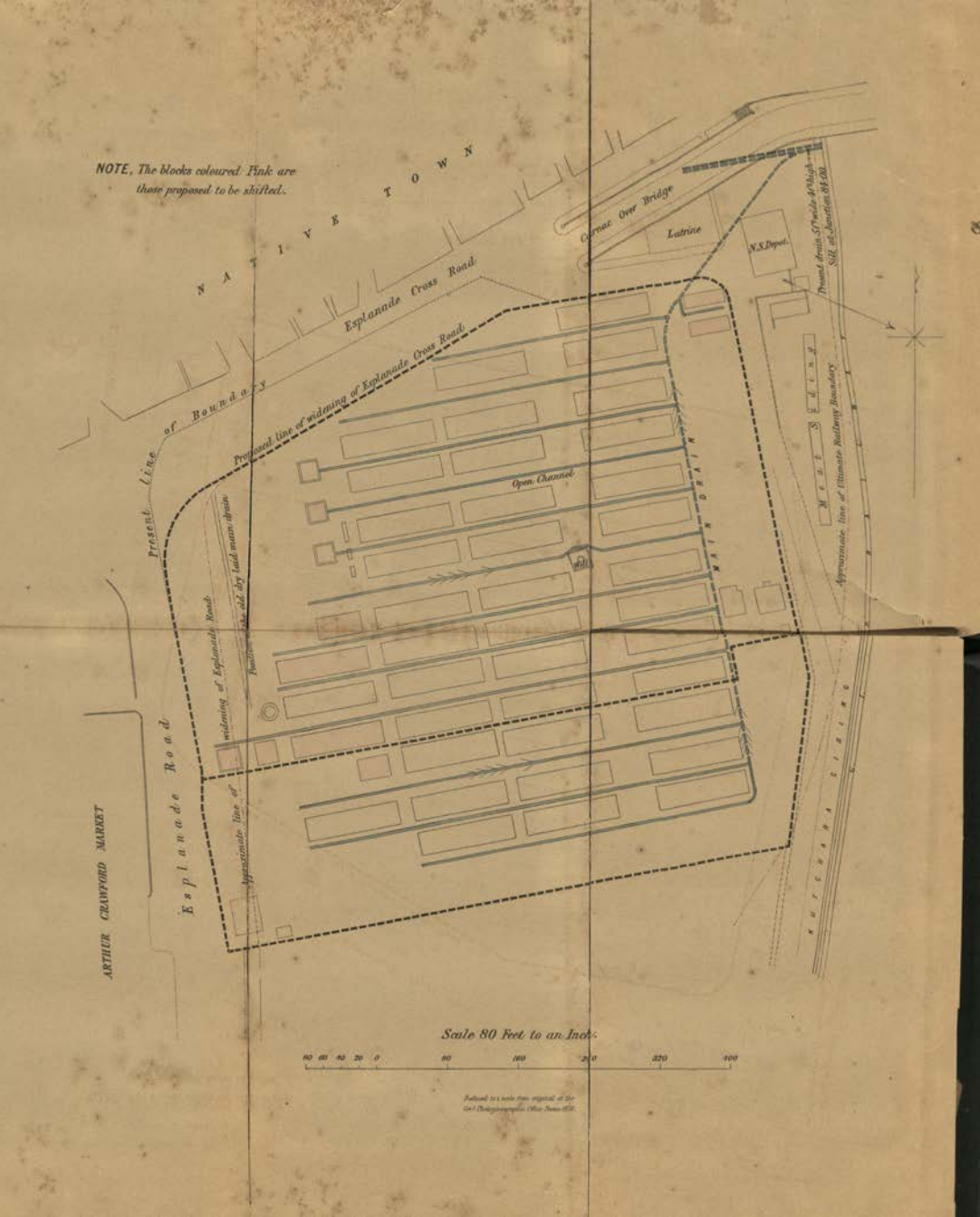
16. In addition there are the lines for details, merely separated by a railing. In all there are some 40 blocks of huts in parallel rows, running east and west. Each block has 20 rooms, back to back, and each room is 10′ × 10′ with an enclosed verandah 10′ × 3′. The height to the ridge is 13′, the front wall is 7′ 6″, and that of the verandah 6′. In each verandah is a small bathing place, which now discharges its waste anywhere. The plinths are from 9″ to 1′ high, the roofs are single tiled, the floors are mud, and the walls are lath, mud plastered. Since the lines were first occupied no urinals were provided for them, nor was there any latrine accommodation until very lately. Nor has there ever been any drainage proper ; but along the west and windward front there is an old square, dry laid drain, some 4′ deep, which during the monsoon carries off the storm waters : at other times it is almost dry. It joins one of the foulest of the city sewers, but there are no precautions of any sort at the point of junction.

17. Such is the condition of these lines within their boundary ; but without there are other, and great drawbacks. At the N.E. corner is the night soil depôt, where the daily collection averages over 100 tons solid and liquid. At the S.E. angle is the siding where the surface sweepings and house refuse are shot into railway trucks for removal to the Municipal lay stall at Coorla : here, too, the daily collection is very many tons.

18. With a view to the general improvement of the lines it has been proposed by the Military authorities to rebuild the huts, to raise the plinths, to face the bathing places with stone, and to discharge their waste on to open cut stone segmental carriers ; these again are to join similar longitudinal channels running between the blocks, and parallel to them, and ultimately they are to join the old drain already mentioned.

19. Although the carrier system is the best for removing the waste from huts which are themselves too rude in construction to admit of their being connected with sewers, it will be advisable to alter the arrangement by which the waste is to reach the sewers. If the levels will permit of it, I would suggest that the longer channels be given a slope from W. to E. with the wind, instead of from E. to W. against it. If this can be done, a pipe drain of suitable diameter could be laid across the east front, and properly connected with the sewers. The old drain on the west would still serve to carry off the storm waters ; but, under any circumstances, it must be properly connected.

20. With regard to the bathing places within the huts, I may here mention that when the drainage of the Marine Battalion Lines was under consideration, I recommended that *detached* lavatories should be put up,—mere screened platforms, to which Vehar water might easily have been laid on, and which, together with such urinaries as would suffice, could all have been drained by a single pipe. There were many assertions that the proposal was impracticable, but not one argument to show that it was so ; and so convinced am I that in a very short time detached lavatories would be fully appreciated, that I have asked for a


NOTE, The blocks coloured Pink are those proposed to be shifted.
NATIVE TOWN
Esplanade Cross Road
Carnac Over Bridge
Latrine
N.S.Depot.
Present drain 57" wide 40" high Sill at Junction 84.00
Proposed line of widening of Esplanade Cross Road
Present line of Boundary
Open Channel
Well
MAIN DRAIN
Meat Siding
Approximate line of Ultimate Railway Boundary
Approximate line of widening of Esplanade Road
Position of the old dry laid main drain
Esplanade Road
ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKET
KUTCHARA SIDING
Scale 80 Feet to an Inch.
80 60 40 20 0 80 160 240 320 400

trial of one or more in the Boree Bunder Lines, together with urinaries. At present sepoys, women, and children may be seen at all hours of the day washing themselves, and their clothes at the various wells on the Esplanade,—not a pleasing sight, and in direct contravention of the Municipal Act.

21. It has been proposed by the Brigadier-General, that except on their west front, the lines be enclosed by a masonry wall 14′ high, and here I join issue. It is said, that the wall will lessen the nuisance of the night soil depôt and the sweeping siding, and prevent dirt being thrown into the lines from lines occupied by Municipal halalcores. Now these halalcores occupy a line frontage of some 230′, whilst the proposed wall is to run 625′, and if dirt is thrown over it can be as easily prevented by a close set railing of the necessary height. The east front is 675′, and the sweeping's siding is to be removed bodily, so no wall will be wanted there: nor would it have been of much use, for the tipping platform is 16′ above the rails, whilst the wall would have been 14′. As regards the night soil depôt, without a doubt it is a horrible nuisance: indeed, so bad is it, that the wonder is it has been tolerated so long, when it might, at any time, have been closed by an injunction of the High Court. But though it is a nuisance little good would have come from screening it as proposed, and far more effective measures have already been taken. In place of the old uncovered enclosure there is now a masonry building, roofed in, and well ventilated. There are powerful engines for emptying the tanks, and flushing them, and they can now be emptied and flushed in from 30 to 40 minutes, and still further improvements are contemplated. The Municipality are doing their best to mend matters, and time alone can show how far they will succeed. At the same time when all is done that can be done, the working upon a point so close to one of the busiest thoroughfares must always be objectionable, and nothing can be done here, that will not be merely palliative. The only real remedy is the closing of the depôt, but this involves a solution of the general drainage question.

22. The north frontage is 720′, and seeing that in Bombay the most frequent winds are from points between W. and N.N.W., the effect of a wall on this side would be to exclude more and more every shift of wind to the north of west. According to the proposal the lines would be converted into a *cul de sac* with an untrapped drain across the open, and windward front.

23. I have proposed that the followers' huts be shifted over to the east side, and that certain of the sepoys' blocks be moved to other sites so as to widen the approach to the Carnac over-bridge, and, at the same time, to open out, and, as it were, isolate the lines. In exchange for the ground taken on this side, the eastern boundary can be advanced to the Railway limit, so as to take in a plot measuring 3,320 square yards. The effect of these alterations will be seen on the plan.

Pandharpur Temple.

24. I am glad to say that at last most of my proposed alterations to the temple have been accepted by its guardians, and they are now being carried out. The outside arrangements are in the hands of the Municipality, and there will be no difficulty in dealing with these; so, on the whole, the question has been settled very satisfactorily.

European General Hospital.

25. In October last I received from the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department (Major-General Kennedy) plans and estimates connected with the proposed arrangements for removing the European General Hospital from the buildings now occupied to others within Fort George. It was stated that the removal was necessary in order to provide better accommodation for the European sick, and also by the engagement Government is under

with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, to clear the site now occupied by the present Hospital. It was urged that the proposed buildings would afford suitable accommodation, at all events for some time to come, because

1. The position they occupy is held to be one well suited for a European General Hospital.

2. The buildings it is proposed to alter and adapt are substantially constructed, and well raised.

3. They have a good aspect, being, in this respect, similarly situated to the existing buildings.

26. It was further stated, that the project provides for such additional subsidiary accommodation as has been considered requisite by the medical authorities, whose approval of the plans has been obtained. It was now submitted in order that I might point out any omissions which might occur to me in regard to sanitary arrangements, and which might have escaped the notice of those officers through whose hands it had already passed.

27. To understand the position, it must be remembered, that when Fort George was occupied by Artillery, their Hospital was a mere enclosed shed, in no way suitable; but such as it was, it was used. When the troops were withdrawn, this shed was made over for the accommodation of the general European sick of the place, and there they have been treated ever since, upwards of ten years. Within the Fort there were also long upper storied ranges of officers' quarters, of which some were pulled down to make room for a railway which never came. Of the remaining blocks the smaller is occupied by the Resident Surgeon, and the upper floor of the larger has been divided into wards for those sick who cannot be accommodated in the Hospital proper. I should add, that although Fort George is still so spoken of, it is not a Fort now.

28. It is unnecessary to describe in detail the several alterations which were proposed, but the existing Hospital was to be given up, and in place of it, the old ranges of officers' quarters were to be taken over, altered, adapted, and added to.

29. In reporting upon the project, I said, that, in addition to the question as to whether the buildings when altered, and those to be added will be suitable for Hospital purposes, the proposal necessarily involves a consideration of the relative positions of the main structures, and their out-houses, and the condition of the general surroundings, present and prospective.

30. The total area proposed to be given over is about 11 acres, but from this there must be deducted as unavailable in its present state, and undesirable, to say the least of it, the blind railway cutting on the west, and the low lying marshy ground on the south. The extent of these two portions is together some 5 acres, and though both would be valuable acquisitions if filled in and reclaimed to a common level, they cannot, as they now are, be deemed desirable even though drained. Not only are they physically undesirable, but they reduce the available area by nearly one half: indeed, looking at other useless patches, it may be said, that out of the 11 acres, no less than 7 are now unavailable by reason of their condition.

31. The ground to the east, and in rear of the main buildings, is also very low lying; so much so, that foot bridges lead to the outhouses. Here, too, it would require to be filled in to a common level.

32. On the north is the crumbling remnant of what was once Fort George, and the future of this must decide whether or not the Hospital is to be in this locality. If the Fort is to be restored, the Hospital cannot well be placed out-

side, and immediately under its guns. If it is not to be restored, the air space and the ground space it occupies are, perhaps, the strongest arguments in favor of its removal. Its retention will not only deprive the Hospital of the full benefit of the site, but in many ways it is objectionable. Its ruins are necessarily foul, its stables and store-sheds are sources of dirt, and the passage of work people to and fro across the Hospital frontage would be singularly inopportune and unadvisable.

33. Here, then, are the more prominent outlying disadvantages immediate and present. On the south the low-lying marshy ground, on the west the blind railway cutting, on the east the low-lying ground between the main buildings and their outhouses, on the north the mass of ruins covering some two acres. These are one and all too serious to be ignored, but they are all of them removable, and if removed there would then be a clear site of some thirteen acres.

34. The prospective surroundings are the proposed terminal goods and passenger stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. The present Hospital is rather more than 200 yards from the present station, and the value of the site is fully realised by its having a clear frontage of about half a mile : in fact practically there is nothing in front of it. The proposed buildings will be little more than 100 yards from the proposed station, and to leeward of it. It is impossible to say how far the future railway buildings will be intercepting, but assuming that most of them will be open sheds, there need be little apprehension about them. More grave objections are the incessant noise of a terminal station a little more than 100 yards to windward, and the dust incident to railway working. It may be said, that in London Guy's Hospital is alongside of a far larger station, but in London there can be used double windows and other appliances which in Bombay are inadmissible.

35. The Boree Bunder night soil depôt is felt to be a gross and palpable nuisance at the present Hospital, and its influence would not be less at the proposed buildings, but this I regard as a minor point, because, before long, the depôt itself *must* be given up. In the same way the foreshore in Mody Bay is broken and foul, but here again its improvement is a certainty, so beyond noticing these points nothing more need be said about them now.

36. I now speak of the buildings themselves, and, speaking in a general way, I would observe that, although the proposed alterations may be the best obtainable under the circumstances, they will fail utterly in making the place suitable for Hospital purposes, except for a very limited occupancy. I say this with great reluctance and deference, because it is so directly opposed to General Kennedy's expressed opinion, that the arrangements "will be so good, or can be made so good, by a little additional outlay, that they need not be regarded as temporary." If this implies that they are to be permanent, it entirely changes the light in which they should be viewed, for it cannot be urged that Hospital accommodation which could be accepted as a matter of temporary expediency, would also serve for a permanency.

37. The present is a notable instance of how a place may have the theoretical qualifications of cubic and floor space and may yet be wanting in the essentials of a fitting Hospital. In my opinion the disadvantages enumerated are so fatal a bar to the adoption of the project, that it is unnecessary to discuss in detail the minor alterations which suggest themselves. There appears to be a misapprehension as to the scheme having met with the approval of the medical authorities, for I learn from the Surgeon-General and Deputy Surgeon-General, that not only do they not approve of it, but that they condemn it.

38. Further action can be seen from the subjoined letters :—

"No. 6 of 1876.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd January 1876.

To

W. THOM, Esq., F.R.C.S.L., Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department.

J. LUMSDAINE, Esq., Surgeon-Major, Sanitary Commissioner.

T. B. JOHNSTONE, Esq., M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General, Presidency Division.

F. G. JOYNT, Esq., M.D., Surgeon-Major, and Surgeon in charge European General Hospital.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to request that you will form yourself into a Committee, of which Dr. Thom is to be President, for the purpose of taking into consideration, and submitting to Government, as speedily as possible, your opinion on the measures which should be adopted for providing suitable Hospital accommodation for Europeans in Bombay, a subject which has of late been prominently brought before Government, with reference both to the inferior nature of the present Hospital, and to the contemplated erection of a new Railway Station in its immediate vicinity.

2. In the course of the recent discussions, some have advocated the construction of an entirely new Hospital, while others, bearing in mind the great cost of such a work and the time required for its execution, have proposed the adaptation of certain existing buildings, which, for a very much smaller sum, might, in their opinion, be rendered capable of meeting all demands for some years to come. For the former scheme, detailed plans and estimates on such a scale as the Government might see its way to adopting, have not yet been prepared. For the latter, they have been framed by the Public Works Department, and will be submitted to you. You will therefore have to decide in the first instance to which proposal you will give the preference. If you decide on recommending a new Hospital, it will be necessary for you to state the extent of accommodation required, the site on which it should be placed, and any alterations or improvements needed to render the site unobjectionable. Above all, it will be necessary for you to state very distinctly in what way patients could be disposed of during the construction of the new building. Looking to its probable cost and other circumstances, it is very unlikely to be ready for occupation in less than four years from its commencement. The construction of a new Passenger Station and other buildings for the Railway will soon be commenced, and will probably last for two or three years. They will be to windward of the existing Hospital, and the works while in progress must cause much dust and noise.

3. The Government will therefore expect you to state distinctly whether patients can, in your opinion, continue to be admitted into the present Hospital whilst the Railway works are progressing. If you think this is possible you should say so clearly. If, on the other hand, you think this is impossible, you must state where patients can be located and treated during the construction of the new Hospital. Any change of plan after the commencement of the Railway works would, of course, be most inconvenient and impracticable.

4. If you should decide in favour of the adaptation of existing buildings, the Government would wish you to point out any alterations and improvements, which an inspection of the plans may suggest to you.

5. In conclusion I am to state that you will receive every assistance in the prosecution of your enquiries from the officers of the Public Works Department.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient Servant,

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,

Acting Chief Secretary to Government."

"No. 371.

26th January 1876.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

General Department,

Bombay.

SIR,

We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of letter No. 6 of 1876, General Department, dated Bombay Castle, 3rd January 1876, directing us to form a Committee for the purpose of taking into consideration, and submitting to Government as speedily as possible our opinion on, the measures which should be adopted for providing suitable Hospital accommodation for Europeans in Bombay.

2. The Committee have before them plans drawn up by Major Merewether, R.E., in accordance with Resolution No. 245 C. W.—611 of 1875, Extract from proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department dated 12th April 1875, for the adaptation of the Fort George Barrack to the temporary accommodation required for the sick, also a sketch plan of the new buildings in connection with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and a plan, sent at request, by Colonel Fuller, R.E., of the new Sailors' Home.

3. The Committee have to direct their attention to the following points :—

4. 1st.—The adaptation of certain existing buildings which, it is said, might be rendered capable of meeting all demands for some years to come.

5. 2nd.—To the necessity of a new Hospital, the choice of this, involving the recommendations of a site and any alterations or improvements needed to render such unobjectionable, together with the necessary extent of accommodation required.

6. 3rd.—How, in the event of our decision being in favour of the second proposal, the sick are to be accommodated while the new Hospital is being built. The Committee are also directed to state whether, in their opinion, the admission of patients can be continued in the present Hospital whilst the Railway works are progressing.

7. The Committee, after giving to these proposals their most careful consideration, and having carefully inspected the present building and site, as also the plans submitted to them and the block plan of the proposed Railway buildings, are unanimously of opinion—

1st.—That with due regard to the proper care and treatment of the sick, patients cannot continue to be received in the present Hospital; we would add, that the question has already passed out of our hands, it has been taken out of them by Government.

8. The new Railway offices will soon be sufficiently above ground to be intercepting, and when the new platform sheds come to be roofed in with corrugated iron the clang will be that in a boiler factory. In addition, there will be the endless passage of carts and coolies, the inevitable fouling of the ground, the dust and the noise of the work-people; so with these drawbacks in full swing, it may safely be assumed that the present Hospital would no longer be tenable.

9. From the concluding sentence of your second paragraph, it is clear that Government are fully alive to this contingency; but, inasmuch as the drawbacks enumerated must each, and all of them, have loomed as large whilst the project was under consideration, and *before* sanction was accorded for real work, it may be said, that in its relation to the Hospital, that sanction was tantamount to a notice to quit.

10. 2nd.—That the proposed adaptation of existing buildings is not feasible, inasmuch as the site would be very much crowded and the buildings are almost altogether unsuited for sick persons. The Committee, with all deference to the opinion of Major-General Kennedy, cannot assent to his proposition, that the buildings in Fort George would, when altered as suggested, be so good for Hospital purposes or could be made so good by a little additional outlay, that the arrangement need not be regarded as temporary.

11. Seeing how very urgent is the want of "suitable" accommodation, and looking to the requirements that in the present day are deemed essential in Hospital construction and maintenance, we venture to dismiss as beside the question all idea of altering and adapting buildings which were built for other purposes. The experiment of adaptation would prove an expensive failure and the result be unsatisfactory to Government. The desire of the Committee is to prevent Government being put to great expense for what they cannot but feel would be a very inadequate and unsatisfactory result for the outlay and, at the same time, to relieve themselves from the very grave responsibility of recommending that which their experience tells them would be found altogether unsuited for European sick.

12. 3rd.—The Committee are most decidedly of opinion that a new Hospital is absolutely necessary.

13. Regarding the accommodation, &c., required in a new Hospital, the Committee will address Government later, but as the authorities in the Public Works Department have already commenced work by removing the railing which was in front of the Hospital, thus leaving the Hospital open to the public road, and necessitating some immediate provision for the patients, the Committee are anxious no time should be lost in submitting their opinion to Government on this point.

14. Regarding the construction of an entirely new Hospital as the one measure best calculated to provide "suitable" accommodation, we give, as requested, an opinion as to how patients may be located and treated during its construction. But in doing this we would point out, that no real *ad interim* offer of accommodation has been made, nor are we in a position to say what buildings Government are prepared to lend for the purpose.

15. Upon the distinct understanding that the arrangement will be temporary, the new Sailors' Home, though unsuited for a permanent Hospital, would answer in the meantime, with certain additions and alterations which will be indicated by the Committee in the event of Government granting this building for the purpose.

16. As regards the extent to which accommodation is required, we are of opinion that the new Hospital should be one of 150 beds, the building being so constructed as to admit of enlargement without in any way affecting its architectural appearance.

PLAN SHOWING

NEW TERMINAL STATION

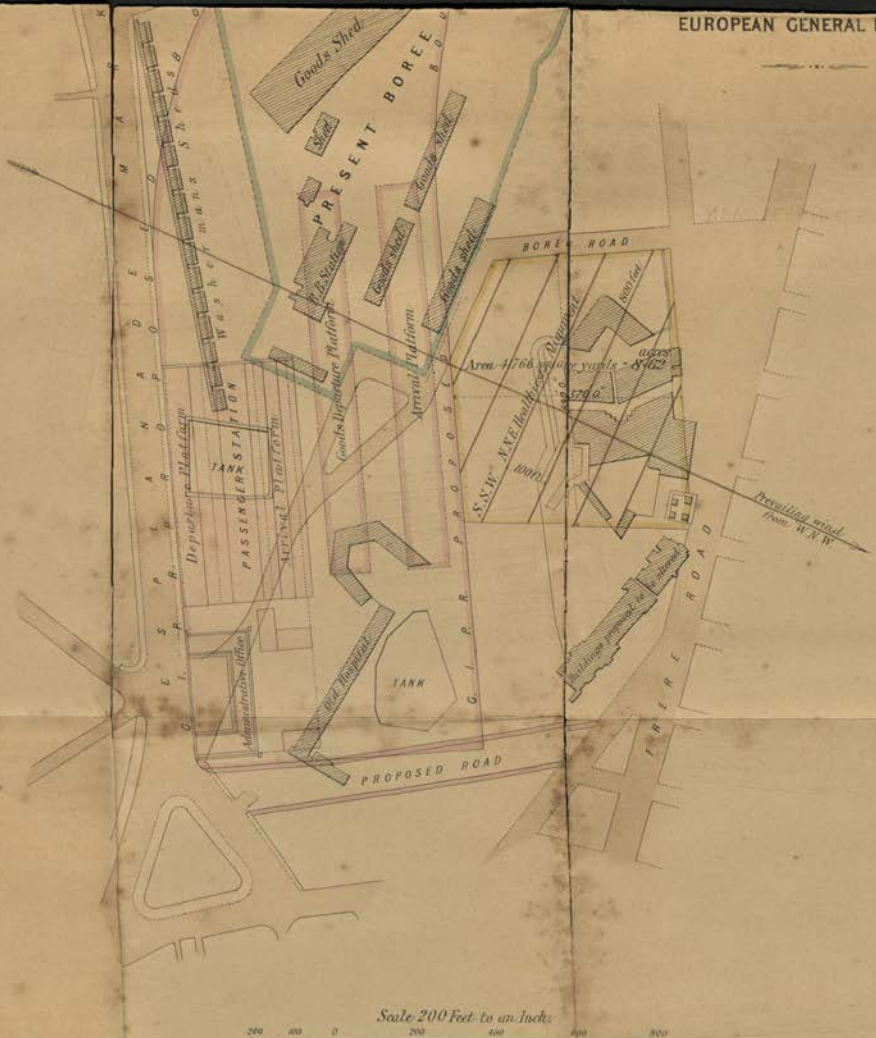
of

G.I.P. Railway,

&

PROPOSED SITE FOR

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.



Lithographed at the Govt Office Poona 1876

17. If the question of site implies a choice of site we would ask to be shown what different sites are available; but if it be meant, that the ground proposed to be given is the only ground that can be given, there is no choice, and under these circumstances we would suggest—

(*a.*) That on the South it be bounded by the street frontage beyond the old mess-house and guard-room—on the East by the Frere Road—on the North by the Boree Road—and on the West by a 60 feet road to run between this western boundary and the new terminal station.

(*b.*) That within these limits every building be removed, except the old mess house and guard-room.

(*c.*) That the ruins on the North be dismantled, and that the entire area be brought down to the level of the parade, or to such levels as may be found most convenient.

(*d.*) That efficient drainage be provided.

18. As the question of construction cannot be dealt with until that of site has been settled, it would be premature to speak of it now, further than to express a hope, that when it is taken up, sanitary requirements may not be sacrificed to architectural features.

(True copy.)

W. GRAY, Surgeon,

Acting Secretary to Surgeon-General."

No. 1236, April 18, 1876.

39. Whilst these sheets are passing through the press, a Government Resolution has been issued to the effect that the new Sailors' Home is to be used temporarily as a European General Hospital.

Should the Secretary of State sanction the demolition of the ruins at Fort George, it would open up a fine site for a permanent Hospital in the neighbourhood of the Prince's Dock.

Re-arrangement of Annual Report.

40. Strictly speaking, this subject belongs to the current year; but as I am about to leave India it will be better to deal with it now. In a late despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India, and to local Governments, there are certain suggestions as to the framing of future annual reports. Unfortunately these suggestions were received too late to be adopted in the Report for 1875, but in that for 1876 they can be carried out almost in their entirety.

41. As regards the form in which the Report has hitherto left this office, I am under the impression that it has been compiled in strict accordance with the orders of the Government of India. By these orders it was to be divided into six sections as follows :—

I.—Vital Statistics of the Province.
II.—History of the Chief Diseases.
III.—Meteorology of the Year.
IV.—Food Supply of the People.
V.—Record of Personal Proceedings.
VI.—Sanitary Progress.

42. To show the "Vital Statistics of the Province" there were issued for unconditional acceptance nine standard forms, and a tenth was added last year. These forms have appeared in every subsequent report, and for local purposes they

are so desirable, that it would be a pity to discontinue them. For Home purposes it might, perhaps, suffice, if the results were shown for districts only, as they are given in the statements at pages 41 to 61 of the Report for 1873.

43. In the first of these statements there are shown the registration districts, and their enumerated population, their areas, and the numbers per acre, the total of deaths male and female, and the ratios per 1,000. The remaining statements show the deaths, by months, from specified causes, by ages, by caste or class, from cholera, small-pox, fevers, bowel complaints, and accident or violence. Adding a statement for births all these details can be shown on twelve pages, and there can be added such letter press as may be necessary. In the last standard form there is a column for "marriages," but no attempt has been made to fill it in, as in this country it is not always easy to define what constitutes a marriage.

44. I would here point out, that as regards the contributory details of the monthly registers, not a shadow of responsibility attaches to this office. They are collected locally by district officers, and the want of ordinary accuracy amongst those from whom they are elicited is only equalled by their apathy and ignorance. It would be hopeless to look for more than very gradual improvement, but in this direction almost every thing depends upon the Collector, and in proportion to his interest will be that shown by his Assistants and subordinates of all grades. As regards the tables in which the results are finally exhibited, their value must necessarily depend upon the worth of the details supplied, and as these are trustworthy, so *pari passu* will the tables be more satisfactory.

45. For the letter press of the report I alone am responsible, and no one feels more keenly than I do its great defects, its many shortcomings. But in extenuation, I would plead that I am much in the position of being called upon to make bricks without straw. Under the circumstances, very little more can be done than show in what localities the mortality has been heaviest, the seasons at which it has occurred, how it has fallen upon age and sex, and the different races, and how the ratios contrast with those of former years.

46. To compare small things with great, my office is a very humble imitation of the Registrar General's in London, described by Mr. Simon as "the great arithmetical office to which the public look for all *numerical* information obtained by periodical census, and from local registers, as to the numbers, ages, sexes, birth-places, industries, and family combinations of the people; and as to the marragies, births and deaths which take place amongst them." Apart from the immeasurable superiority of the London office, and the greater accuracy of the details supplied to it, there is this advantage. The deaths registered are attested by qualified practitioners, and the returns are so submitted, that the results can be exhibited week by week. In addition, in whatever place any disease assumes an unusual type, or where ordinary diseases are more than ordinarily prevalent, there are always present medical men, both able and willing, whose interest it is to note down all that local knowledge and experience can dictate. There is also the office "through which the Secretary of State, under authority of the Local Government Act, controls the exercise of rating and borrowing powers for purposes of local improvement under the Act, and, incidentally to this control, has before him, for skilled criticism, the various proposals of the local authorities for drainage, sewage utilization, &c." This office necessarily includes a staff of qualified engineers, who are despatched to all parts of the kingdom to examine and report upon local projects. And last, but not least, there is the purely scientific branch under Mr. Simon, who speaks of its functions as "to take cognizance of all important faults and fluctuations of the public health, general, or local; looking at each such fault or fluctuation as a question of cause and effect, and examining for the common interests whether, in each suffering and endangered place, everything is done which ought to be done in prevention of the beginnings or spreadings of disease; and thus, and from other points

of view, to act in supervision of all local health authorities as such, and to give them such advice, or to adopt such other measures, as the circumstances in each case may show necessary." * * * "to provide an office of reference and appeal for local authorities, and for the people generally, on all considerable sanitary influences, operating in the country, and on all other public questions of causation, and prevention of disease, so far as the knowledge of the time enables such questions to be answered: an office in which scientific knowledge of this sort shall be systematically gathered, and reported for public use, and in which, as far as practicable, such knowledge shall be increased from year to year by special scientific investigation."

47. It was from this office that Dr. Whitley was deputed to St. Petersburgh to report upon a certain type of fever which had appeared there, and, at the same time, Dr. Sanderson was despatched to the country of the Vistula to investigate and report upon the appearance there of cerebro spinal meningitis. It is from this office that we get those matchless and exhaustive reports on the different diseases, the effects upon health of the different industries, and the sanitary conditions of different localities. Nothing escapes notice, and whether the inquiries be the most simple, or the most complex, there are always at hand the most able men of the day to conduct them either singly or conjointly.

48. I have dwelt upon the organization at Home just to show by contrast what are our difficulties. There we see a large office constantly employed in compiling and collating *certified* returns of births and deaths. The publication of these returns *week by week* points out in what areas the conditions are unusual and abnormal; and having indicated this much, the action, if action be needed, is taken elsewhere. If the deviations be owing to physical causes, there is a specially qualified department to deal with them; and, if but a speck appear on the health horizon, the inquiry is taken up by an office with unlimited powers, and an unlimited range in the selection of men to conduct it.

49. Let it not be forgotten, that in India we deal with enormous areas and different races; in addition, there are the prejudices of caste, and creed, and that ever constant suspicion, born of ignorance. The details, too, are collected by those who regard the work as one of supererogation, their special duty being connected with revenue. And what of the deaths? *They are reported many weeks in arrears*, and by people who can give no reliable account of them: so in a public sense the particulars about them are unknown, uncared for, and oftentimes unseen. The returns for any given month are not due until five days after the close of the month next following, and beyond the fact, that between certain dates there were so many deaths, there is positively nothing from which to hazard a conjecture as to local conditions; beyond the loose evidence that they died from ascribed causes, there is not one single datum upon which to base a reliable theory. All that is known is, that, from five to eight weeks previously, a certain number of persons are said to have died in a certain locality from certain causes, and from such information we are to write a "history of the chief diseases."

50. As regards causation I might speak of the want of surface conservancy, of drainage, of a purer water-supply, of improved dwellings, of suitable clothing, of more wholesome food. There are the excesses and irregularities of endless festivals; the feasting, the fasting, and the strong emotion at religious observances; the fatigue and exposure, the overcrowding, and the filth at pilgrimages, and the subsequent dispersion; the utter disregard of all ordinary prudence, and oftentimes the voluntary courting of danger by the fanatical adoption of noxious pratices. These causes are broadcast in every district, in every town, in every village, and to one or other of them may be ascribed the majority of the deaths registered. The causes are as well known as are the common sense remedies of surface, and subsoil drainage, admission of fresh air, and sunlight, removal of impurities, general cleanliness. But in seeking to apply these general remedies the universal want is the want of funds. It cannot be expected that here

for from 15 to 20 millions of people, Government should provide those measures which in other countries are carried out by the people themselves: the most that can be asked is that the why and the wherefore should be explained, and that some one may show what should be done, and how to do it.

51. If sanction be accorded to the sanitary organization proposed by this Government, a very short time should see it in working order, and then in all directions there will be constantly moving over the face of the country a set of more or less trained observers whose special duties it will be to inspect, advise and report; and, whilst they look to local conditions, they will also turn their attention to the details of registration: so the outcome of the work cannot but be satisfactory.

52. And when the Sanitary Commissioner is more released from statistical routine, he can devote almost all his time to those important duties of inspection and topography, by which alone it will be possible to try and establish a connection between the death-rate of an area, and its physical conditions. In re-arranging our Districts in 1873, I said if it be found that in one District there is a trap formation, that in another it is metamorphic, and that elsewhere it is alluvial, to a certainty these differences will carry with them other differences of physical condition which cannot be overlooked; but supposing the geological formation was everywhere the same, there would still be the difference of temperature and rain-fall, due to difference of elevation; there would still be the difference of an inland position, and proximity to the sea: so in grouping the districts as areas of observation, these and other points have to be considered. The re-arrangement now proposed is based upon similiarity of soil, and water-supply, of altitude, and all that constitutes climate; and by thus grouping them, the people may be observed under those physical and incidental influences to which, in their several districts, all must alike be subjected. It can be noted how far for good or ill they are affected by them; and, carefully registering the chief causes of mortality, we may eventually try and connect them with such of the more prominent telluric and atmospheric conditions as are peculiar to the locality. In writing thus, I little thought it would be expected of me, that so soon I was to attempt the solution of questions requiring so much of observation, and reasoning, and induction, and on which our data are more than scanty. In trying to put together a rough outline of the physical geography of the Presidency, it was felt how painfully barren were the materials at hand, more especially as Mr. Blanford's papers on the subject had been lost to us. In these we should have had the recorded observations of a scientific expert, so their loss is simply irreparable.

53. Nor are we much better off for meteorological data. Under orders from the Government of India, dating as far back as1851, observatories were established at Kurrachee, Deesa, Poona and Belgaum, and really valuable observations have been recorded on pressure, temperature, evaporation, rain-fall, wind, &c. But they were all sent Home, and there they have remained: no digest of them has been made, nor do we in India know anything about them, so their value has never been realised. Other returns are those on temperature, rain-fall, and wind, submitted from Civil Hospitals to the office of the Surgeon General, but these again are not compiled. Yet other returns are those of rain-fall only, sent to my office, and published weekly in the *Government Gazette*. For past years they must be taken *cum grano*, for it was found that, by some mischance, the guages in use were of different and unknown areas, and, in many instances, the measures originally issued with them had been replaced by others graduated for guages of a different capacity. This has been rectified, and one uniform pattern is now in use throughout the Presidency. But supposing the returns to be absolutely true, by themselves they are mere records that so much rain was registered at such and such stations. As Mr. Blanford says so pertinently—"a knowledge of the causes that influence the rain-fall, is co-extensive with the whole science of meteorology. The vapour that furnishes the rain is brought by the wind; and the quarter from which the wind blows, and the amount of vapour it

brings, are determined by local differences of atmospheric pressure, which, in their turn, depend on temperature and evaporation, on the varying action of the sun, and previous conditions of the atmosphere."

54. A Meteorological Department has lately been sanctioned for this Presidency under the superintendence of Mr. F. Chambers. Its development could not be entrusted to more fitting hands, and arrangements will be made by which, in future reports, there may be given an abstract of the values of the chief meteorological elements, and special notices of special occurrences.

55. It has been suggested, that that portion of the Report which deals with cantonments should be discontinued, and that the civil element to which it refers should be incorporated with that of immediately surrounding areas. I may point out that this has been done with our cantonments proper, those lying within our own districts; but the others which have been specially named are isolated registration areas in quasi-foreign territory, and there is no "general population" with which they could be merged.

56. As regards the discrepancy between the jail statistics in our report and those in the Annual Jail Report, I would explain that our tables are compiled from returns borrowed from the office of the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, and returned when the compilation has been made. It may be that in the Surgeon-General's office amended returns are subsequently received, or corrections supplied; but if this be so, I know nothing of them. In future the Inspector General of Prisons will be asked to furnish this office with abstract returns of sickness and mortality, and copies of the reports of the several jail superintendents. In this way not only will there be harmony of figures, but there can be given a digest of the chief matters of interest.

57. Particulars of sickness and mortality amongst European troops will also be given, together with abstract tables. The tables for native troops are compiled from returns borrowed from the Surgeon-General's office, and arrangements will be made for giving them in less detail. A special report on native troops is submitted by the Surgeon-General.

58. The sections on "Food Supply" and "Personal Proceedings" will be discontinued in future, and matters of interest under these heads will be dealt with under "General Remarks."

59. Sanitary works for the civil population are either undertaken by municipalities, or are carried out under the orders of the Collector of the District, and in this case, provision is made for them from Local Funds. Works of this description are invariably projected and completed without any reference whatever to this office, and for this reason they find no place in the Report.

60. The relation of the Sanitary Commissioner with the various departments has been so ill-defined and so very unsatisfactory, that I have lately addressed Government upon the subject, and have asked that the following memorandum may be embodied in the form of a Resolution, and notified to all concerned :—

1. In matters relating to the public health, the Sanitary Commissioner is the adviser of Government; and, as such, he will exercise a constant oversight upon the sanitary condition of the people, European and native, and the districts generally.

2. He is charged with the important duty of recording the mortality from various causes, and as the details which make up the sanitary requirements of a district are each and all of them important factors in connection with the death-rate of the area, he should receive early intimation of everything which, for good or ill, can affect that death-rate.

3. He will report and advise upon the prevention and mitigation of epidemics, and upon the causes, prevalence, and promotion of the more ordinary diseases.

4. He will exercise a general supervision in sanitary matters and sanitary improvements generally as well in cantonments as in towns and villages; and to enable him to do this he should be informed upon such matters as are engaging the attention of local authorities, and of such schemes as are contemplated.

5. He should be informed of all projects for water-supply from all sources—whether for irrigation as affecting large areas, or for general purposes within smaller limits, and whether undertaken by Government, or others acting independently, or under Government.

6. He should be informed of all drainage schemes, whether for extended areas, or for municipalities, towns and villages, and cantonments.

7. He should see all plans for Government, and quasi-public buildings, as regards site, aspect, water supply, drainage, ventilation, and general construction.

8. He will advise on all sites for stations, permanent or temporary, for barracks, hospitals and their out-buildings, for bazaars and their accessories, for offensive trades, places for the disposal of the dead, slaughter-yards, latrines, lay-stalls, sewage farms, and such like, and for pilgrim encampments.

9. As regards conservancy, he will advise upon the general arrangements for the collection and disposal of surface refuse, and house drainage.

10. He should receive copies of all Committee Proceedings, and all reports on sanitary matters *before* action be taken; and he should see projects and plans *before* actual work has commenced.

11. It is very desirable that Municipalities and Cantonment Committees should, in communication with the Sanitary Commissioner, and such Engineering advice as is obtainable, draw up a comprehensive scheme of general sanitary improvements, to be carried out as funds permit, and not to be departed from when once fixed upon, except for very valid reasons. Until such scheme is completed, no expenditure should be incurred on works of secondary utility.

12. Whenever the Sanitary Commissioner inspects a municipal town, or a cantonment, he should draw up a brief report, pointing out in detail all sanitary defects in drainage, water supply, conservancy, &c., &c. He should indicate the danger peculiar to locality and position, and state what improvements are most urgently required, and how they may best be carried out.

13. In submitting this report to the Municipality or the Cantonment Committee, the Chairman, or the President, should recommend for adoption such works as are said to be most urgently required, and for the execution of which funds are available, or can be provided.

14. The Municipal Commissioners or the Cantonment Committee might then, after discussion, adopt such resolutions on the proposals as to them seem best. Copies of these resolutions should be sent to the Sanitary Commissioner for submission to Government, together with a copy of his own report, and such remarks on the resolutions as may suggest themselves.

15. At the end of each year all Medical Officers, who are members of Municipalities or Cantonment Committees, should include in their annual reports a detailed account showing the extent to which all proposals have been adopted, and abstracts of these reports should appear in the report of the Sanitary Commissioner. Whenever the Sanitary Commissioner is able to do so, he should invariably report as to how far his suggestions have been adopted, and upon the character of the work done.

P.S.—These orders might be made applicable to villages, and Health Officers might, within their respective circles, act under them.

61. In noticing the Report for 1874, Government suggested that perhaps it would be advisable "to establish in the great cities, and in a smaller number of representative towns and villages in each collectorate, a real system of registration, properly supervised, and draw the conclusions from these only. Now, a real system of registration, to be thoroughly effective, would necessarily entail a separate and special agency, and it would involve considerable expenditure. But if the scheme of improved sanitary organisation be sanctioned by the Government of India, I think we may safely predict an increased value for the registers, and there will then be a very fair amount of supervision. It can hardly be meant, that births and deaths in places other than those specified were not to be registered: so I take it they were to be returned, as at present, from all the units which make up the Presidency, but were only to be compiled for the selected areas. If no use were to be made of what may here be termed the outside returns, there would be little use in transmitting them to a central office, but seeing that we have them for the past ten years, it would be a pity to give up the ground already gained, more especially as the prospect is more promising. If, again, in these outside areas it were known that the deaths, though registered, were not returned to an office in which they are so closely scrutinized, they would gradually become less and less accurate. I cannot but think it will be better to leaven the mass, and let it work—no matter how slowly.

62. I have re-considered the figures upon which were founded my estimates of the birth and death-rates, and I find nothing to induce me to alter the opinions already expressed. Time alone can determine whether they are right or wrong. In classing as adults persons of ages from 12 to 20, I have but adopted the recommendation of the Statistical Committee: it was also adopted in the census tables.

WATER SUPPLY.

63. With his accustomed energy, Mr. Arthur Crawford has planned and projected four schemes for supplying water by gravitation to four of the largest towns in the Colába Collectorate. In many parts of these districts there is every year a water famine, and the unfortunate villagers have to go miles and miles to get their scanty pittance for the day; nor are the inhabitants much better off in the larger towns, for the want is general throughout the country. The proposed supply is for Alibág, Pen, Roha, and Mahad, and to these places it will be the greatest blessing yet conferred. For the two former towns Mr. Crawford hopes it will be delivered this coming season, and the details for all will be given next year.

JOHN LUMSDAINE,
Sanitary Commissioner.

Mr. HEWLETT'S REPORTS.

No. $\frac{A}{503}$.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, 3rd June 1875.

SIR,

I have the honour to report, for the information of Government, that on the 28th May I went to Tanna, as I had heard that cholera had broken out in the town.

2. I made my official inspection of it in company with Dr. Hojel, the Acting Civil Surgeon, who pointed out to me the houses in which cholera cases had taken place, and showed me the measures he had adopted to stamp out the disease. We were also accompanied by Colonel Coles, the District Superintendent of Police, and by Dr. Cody, the Superintendent of Vaccination and Health Officer of the Western Circle; and, as we were going round, Mr. Robertson, the Collector, joined the party, and accompanied us in our inspection.

3. Dr. Hojel promised to give me a short account of the circumstances connected with the outbreak, and has written a report, which is so clear and concise, that I do myself the honour to forward it to you. From it it will be seen that, although there had been a fatal case of cholera which had been imported from Násik on the 13th April, yet no fresh case had occurred until the 15th May, when a boy was brought by rail from Tallegaon, a village near Poona, where cholera was then said to be prevalent.

4. This boy was taken to house No. 32, situated in one of the main thoroughfares in the town. It is a two-storeyed house, used as a chawl, and divided on each floor by a passage running down its length, on each side of which are dark, ill-ventilated compartments used as dwelling-rooms, the walls of which are composed of plastered bamboo tatties. There were at the time living in it 60 or 70 persons, who drank the water of a foul surface well situated in the corner of the building. The boy was promptly seen by Dr. Hojel, and, although on arrival he was in an advanced stage of cholera, he recovered. Instant measures were taken to prevent the disease spreading, by burning the soiled clothes of the patient, by disinfecting his excreta, by the fumigation and lime-washing of the walls and rooms, &c.

5. Dr. Hojel's exertions were not confined to this particular house. At his suggestion the Collector was good enough to warn station-masters along the line to prevent persons suffering from cholera from entering the trains, and in order to protect the town a shed was erected near the railway station for the accommodation of any sick who had escaped previous detection.

6. On the 20th May Dr. Hojel heard that cholera had broken out in the neighbouring districts, and was anxious to take timely measures to put the town in a proper state of cleanliness; but I regret to notice that his endeavours to get the municipal authorities to do their duty did not meet with immediate success, although from the commencement he had received the cordial aid of Mr. Cumine, the Assistant Collector. Dr. Hojel acknowledges the assistance he received at once from the police authorities, who placed sepoys to watch the principal roads leading to the town, so as to prevent people who might be suffering from cholera, or who were coming from villages known to be infected, rom entering the town.

7. On the fifth day after the boy was brought from Tallegaon two fresh cases of cholera occurred, one in house No. 32, where he had been living, and one in a house immediately opposite. Dr. Hojel had both these houses fumigated, white-washed, and the floors scraped and cow-dunged, and disinfecting powder freely used, and the soiled clothes of the patients burnt in his presence.

8. The municipal authorities appear to have taken alarm at the occurrence of these cases, and Dr. Hojel was able, after disinfection of their contents, to have all the drains in the neighbourhood of the two houses cleaned out. He established fires in the neighbourhood, and burnt sulphur and dammer; but reports that even then "the aid of the municipal authorities was, considering the circumstances, given in a most niggardly way."

9. On arrival the smell of sulphurous acid gas in every direction attracted my immediate attention, and I was pleased to see that at last more strenuous efforts to cleanse the town had been commenced under the orders of the Collector.

10. Up to the date of my visit 18 cases of cholera had occurred, 4 of which—equal to 22·3 per cent. of those attacked—had proved fatal. Three of these deaths had taken place in the house to which the original case was brought. It had been emptied of its inmates before my arrival, and whilst I was there, instructions were given by Mr. Robertson, the Collector, to remove the tiles from the roof, and to dig up the floors and to pull down and burn the tattie partitions. Such action has always been found effectual in Bombay, where we have learnt from experience that cholera poison cannot live in plenty of air and light.

11. That the disease has not assumed more formidable proportions in Tanna, may, I think, be fairly ascribed to the energetic action taken by Dr. Hojel, who gives in detail the measures he adopted, which appear to me to have been very judicious, and which I hope will meet with the approval of Government.

12. The remaining paragraphs of Dr. Hojel's interesting letter are devoted to a short description of the sanitary condition of the town of Tanna, from which it will be seen that it is perhaps as filthy as any in Western India.

13. The town is situated on the west side of Tanna Creek, and is only a few feet above its level. At the time of the census it had a population of 14,299 persons, which consisted of—

Castes.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per Cent. to Population.
Christians	596	503	1,099	7·69
Hindus, higher caste	5,580	4,504	10,084	70·53
Do. low do.	623	270	993	6·95
Jain	101	9	110	·76
Mahomedan	949	695	1,644	11·50
Parsi	150	127	277	1·93
Other castes	55	37	92	·64
Total...	8,054	6,245	14,299	100

14. There are 2,086 houses, but in the great majority of them there is no privy attached, as only 406 houses had privies; whilst the occupants of the remaining 1,680 houses, numbering about 11,340 persons, have to go outside their domiciles to obey the calls of nature. There are, I believe, only two public latrines which have been built on the side of the creek; but, as Dr. Hojel truly says, they are so far from the houses that the people will not go to them, and they are, therefore, practically useless, and, besides, they have been erected far above the low-water line, and if they were much used would prove a nuisance, as the excreta

would be every day exposed for several hours until the tide reached them. The people consequently defœcate in any *sequestered* place they can find, too often in *the streets*, and house gullies, which are not paved, and into which the trap-doors of the house privies open, and on to which the urine, ablution water, and house sullage is allowed to find its way, where it soaks into the ground or slowly trickles down into cesspools, which are numerous, and which emit the most noxious vapours, and are in many instances in very close proximity to surface wells from which the people draw their drinking-water supply.

15. There is no regular system of sewerage in Tanna. On each side of the streets are unpaved earth trenches formed on one side by the rubble masonry plinth of the houses and on the other by that of the road-way. These so-called drains have not been laid with any proper gradient, so that whatever sullage finds its way into them will not flow, but remains until pushed along into one of the two outlet drains, which, instead of being continued down to the edge of the creek, below low-water mark, end in simple earth trenches, in which I saw sullage festering and bubbling from the escape of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, where it remains until absorbed or dried up. These outlets are in the close vicinity of the town.

16. The water-supply of Tanna is on a par with the drainage. The people are solely dependent on surface wells and a large tank. Dr. Hojel truly describes the condition of the latter. I saw people washing their clothes, their persons, cleaning their mouths by taking mouthfuls of water and spitting it back into the tank, whilst others close by were filling mussucks and water lotas which they carried off for domestic use. There was a green scum on the water and on the exposed mud-banks. The wells were nearly all dry, and I was told that into one near the market, which was also close to a drain, a few lotas full of water percolated during the night which was eagerly collected by the people very early in the morning. This well at the time of my visit had no water in it, though I could see that it had been recently removed. The bottoms of most of the other wells that I saw were foul, being full of refuse of all kinds.

17. The Municipal Health Establishment consists of 1 overseer of scavengers, 20 scavengers, 2 muccadums, 4 cartmen, and 1 storekeeper, 20 bungies, and 1 muccadum. There are 4 scavengering carts and 2 nightsoil carts, one of which is broken.

18. I have not attempted to describe each locality of the town, but in every place I visited I saw the same disgraceful surface uncleanliness, the same want of all proper municipal supervision, and the same absence of persistent sanitary work. The towns-people themselves appear to be aware of this, for on several occasions respectable house-owners, as soon as they saw Dr. Hojel, came running up to him and begged of him to look at the nuisances they were suffering from. One particularly bad one was close to, indeed in the same block of buildings as the one in which the office of the Municipal Commissioners is situated, and I was much struck at the indignation expressed by the unhappy house-owner who pointed out to us a nuisance which ought never under proper municipal supervision to have been allowed to exist.

19. That the town has suffered from the abominable state of filth it has been allowed to lie in for so many years, may be gathered from a study of the mortuary reports. I find, for example, in the Tenth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for 1873 (the last one published) that in that year the annual death-rate at Tanna was 33·22 per mille. It must be remembered that 1873 was a healthy year, and not a single death from cholera was registered during it in the entire Tanna Collectorate, but in the town the fever death-rate attained the very high point of 21·19 per 1,000. In Bombay city during the same year it was 9·31. Again, 4·75 persons in every 1,000 died from bowel complaints, whilst in Bombay only 2·42 deaths per mille took place from this cause.

20. Although I am not in a position to state exactly what the annual income of the town is, yet I believe I am right in saying that the municipal expenditure on sanitation during 1874-75 amounted only to between 7 and 8,000 rupees, whereas during that year they had an income of upwards of 31,000 rupees. I think, however, enough has been said to show that there is an urgent necessity for pressure to be brought to bear upon the Municipality to make it do its duty in a more efficient manner, and perhaps I may be permitted to indicate what I think ought to be done.

21. In the first place, for the accommodation of the people who are unprovided with privies, who form the great bulk of the residents, there ought to be suitable sites chosen on which they could obey the calls of nature. It is absurd to think that police orders can compel people to ease themselves at only certain spots in an inhabited area, unless those spots have been selected within reasonable distance from the inhabitants' dwellings. This action ought to be taken at once, and need not necessarily cause a great outlay of money. It is far better to have a proper number of sites selected, than one large one which would probably be too far off for the people to visit. I think the erection of privies near houses should be discouraged as much as possible; but if any permission to build them is given, they ought to be detached from the house, and have a clear air space of at least 3 feet all round them.

22. If new public latrines are erected, it will be necessary, of course, to entertain a larger number of sweepers. We find in Bombay that in the urban districts 1 sweeper can clean 20 privies a day; thus the 20 sweepers already engaged, would only suffice to keep the existing privies clean, and for the new public latrines not less than 15 additional sweepers would be required. Two night-soil carts are not enough; there should be at least six.

23. The house gullies in the urban parts of the town should be paved. This work should be done by the house-owners. Section 58 of Bombay Act VI. of 1873, the District Municipal Act, is precisely the same as Section 144 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, under which miles of house gullies were paved in Bombay. And similar action ought at once to be taken in Tanna to prevent the ground in the immediate vicinity of the houses and wells being soaked with all the liquid refuse of the house, and at the same time the Municipality should increase its staff of scavengering carts and labourers. Dr. Hojel estimated that it would take 70 men to cleanse the surface, and I agree with him. When this has once been thoroughly done, it might be possible, though I do not say it would be, slightly to reduce the number of men. This strength would only give 1 scavenger to remove the refuse of every 29 houses. The number of scavengering carts ought to be largely increased; there should certainly be not less than 12. And the people should be assisted by the erection, in proper sites, of dust-boxes into which they should be compelled to throw their house refuse, and should be no longer allowed to deposit it in the house gullies from which it is now never removed.

24. All the filthy, dangerous cesspools should be at once closed and filled in with sweet earth, and a proper site ought to be selected where the night-soil and dry refuse collected could be deposited, and where the town sweepings might be burnt and their ashes mixed with night-soil and applied at once to the fields.

25. If financially possible, a system of pipe drainage to carry away the house sullage, *not the storm water*, should be devised. The storm water should be allowed to find its way into the existing drains, which should be deepened in places, and in others filled in so as to obtain a proper gradient, whereby the water could flow off into the creek. The sullage should, as I have said, be removed by glazed earthen or stoneware pipes, and should, if possible, be applied to the fields in the neighbourhood of the town.

26. If such a course is impracticable, the next best plan to adopt would be to make use of the existing road-side gutters; but they should be lined throughout with cut stone, either V-shaped or preferably U-shaped, and their gradients should be laid with extreme care so as to prevent the sullage lodging in them, and forming cesspools, as at present. The outlets of these drains ought to be more numerous, and they should terminate in regularly-built sewers, which should be continued on to low-water mark.

27. Such action would, I fear, be expensive, but it is really imperative in the interests of public health. The pipe drainage ought not to be exorbitantly expensive, as the main pipes need not be of large diameter; but this is a question which would, perhaps, be better left to be decided by an engineer.

28. The water-supply ought to be at once improved, as far as is possible, by cleaning out, as I have advised Mr. Robertson to have done, the wells before the monsoon sets in. I have not seen any analysis of the water in the surface wells or the tank, but it is so manifestly impure that it cannot fail to be deleterious to health; the use of the tank water ought to be restricted as much as possible, and when the wells are fuller it ought to be solely used for watering the streets, flushing drains, &c.

29. Tanna is in the close vicinity of hills, and there have been, I was informed, several propositions put forward to impound water among them, and to bring it in under pressure for the use of the town. The scheme which Mr. Robertson, I believe, considers to be best, is that a dam should be built across a valley in the Persik Hills opposite the station, and on the east side of the railway. I was informed that, roughly speaking, such a quantity of water would be impounded as would yield 10 gallons per head of population. I need not say that this would be an inestimable boon to the people of Tanna, and perhaps if prison labour were employed the cost of the scheme would be materially reduced.

30. The excuse made by the municipal authorities to Dr. Hojel, that they could not get men to perform the duty of scavengers, is unworthy of them, because there is always an unlimited supply of men obtainable in Bombay.

31. In bringing this report to a conclusion, I would desire respectfully to hope that the thanks of Government may be accorded to Dr. Hojel and Mr. Cumine; for I am certain it is solely due to the energetic action taken by the former under adverse circumstances that the disease has been arrested before attaining formidable proportions. Had it once gained a strong footing, there would have been a large loss of human life as the result of the apathy and past neglect of the municipal authorities.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. G. HEWLETT,

Acting Sanitary Commissioner.

No. 86 of 1875.

From

Surgeon-Major A. N. HOJEL,
General duty, Bombay,
On temporary duty at Tanna,

To

The SANITARY COMMISSIONER,
Bombay.

Tanna, 29th May 1875.

Sir,

In compliance with your request I have the honour to submit some remarks upon the outbreak of cholera at this station.

2. On the 13th of April last, a man was brought from Násik suffering from cholera, and he died in a few hours after his arrival. I was not then in Tanna; so I am unable to say what measures were taken.

3. On the 15th May a boy was brought by train from Talegaon (near Poona) in an advanced stage of cholera of a bad type; he, however, made a good recovery, and the house No. 32 Ghaty Alli Street in which he was located was thoroughly fumigated, the floors scraped, and the walls white-washed. All excreta as soon as passed were disinfected, and the soiled clothes burnt in my presence.

4. With a view to prevent, if possible, the importation of fresh cases, I wrote to the Collector asking him to caution the station-masters along the line of rail of the danger of allowing sick people to enter the trains; at the same time I placed myself in communication with the municipal authorities, and arranged for the erection of a temporary shed near the railway station, and some distance to the leeward of the town. The policemen on duty at the station received directions to detain any sick people alighting from the trains, until I had seen them, and if they turned out to be suffering from cholera I should have had them removed in a dooley, which was in readiness, to the shed above alluded to.

5. On the 20th May, having received information that cholera had broken out in several villages in the Collectorate, I endeavoured to impress on the municipal authorities the necessity of placing their house in order so as to be in as favourable a position as possible to meet a deadly enemy which might any day knock at their gates. The chairman of the managing committee met my advice, as to the sanitary measures which should be adopted, with a polite assurance that everything that I recommended should be immediately done. But I regret to say that the assurance was not followed by action. Mr. Cumine, the Assistant Collector in charge of the Sudder station, very kindly lent all the weight of his official position to the forwarding of my views; his advice, like mine, was politely received, but not acted upon. The police authorities were, however, more obliging, for the Chief Constable immediately acted on my suggestion of placing men on all the principal roads leading to the town so as to intercept, and prevent entering the town any people that might be suffering from cholera, or coming from villages known to be infected.

6. On the afternoon of the 21st May two fresh cases occurred in the town: one in the house mentioned in para. 3, and the other in a house exactly opposite. Both these houses were fumigated, white-washed, and the floors scraped and cow-dunged, and disinfecting powder freely used. The soiled clothes were burnt in my presence.

7. The municipal authorities, now becoming alarmed at the occurrence of fresh cases, began to lend a more willing ear to my suggestions, and I was able to get all the drains in the vicinity of the houses alluded to in the last para., cleaned out, having first disinfected their contents. Fires were lighted in the verandahs and on either side of these houses, and sulphur with dammer burnt. But even now the aid of the municipal authorities was, considering the circumstances, given in a most niggardly way.

8. It is unnecessary for me to follow each case separately, as daily reports have been forwarded to you; I may merely state here that up to the present date, (18) eighteen cases have come under treatment, and of these (4) four have proved fatal. I have no doubt that other cases may have occurred of which I have not received information. Six of the whole number of cases reported, and three of the fatal cases occurred in the house No. 32, Ghaty Alli Street. This is a small two-storied house divided off into a number of dens by bamboo partitions. In many of these so-called rooms a person of ordinary height cannot stand upright, air finds very little admission, and the light of day none. In such a building as this there were living between 60 and 70 human beings, the accommodation not being fit for so many domestic animals. I am happy to say that these people, becoming alarmed at successive cases occurring in the house, determined to leave it. They were taken to the dharamshala outside the town; here they were thoroughly fumigated with sulphurous acid. A police guard took care that they did not enter the town for two days, at the expiration of which time they elected to separate and go to live in the open country for some time, which they were permitted and encouraged to do.

9. The roof of the house No. 32, Ghaty Alli Street, is being taken off, the partitions pulled down, and the floors dug up. These measures, conjoined with scraping and white-washing the walls again, and a liberal use of disinfectants, will, I trust, render the premises safe for habitation in future, instead of being a hot-bed for the birth and dissemination of septic poison, which it most certainly would be if allowed to remain as it is.

10. A few remarks on the state of the town, and the measures I have taken with a view to checking the spread of cholera, and placing it generally in a better sanitary condition than I found it on my arrival here some three weeks ago, may not, perhaps, be out of place in this report. The approximate population of Tanna is 14,299; the dwellings in which these people are housed number 2,086. With the exception of those in the main streets, the so-called houses are small huts, badly lighted, with scarcely any ventilation, and crowded together in such a manner that the air cannot possibly circulate between them. They are approached from the main thoroughfares by narrow lane-ways, some of which will not admit two persons walking abreast.

11. Of the 2,086 houses only 406 have privies; so that the occupants of 1,680 dwelling-houses respond to the calls of nature in such places as they find most convenient to themselves, without reference to the comfort of their neighbours—the consequence being that the moment one leaves the main street the stench that pervades the atmosphere is most sickening. Many of the better class of houses have privies and urinals, but it is to be regretted that these are allowed to communicate with the drains, which are supposed to (but in reality do not) carry off the surface sullage of the town: so that in numerous instances cesspools are formed, which are filled with indescribable fifth, giving out most noisome and noxious vapours. Each privy has a trap-door at the back, from whence the basket can be (but sometimes is not for days) removed. There is no provision for catching the urine or preventing it from running out under the trap-door and soaking into the soil, or finding its way where it will.

12. The number of sweepers retained by the municipality is (20) twenty—a number manifestly too small to remove the nightsoil of more than 14,000

people. I may also mention that the municipality possess but two nightsoil carts, one of which is broken, and consequently not available.

13. On the banks of the creek there are a few latrines which are available for the people living in that quarter of the town, but they are so far from the houses that the people will not go to them, so that they are practically useless; besides, they have been erected far above the low-water line of the beach, and if they were much used they would prove a nuisance, as the excreta would be exposed for several hours every day until the tide came and carried it away.

14. Such nightsoil as the municipality have been able to remove from the town with their one cart, has, until the last few days, been taken to the jail gardens, where it has been treated with dry earth, and subsequently utilized for agricultural purposes. But now it appears there is no demand for it; so I have advised that trenches be dug outside and to leeward of the town, in which it can be deposited, sprinkled over with disinfectant powder, and afterwards covered in with earth.

15. The drainage of the town is most defective and totally inadequate to the requirements. Each street has a gutter on either side; many of these coalesce and empty into two larger drains which are intended to carry the surface sullage into the creek; others find their own way either into a large nullah which crosses the town, or go independently in the direction of the creek. The street gutters are not paved at the bottom, so that refuse water or other fluid finding its way into them soaks into the soil. I very much doubt if even the larger drains have any flooring but earth; but this I know, that none of the gutters or drains carry their contents into the creek, for they all terminate in open earth trenches a long distance above the low-water mark, and in many instances considerably above the high-water line, the consequence being that here along the beach we have gigantic cesspools filled with a seething and bubbling mass of semi-fluid filth constantly emitting sulphuretted hydrogen and ammonia.

16. Nearly all the street gutters are covered with large stones; on raising these either a quantity of black or green semi-liquid filth, emitting a vile smell, is found; or the water-way is completely choked up with solid dirt. How the rain water is to be carried off from the surface during the monsoon, I am at a loss to imagine.

17. I am aware that there are difficulties, both physical and financial, in the way of having a perfect drainage system in Tanna. As the town lies low there is not naturally much fall to facilitate the outrun, even supposing that the drains contained nothing but water. Then I am informed that the funds of the municipality are low. But these are questions which I must leave to be discussed between that body and their engineer. I merely look at the matter from a sanitary point of view; and I would urge that, at least, some efforts should be made to remedy the disgraceful state of the drainage of Tanna as it now stands.

18. The water-supply of Tanna is nearly on a par with its drainage. It is deficient in quantity, and, looking to the sources from which it is derived, I should say its quality must be bad. I believe, however, that the Assistant Collector has forwarded several samples to the Chemical Analyser to Government for examination.

19. The drinking water is obtained either from surface dipping wells or open tanks. The wells are, for the most part, situated in the compounds of the houses or in confined places between groups of huts. Too often it is the case that drains from the houses and privies pass quite close to the wells, and it is but natural to infer that soakage must take place (remembering that the drains are not floored) and the water in consequence be polluted. At the present time the wells are nearly empty, indeed quite so in the day time, water being only obtain-

able from them in the morning; and what has oozed into them during the night is quickly exhausted. All the wells that I have seen are dirty beyond belief, and should, I think, be cleaned out before the monsoon sets in. I have pressed the matter on the attention of the municipal authorities; but, I regret to say, they are a moribund body, and it is difficult to move them to anything that would involve the expenditure of even a few annas.

20. Large numbers of people take their drinking water from the tanks; each of these contain, I am told, a large volume of water after the rainy season, but now a considerable portion of the muddy bottom is visible. At the water-line may be seen people washing themselves, their clothes, and their bullocks, and when these avocations have been concluded they will fill their water vessels and carry them home, using their contents for drinking and cooking purposes. Now from what I have stated—and I have in no way exaggerated matters—I think it must be agreed that an improved water-supply is as necessary for Tanna as is a better drainage system.

21. The health department of Tanna consists of 20 sweepers and 20 scavengers superintended by 3 muccadums. There are 4 bullock carts, which creep lazily along for the purpose of collecting the rubbish and refuse which is thrown out from the houses, anyhow and anywhere, into the street. This establishment is manifestly too small, when it is considered that the bhangies have also the task of looking after the 406 privies, as mentioned in para. 11 of this report; the consequence is, that only the main thoroughfares, some four or five in number, have the surface dirt removed from them. Once leave these favoured streets and we come upon dirt and rubbish heaps that have not been disturbed for years, except to have fresh additions made to them. If Násik can afford to pay an inspector Rs. 200 per mensem, and maintain a health department which proved itself so efficient and useful, as I am informed it did, during the late outbreak of cholera at that station, surely a large town like Tanna might make an effort to follow so good an example.

22. The measures which I considered it proper to take with a view to stamping out cholera at its very commencement, and before it reached unmanageable proportions, were as follows:—Every effort was put forward to make the town as clean as possible; all dry-rubbish heaps were burnt on the spot where found. The covering stones were taken off the gutters, the filth disinfected and removed; those containing moist dirt or stagnant fluid were freely disinfected twice a day. All the privies, stagnant pools, and places giving out bad smells, were treated in like manner. The markets were visited twice a day and bad food seized and destroyed, the vendors being summoned and fined; fires were kept burning all through the town day and night, and on these dammer and sulphur were freely burned. There being no health department here I had no one that could be held responsible for seeing that my directions in the above matters were carried out, so that I had to be my own inspector; for I found that, unless I was on the spot myself, nothing was done. I must not, however, omit to mention that Mr. Cumine, the Assistant Collector, rendered me the most valuable assistance in these inspectorial duties, his aid being most cheerfully given by day and night where he thought it could be of any assistance; and for the service he thus rendered and the earnest zeal he threw into the work I cannot sufficiently thank him.

23. In view of expediting the cleansing of the town I tried to get men to work at night; we were able to manage this for one night by torch-light, but could not get men to work a second night. I asked the chairman of the managing committee of the municipality to put on 50 extra scavengers and some extra carts for a few days, but he declared he "could not get the men or carts"; so we were obliged to work with a will with the small establishment at our disposal.

24. Cholera mixture was placed in all the police chowkeys, and the police were directed to give a dose to any one they heard was suffering from diarrhœa

and then to report the case to me, so that no time might be lost in combating the disease at its commencement. A supply of dammer and sulphur was also placed in each chowkey; and Colonel Coles, the District Superintendent of Police, was good enough to give a party of 16 of his men and one jemedar to see that the fires were kept up and the disinfectants put on them from time to time. There was likewise a supply of chunam and McDougall's powder in each chowkey, and Mr. Cumine and myself went from house to house advising the people to use these freely in their houses.

25. The excreta of cholera patients were at once disinfected and all soiled clothes burnt, the infected houses fumigated and white-washed, the floors scraped and freshly cow-dunged. All others living in the house were prohibited from approaching any of the sources of water-supply, the water they required being drawn by outsiders and poured into vessels which were placed in the verandahs of the infected houses when those living within required water. They were also restricted as much as possible from moving about among the people, and sulphur fires were burnt in their verandahs.

26. Having received reports of several fatal cases of cholera in Lakuli, a village about 15 miles from Tanna, I detached a medical subordinate to that place to give his professional assistance, and telegraphed to Bombay for another to replace him. This latter subordinate I told off especially for cholera duty, as I did not wish those connected with the hospitals to run the risk of carrying infection into the military hospitals or into the jail.

27. On the 24th May a boat belonging to the Customs Department arrived from Bassein and anchored in the creek opposite to the military lines, when it was found that the inspector on board had cholera. The boat was placed in quarantine, and dropped down the creek when the tide served, and anchored some distance below the town. She was kept in quarantine until the man recovered, when she was thoroughly fumigated—all the men on board, as well as their clothes, being likewise fumigated before going on shore.

28. Receiving reports of cholera having broken out in several villages in the collectorate, I sent a supply of cholera mixture to the different chief constables. I will not allude further to the course of cholera in the districts; as no doubt Dr. Cody, the health officer of the circle, has given you a full report already.

29. I trust the measures taken may meet with approval,—at all events I think it may fairly be claimed for them that they were the means of mitigating, if not of utterly stamping out, an epidemic disease, which, judging from what is taking place all around us, would have committed large havoc in such town as this. The type of the disease in the few people it has attacked here has been so modified by the artificial atmosphere which I have created, that the death-rate has been exceedingly small. As an instance that such is the case, I will take Lakuli, the nearest village in which the disease showed itself. There the death-rate by last accounts received, was 67·3 per cent., whereas in Tanna the death-rate up to the present time has been only 22·3 per cent. of those attacked. I think such a difference as this is sufficient of encourage one to use every endeavour to combat with the disease.

30. That there is a septic condition of the atmosphere, is proved by the fact that people were attacked in four different quarters of the town.

31. If you consider the measures I have taken, are calculated to put the municipality to unnecessary expense, I shall discontinue such of them as you disapprove of, on receiving your instructions to that effect.

32. Mr. Robertson, the Collector of Tanna, has, since his arrival here, given me every support and assistance, and without which I doubt very much, indeed I am certain, that I could not have carried out my views, as the municipal au-

thorities preferred trusting to "nuseeb" rather than drawing their purse-strings. Mr. Robertson's influence, however, induced them to change their opinion.

33. I have not been unmindful of the safety of the troops or the inmates of the jail, and I am happy to state that not a single case has occurred among either.

34. I regret that I have not had the time to elaborate this report as I could have wished; but, when it is considered that I have the charge of four hospitals and a dispensary, besides my work in the town, I trust it may be sufficient excuse for the hurried manner in which this report has been put together.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) A. N. HOJEL, Surgeon-Major,
Acting Civil Surgeon, Tanna.

(True Copy)
T. G. HEWLETT,
Acting Sanitary Commissioner.

No. 546 A.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, June 11th 1875.

SIR,

I have the honor, in obedience to the instructions conveyed in your covering letter No. 1548, dated 22nd May, to report, for the information of Government, that I have made a careful inquiry regarding the water supplied by the Port Trust Barges to the Shipping in the Harbour.

2. There are two tank steam barges, the "Bheestie" and the "Paniwalla," which are worked under the orders of the Master Attendant. These boats, made of iron and decked over with wooden planks, were built about 10 years ago, and in each 6 iron tanks, capable of holding altogether about 55 tons of water, have been fixed.

3. The tanks of the "Bheestie" were taken out of the barge in November 1874 and thoroughly repaired. The bottom of each tank was at that time cemented with Portland cement, which has, however, since cracked and become detached in parts. The tanks of the "Paniwalla" have never been repaired. The bottoms were cemented in May 1874.

4. Each tank is connected with the one next to it, by means of an iron pipe let into the bottom, and there is a manhole on the top of each, which is fitted with an iron cover, and this is only taken off when the tank is cleaned, an operation performed once a week.

5. The average supply of water to the Shipping is about 100 tons per diem.

6. At the time of filling, the barges lie alongside the north-east face of Carnac Bunder and take in water from the Vehar water pipe, which is situated about 400 feet from the pipe through which, at the south-east end of the Bunder all the night-soil of the Town, collected by the Municipality, is discharged. The water is passed from the delivery pipe to the tanks through a canvas hose which is screwed on to the end of the former. This canvas hose has never, I was informed, on any occasion been allowed to fall into the sea, and the water passes through a strainer made of coarse bunting into the nearest tank and thus finds its way into each in succession until all six are filled.

7. The decks are washed down daily with sea water, but it is stated, as there are combings round the hatches below which the tanks are fixed, that it is impossible that any of it can find its way into them. The hose whilst the Tanks are being filled lies on the deck.

8. The Barges are often surrounded with floating night-soil whilst they are being filled, an operation which, during the past three months, has occupied on an average 8 or 9 hours for each boat. Formerly the tanks were filled in 1½ hour.

9. On the 26th April, early in the morning, two ship's buckets which had been previously cleaned and which belong to the Dockyard were filled with water on board these barges at Carnac Bunder. The buckets were then placed on board a gig belonging to the Master Attendant and were brought to the Dockyard basin and from thence carried up first of all to the office of the Master

Attendant and subsequently through the streets (without being covered) to the Office of the Port Trust, but as the Secretary requested that the water might be put into bottles, the buckets were again carried back through the streets to the Master Attendant's Office and the water was poured into 21 bottles which had in the mean time been procured from a Parsee Shopkeeper. These bottles were well washed out with water drawn from the Vehar water pipe in the Dock-yard before the water in the buckets was poured into them. They were then corked with old corks and sent to the Port Trust Offices, whence they were despatched to the Laboratory of the Chemical Analyser to Government at the Grant College.

10. I have been thus explicit in detailing the manner in which this water was treated before it was analysed, as when these facts came to my notice, I considered that it had been exposed to so many possible sources of impurity that the analysis might be no true indication of its original characters.

11. Before detailing the measures subsequently taken, it may be as well to describe shortly the course, &c., of the Vehar main which supplies the Shipping. The Vehar main consisting of an 18″ pipe leaves the Parell Road at Pydhonee and is laid down Syud Abdool Rahiman Street, but before reaching the Esplanade is reduced to a 17″ pipe from which a branch, to be presently more particularly described, is given off to Carnac Bunder, whilst the principal main 16″ in diameter passes down the market road in front of the west side of the Arthur Crawford Markets and is continued on to the Fort. From this main a 4″ pipe is laid for the supply of the markets. I must state that the 16″ main in front of the Arthur Crawford Markets passes across and about 2 feet above the sole of a sewer which contains night-soil.

12. To revert to the Carnac Bunder branch—a 7″ pipe is laid from the main to the Carnac Bunder overbridge. The accompanying tracing will show every connection between Syud Abdool Rahiman Street and the Carnac Bunder, from which it will be seen that besides five connections to the houses facing the street there are, before the main crosses the railway, two given off for the use of the Regimental lines at Boree Bunder and a 4″ pipe for the use of the night-soil depôt. This pipe is connected in the Depôt with two upright hydrants from which the water is taken to wash down the pavement and to dilute the night-soil in the Tanks. The caps of the hydrants are left off and water is constantly flowing whilst these operations are being performed, but when they are finished the water is shut off and the caps are put on. This 4″ pipe gives off a 3″ one to the Military Latrine by the side of the bridge.

13. After passing the railway the main pipe is diminished to 6″ and supplies the Akbar Cotton Press and Messrs. Frazer and Miller's Factory, and a Latrine fitted with a McFarlane's Trough, besides two trough and pipe watering stands, and being still further reduced to a 5″ pipe passes on to the Bunder after supplying another McFarlane's Trough Latrine and a Latrine attached to the Troop shed to which other connections are made. The end of the pipe supplying these Latrines terminates in the troughs a few inches above the level of the water but is shut off from the water containing the night-soil by an iron plate.

14. On the Bunder there is a 2″ connection at the South corner where two Native Contractors take the water for the supply of the Native craft. Another 2″ connection is made on the face of the Bunder for the supply of the Steam Ferry Boats and a 1″ connection is laid on to a urinal situated on the edge of the Bunder and lastly the 5″ pipe terminates in the delivery pipe for the supply of the water Barges.

15. The tracing also shows the relative position of the Vehar main and night-soil delivery pipe, and will prove, as was very clearly shown by Mr. Pedder in his letter to the address of the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce dated 17th May 1875, whatever formerly may have been the case when there were flushing valve connections between the main and the night-soil pipe, that, now

since they have been cut off, there is no possibility of *raw sewage or night-soil* finding its way into the Vehar main, which runs parellel to and at a distance of 4 feet throughout from, the night-soil pipe and at a height above it varying from 4 feet at the commencement to 7 feet at the Carnac Bunder.

16. Having thus shown the relative position and course that the Vehar water main takes from Syud Abdool Rahiman street to Carnac Bunder, and to the Fort, I will mention the measures I have adopted to determine the quality of water delivered to the Shipping and the Markets.

17. On the 1st June I took in a chemically clean bottle a sample of the water supplied to the Arthur Crawford Markets from the 4″ pipe branch from the Fort main which was labelled A. I also took a sample from the pipe coming from the Carnac Bunder main to the Regimental Lines. This connection is made fast to a wooden post a few feet distant from the public road. No proper drain has been made to carry away the wastage water and the ground in the immediate vicinity of the stand pipe is soaked and consequently muddy. This was labelled B. On reaching the bunder I took also in clean bottles samples of water from the 5″ delivery pipe from which the barges are filled. No. C. is a sample of water taken as it flowed from the pipe. No. D. is a sample from the same pipe which was strained through a piece of coarse bunting. I then went on board each of the barges "Bheestie" and "Paniwalla" which were lying alongside the Bunder. There was at the time but little movement of air and no night-soil was being discharged from the Port Trust sewer and the tide was flowing in and was nearly high. I must here explain that for some days previously, as the night-soil pipe had been found to be completely choked, the Municipal authorities had received permission to discharge the night-soil into the Port Trust sewer, the outlet of which opens on to the Carnac Bunder close to the discharge night-soil pipe. I was informed by Mr. O'Brien, the officer in charge of the Barges, that the tanks in them had been cleaned out on the 31st May (the previous day) at 6 A.M., and that the filling of the "Paniwalla" commenced at 8 A.M. that morning and was completed by 4 P.M., and that the "Bheestie" commenced to take in water at 4 P.M., and that her tanks were filled at 8 P.M., and that night-soil was flowing from the sewer during part of the time the "Paniwalla's" tanks were in course of filling. From the above it will be seen that at the time I took the samples, 6-30 A.M. 1st June, there had been sufficient time to allow of any sediment suspended in the water being deposited in the tanks. A sample was taken from a tank in each barge: that from the "Bheestie" was labelled E, that from the "Paniwalla" F.

18. I did not take a sample from the 2″ delivery pipe which supplies the native craft, as I was informed by Mr. Jacomb, the Municipal Commissioner, who was kind enough to accompany me, that one from it had a few days previously been taken by Dr. Weir which had been forwarded to the Chemical Analyser to Government; the analysis of the water from this pipe I have also embodied. It is called G.

19. All these samples were placed in clean bottles with closely fitting glass stoppers over which brown paper was tightly tied, and each sample was labelled and forwarded at once to the Chemical Analyser to Government.

20. To prove that the purest water will absorb ammonia, I on the 6th June took down to the Carnac Bunder a litre of ammonia free distilled water and placed it on board the "Paniwalla" which was then lying at low tide about 100 yards off the north end of the Bunder. This water was poured into clean glass beakers and placed over the Tanks which were filled at the time. The water was left in the beakers for 24 hours exposed to the air. The sample is called H.

21. On the 7th June, at 6-30 A.M., I took by the permission of Captain Henry a sample of the water in the tanks of the water barge "Sewree" belonging to the P. and O. Company, which supplies their fleet in Bombay with drinking

water. This sample was labelled I. This barge holds 12 iron tanks capable of containing 30 tons of water. They have been in use about 8 months and are cemented at the bottom. The barge had been brought alongside the bunder at 6 A.M., and the canvas hose was immediately attached to the 5″ delivery pipe but not a drop of water had come out from it up to the time of my visit 6-30 A.M. The cause being that the water was turned on at the night soil depôt, and, as I was afterwards informed, was also being used to flush the Port Trust sewer. The tanks were however three-quarters filled with water that had been taken in on the 5th instant. It was low water but the tide was commencing to flow, and there was hardly any movement of air. The night-soil was being discharged through the Port Trust sewer and the smell was most overpowering. It was sufficiently disgusting and strong to make me and the gentleman who was with me actually vomit. I was informed that the tanks are only cleaned out once in 15 days.

22. I then proceeded to one of the water boats belonging to the Contractor Essa Malloo, which are filled from the 2″ delivery pipe at the south-east corner of the Bunder. This boat was at the time of my visit out among the native shipping. It contains 12 uncovered wooden casks which have been in use for about 4 years. The water had been taken on board on the 5th June and the inside of the casks was in many instances covered with a green and slimy substance. No means beyond rough scrubbing are, I was informed, ever taken to clean these casks. This sample is called K.

23. I next visited the S. S. "Kurrachee," belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company. She arrived on the morning of the 7th, a few hours before my visit. The water had been taken on board in Bombay Harbour on the 31st May before she proceeded to Kurrachee, at which port she had not taken in any water. It was stored in iron tanks which are placed below before the 'tween decks. They are capable of holding 16½ tons and are chunamed inside all ovar, once every two months. The water for European Officers and passengers is filtered through one of Lipscombe's filters but that for natives is not filtered. Two separate water casks are kept on deck, one for use of Hindus the other for Mahomedans. Captain Scott told me that there had not been any cases of diarrhœa or dysentery on board the "Kurrachee" during the last five months. The sample was taken from the force pump on the upper deck and is labelled L.

24. I then went on board the ship "Blair Athole" consigned to Messrs. Nicol & Co. She is fitted with two iron tanks holding about 20 tons. They are placed in the lower hold and are cemented throughout both on the sides and bottom. The tanks had not been cleaned since she left England. She arrived in Bombay Harbour on the 30th March and the tanks were last filled up on the 30th May, 9 days before my visit. The hand pump by which the water is usually forced on deck had been broken, and the water was drawn from the tanks in an iron bucket which is solely used for carrying water. There had been, I was informed, since arrival 12 cases of diarrhœa on board. The men were treated by a medical man but none of them had been sufficiently ill to knock off work. Condensed water is used at sea when the fresh water supply is exhausted. The sample is labelled M.

25. I then proceeded to the P. & O. S. S. "China." The water is stored in iron tanks capable of holding about 49 tons, which are cemented throughout both on their sides and bottom. The tanks had been cleaned about 14 days before my visit and the water had been received on board on the 5th June. The tanks are placed in the lower hold and are cleaned out after every voyage. All the drinking water used by European officers, crew and passengers, is filtered through a medium of animal charcoal, sand and stones. A sample of the unfiltered water N. and of the filtered O. was taken. I should also mention that I was informed by the Surgeon of the ship that diarrhæa had not been prevalent on board the "China."

26. I took all these samples at once to the Chemical Analyser to Government and Dr. Gray's analysis of the entire series will be found below, but before considering them it may be of use to explain as briefly as possible what is meant

and what value should be attached to the terms "Total Solids," "Chlorine," "Free Ammonia," and "Albuminoid Ammonia."

27. Water may contain animal, vegetable or mineral matters simply suspended in it, which when it is allowed to stand at rest in a tall vessel will fall to the bottom and form a sediment or will float on the surface or below it. Their characters are generally determined by the use of the microscope. Water also, as is well known, is, as Wanklyn points out, capable of absorbing in a greater or less degree every gas and every vapour which is placed in contact with it. The gases usually found dissolved in it are nitrogen, oxygen and carbonic acid, but in cases of impure waters into which either sewage or coal-gas has found its way, sulphuretted hydrogen or carburetted hydrogen may be present, the latter being not unfrequently found in stagnant pools containing much vegetable matter; but the term "Total Solids" represents the quantity of mineral and organic ingredients dissolved in the water under examination, as determined by the accurate measurement of a given quantity of the water and its evaporation to dryness in a vessel of previously ascertained weight, when by re-weighing the vessel and by subtracting its weight when empty, that of the residue or "Total Solids" will be learnt. The mineral substances generally sought for consist of lime, soda and magnesia in combination with carbonic acid, sulphuric acid, or chlorine. There may be of course other matters present, such as potash, alumina, nitric, nitrous, phosphoric or silicic acids, or more rarely metals, such as arsenic, manganese, iron, zinc, copper, or lead. The organic matters consist of nitrogenous substances, whether of animal or vegetable origin, which are always found in much more minute quantities than the mineral. Chemists now-a-days generally content themselves by stating the exact amount of each ingredient found in the water instead of combining the acids with bases as used to be the practice, and formerly an attempt was made to arrive at the amount of organic matter contained in the total solids by their incineration, the loss resulting being ascribed to the volatile organic matter, but this practice having been found imperfect and untrustworthy, has of late years been abandoned. Hard waters of course contain a much larger amount of total solids than soft waters, the carbonate of lime in the former being often very large. The following table taken from the Third Edition of Wanklyn's book "On Water Analysis" shows the amount of solid residue which actually occurs in natural waters :—

	Grains of Total Solids in a Gallon.
London Thames Companies...	18·5
„ New River ...	17·6
„ Kent Company ...	26·5
Manchester Water Supply ...	4·7
Glasgow, Loch Katrine ...	2·3
Bala Lake ...	3·2
The Rhine at Basel ...	11·8
Atlantic Ocean ...	2688·0
Distilled water ...	0·1

Dr. Gray's analysis show the total solids in water drawn from the Vehar Lake to have amounted to 6·44 grains per gallon. Wanklyn states that if the solid residue does not exceed 30 or 40 grains per gallon, there is on that account no reason for rejecting the water for domestic use. The amount of sulphuric acid in a drinking water is always a matter of great interest from a sanitary point of view, as the earthy sulphates, *i.e.*, the sulphates of lime and magnesia, are believed to be hurtful to the consumer.

28. Chlorine is usually present in drinking waters and is generally in combination with sodium. Chloride of sodium or common salt is not in itself, as is well known, at all injurious to health; but the presence of chlorine in water is a matter of interest to Sanitary Officers, because in waters which are gathered from

sources removed from the influence of the sea or salt-bearing strata it is generally indicative of sewage contamination. Its absence however, as Wanklyn well points out, is no sure guarantee that the water is a good one, for it may be highly contaminated with vegetable matter and be perfectly unfit for drinking from this cause. When a large quantity of chlorine is found to be present in the water, we should suspect that it had been contaminated with urine or sewage, both of which contain a large proportion of common salt. The following table from Wanklyn's 3rd Edition shows the amount of chlorine present in various samples of water :—

	Grains of Chlorine per Gallon.
Bala Lake (Wales)	0·7
Ullswater (Cumberland)	0·7
Thames at Kew	0·8
Thames Companies in London	1·2
New River Company, London	1·1
Leek (Staffordshire) Workhouse Well	0·5
London, Pump in Portland Place	2·2
„ Pump in Goodge Street	12·4
„ Pump, Oxford Market...	33·2
Well in Windsor	6·9
Sample of Sewage	9·9

He also says, five or ten grains of chlorine per gallon will not be an absolute bar to the use of water but only a reason for suspicion under certain circumstances. Dr. Gray finds in water drawn from Vehar Lake 0·77 grs. per gallon which, as will be seen, is equal to our best English water supplies.

29. By "Free Ammonia" is meant ammonia which is dissolved in the water under report. The presence of a large quantity would indicate that the water has been recently mixed with sewage and generally with urine; four-fifths of the organic constituents of which are stated to consist of urea, which shortly after being voided undergoes fermentation and becomes converted into carbonate of ammonia. The minute quantities of carbonate of ammonia (or free ammonia) found in water are not in themselves injurious to the consumer. The medicinal dose of the drug for example varies from 3 to 10 grains, and I need not say that this quantity is never found in a gallon of water. Its presence like chlorine is solely important on account of its showing, if it exceeds recognised limits, the probable admixture with the water of recent sewage which may have contained choleraic, typhoid or other zymotic poisons. According to Wanklyn the water supply of London, Manchester, Edinburgh, Chester and Glasgow contains less than 0·03 parts of free ammonia per million parts of water. The same author states that when the free ammonia exceeds 0·08 parts per million, it almost invariably proceeds from the fermentation of urea into carbonate of ammonia, and is a sign that the water in question is diluted sewage in a very recent condition.

30. By "Albuminoid Ammonia" is meant that obtained from nitrogenous organic matters which are dissolved in the water but which have not been converted into ammonia. They may have either a vegetable or an animal origin and if derived from urine "are," says Wanklyn, "present in much smaller amounts than urea. They are however much more permanent and survive not only the transformation of urea into carbonate of ammonia, but even the oxidation of the carbonate of ammonia into nitrates. It is such matters as these and also permanent organic matters in the fœces which are really to be dreaded in drinking water. For them (and of course the remark equally applies to those of vegetable origin) Science is now in possession of a test of extraordinary delicacy, consisting of oxidation by strongly alkaline permanganate of potash and estimation of the amount of ammonia which is thereby generated."

31. The chemical processes invented by Wanklyn, though far in advance of past methods, are yet not able to differentiate between the albuminoid ammonia derived from vegetable and that indicative of animal contamination; but by the results obtained the Reporter is able to form a pretty accurate judgment as to the origin of the albuminoid ammonia, by taking into his consideration the coincident amount of chlorine and free ammonia present in the water. Wanklyn's directions are as under:—

"Much albuminoid ammonia, little free ammonia, and almost entire absence of chlorides is indicative of vegetable contamination. Such water is very injurious to health. If the albuminoid ammonia in water amounts to 0·02 or to less than 0·05 per million, the water belongs to the class of very pure waters. When the albuminoid ammonia amounts to ·05, then the proportion of free ammonia becomes an element in the calculation, and I should be inclined to regard with some suspicion a water yielding a considerable quantity of free ammonia along with ·05 parts of albuminoid ammonia per million. Free ammonia however being absent or very small, a water should not be condemned unless the albuminoid ammonia reaches something like 0·10 per million. Albuminoid ammonia above 0·10 per million begins to be a very suspicious sign and over ·15 ought to condemn a water absolutely. The absence of chlorine or the absence of more than one grain of chlorine per gallon, is a sign that the organic impurity is of vegetable rather than of animal origin; but it would be a great mistake to allow water highly contaminated with vegetable matter to be taken for domestic use."

32. The following table shows the amount of free and albuminoid ammonia in some English waters and is taken from Wanklyn's book:—

	Parts per million Ammonia.	
	Free.	Albuminoid.
River Thames, above Hampton Court, where the Thames Companies draw their supply of water for London:—		
Sample I.	0·04	0·28
Sample II.	0·01	0·23
The same water as delivered in London after good filtration:—		
West Middlesex Water Co.	·01	·07
The Grand Junction Co.	·01	·08
Chelsea Company	·01	·07
The same water as delivered in London after defective filtration:—		
Southwark and Vauxhall Company...	·03	·16
Lambeth Water Company...	·02	·14
New River Company	·02	·08
Water from River Lea, supplied by East London Company ...	·03	·09
Kent Company water derived from deep springs (very pure) ...	·01	·02
Manchester Town Water	·01	·06
Edinburgh " "	·00	·07
Glasgow (Loch Katrine)	·00	·08

33. Dr. Gray has kindly furnished me with the following analysis of each sample of water I forwarded to him, and he has been good enough, in order to make the series more complete, to add the results obtained in his examination of water procured from other sources. I append his letter to my address received with the analyses.

34. It is satisfactory to notice that the analysis from the supply pipe of the Arthur Crawford Markets shows that the water has improved since the last one was made, and was in fact purer than the standard, viz., the water taken from the Lake itself.

	Grains per Gallon.		Ammonia per million.	
	Solids	Chlorine	Free	Albuminoid.
The 1st Analysis of water from A. C. Markets gave	5·04	·76	·01	·18
The 2nd " " " " "	6·30	·72	·004	·12

Date of Collection.	Date of Examination.	Dr. Hewlett's		Description of the Sample.	Grs. per Gallon.		Parts per Million.	
		No.	Letters		Solids.	Chlorine.	Free Ammonia.	Albuminoid Ammonia.
June 1st...	June 1st...	1	A...	Sample from water-pipe at A. C. Markets.	6·30	·72	·004	·12
,, ...	,, ...	2	B...	,, Regimental Lines	6·16	·72	·004	·15
,, ...	,, ...	3	C...	,, Barges Delivery pipe 5″ at Carnac Bunder	6·16	·72	·005	·15
,, ...	,, ...	4	D...	,, Do. roughly strained through punting ...	6·16	·72	·005	·15
,, ...	,, ...	5	E...	,, Water Barge "Bheestie" ...	6·44	·77	·01	·23
,, ...	,, ...	6	F...	,, Water Barge "Paniwalla" ...	6·44	·76	·01	·19
May 26th.	May 28th.	7	G...	,, 2″ delivery pipe for Native craft	6·44	·79	·01	·15
...	June 7th...	8	H...	Distilled water (ammonia free) exposed for 24 hours on the tanks of "Paniwalla" (free ventilation)	...	...	·04	·06
June 7th...	,, 8th...	9	J...	Sample from P. & O. Barge "Sewree" lying alongside the Carnac Bunder	7·84	·80	·02	·13
,, ...	,, 8th...	10	K...	Sample from Contractor's wooden casks ...	8·96	1·36	·08	·19
,, ...	,, 8th...	11	L...	,, B. I. S. S. "Kurrachee" ...	10·78	1·35	·01	·12
,, ...	,, 8th...	12	M...	,, Ship "Blair Athole" ...	7·84	·93	·02	·12
,, ...	,, 7th...	13	N...	,, P. & O. S. S. "China" ...	7·84	·86	·02	·16
,, ...	,, 7th...	14	O...	,, Do. (filtered) ...	8·26	·93	·01	·12
May 6th...	May 6th...	15	P...	,, A pipe in Fort	5·60	·72	·005	·10
...	June 2nd.	16	Q...	Sample A. from A. C. Markets exposed to privy air at Eye Hospital for one night.	...	In large Beaker.	·54	·18
...	,, 7th...	17	R...	Distilled water (ammonia free) exposed to privy air at Eye Hospital for three nights	...	...	·42	·04
...	,, 9th...	18	S...	Distilled water (ammonia free) exposed at house No. 2, Churney Road for five nights	...	...	·13	·13
May 24th.	May 25th.	19	T...	Sample from Vehar Lake	6·44	·77	·01	·13
,, ...	,, 25th.	20	V...	Do. Waste Pipe	7·00	·67	·12	·02

(Signed) W. GRAY,
Acting Chemical Analyser to Government.

35. It will be thus seen that these analyses embrace questions affecting the health not only of the harbour population but of that of the whole city of Bombay, and I trust I may be excused if I pass in the following remarks somewhat beyond the limits of the subject I was ordered more particulary to report upon.

36. It may be accepted, I think, as certain that the albuminoid ammonia found in the sample taken from the Vehar Lake, although largely in excess of what it ought to be, is of vegetable and not of animal origin, the chlorine and the free ammonia contained in it being in such minute quantities; and we may rest satisfied that there is no evidence whatever to prove that any sewage has got into the Lake itself, as indeed is evidently impossible to those who know the gathering ground.

37. Water holding such an amount of vegetable organic matter in solution as to give ·13 parts of albuminoid ammonia in a million is, however, stated by Wanklyn to be injurious to health, and he adduces the following examples of such waters:—A well in Biddulph Moor, a few miles from Leek, yielded 0·5 grains chlorine per gallon and ·03 free and ·14 albuminoid ammonia per million. The persons who were in the habit of drinking this water suffered from diarrhœa. He also states, in the Leek Workhouse there has been for years past a general tendency to diarrhœa, which could not be accounted for until the water was examined and shown to be loaded with vegetable matter. The water was almost free from chlorine, containing only 0·5 grain per gallon, but it contained ·02 free and ·34 albuminoid ammonia per million.

38. I accordingly made enquiries from the Health Officer whether there had been lately any increased mortality from diarrhœal or dysenteric causes among the population both on shore and afloat, and Dr. Weir has favoured me

with the following return which shows the number of deaths from cholera, diarrhœa and dysentery during the first 5 months of the following years :—

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cholera	24	185	26	75	13	100
Diarrhœa	137	217	245	283	273	326
Dysentery...	438	397	388	400	469	687
	599	799	659	758	755	1,113

It will be thus seen that there has been a most marked and serious increase in the deaths from these diseases during the first five months of 1875. Eliminating the deaths from cholera, it will be seen that the deaths from diarrhœa and dysentery in the first five months of each year appear in a regular ascending scale as—

In 1870 there were from these causes 575 deaths.
1871 „ „ 614 „
1872 „ „ 633 „
1873 „ „ 684 „
1874 „ „ 742 „
1875 „ „ 1,013 „

39. The following return with which I have been favoured by Dr. Joynt, the Surgeon Major in charge of the European General Hospital, proves that there has been an increase during the past 5 months of the current year from diarrhœa and dysentery among the seamen from the Harbour admitted into that Institution. The number of cases for example being more than double this year than last and more than in any previous year, though of course there may have been more ships in the Harbour this year but on this point I have no information.

40. It is however right to mention that Dr. MacGregor, the only medical man now practising in the Harbour, informs me that he has not met with more cases of diarrhœa and dysentery this year than in former ones. He says "diarrhœa is always more or less prevalent in the Harbour, but in very many cases I have traced it to the eating of unripe or overripe fruit which is freely supplied to sailors by Bumboat men."

41. Admissions into the European General Hospital from diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera, during the first five months of the years 1870-71-72-73-74 and 1875, giving the classes from whom the admissions are drawn :—

		1870.						1871.						1872.						1873.						1874.						1875.					
		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Total.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	Total.
Seamen.	Diarrhœa	2	1	2	1	4	10	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	2	2	6	2	1	1	2	3	
	Dysentery..	3	1	1	1	1	7	4	..	2	3	2	11	4	..	..	1	..	5	1	..	2	4	..	7	1	3	1	..	1	6	..	4	3	5	5	9
	Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total..						17						13						7						9						12						26
Landsmen.	Diarrhœa	6	3	3	6	4	22	1	3	5	2	5	16	..	3	3	2	4	12	2	1	3	2	1	9	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	6	9
	Dysentery..	4	5	4	5	4	22	13	7	5	5	4	34	5	2	2	6	2	17	5	2	2	..	3	12	3	4	2	4	2	15	4	2	7	2	2	17
	Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Total..						44						50						29						21						17						27
	Grand Total..						61						63						36						30						29						53

It will be also seen from the table that there has been an increased number of patients suffering with these diseases admitted from the *shore* population, but though there is an increase over the numbers of the last two years, yet the figures for this year are below the mean of the past 5 years.

42. I have also to thank Dr. Anderson, the House Surgeon, for the following return showing the number of admissions from the above diseases both among the in and out patients treated at the J. J. Hospital. From it, it appears that during this year among the inpatients and including cholera cases the admissions have been above the mean of 5 years which amounts to 257. Excluding cholera cases the admissions up to the 31st May 1875 from diarrhœa and dysentery are below the mean of 5 years. Among the out-patients the number of cases of diarrhæa and dysentery treated in the first five months of the current year are below the mean of five years but in excess of those treated last year.

Total number of admissions during the first five months of the following years:—

Years.	Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital (In-door).				Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital Dispensaries (Out-door).			
	Cholera.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Total.	Cholera.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Total.
1870	4	51	176	231	...	340	277	617
1871	39	77	184	300	...	364	307	671
1872	1	60	176	237	...	340	433	773
1873	9	75	214	298	...	506	148	654
1874	3	63	157	223	...	252	258	510
1875	58	57	172	287	...	264	317	581

43. I do not think that it would be safe to ascribe the largely-increased mortality during the current year from diarrhœa and dysentery *solely* to an impure drinking water supply, but I have no doubt that it has acted with other causes that have been in operation in producing it.

44. It would have assisted me materially in this investigation if I had been able to trace the relative purity of the waters of the Vehar Lake during the early months of each year I have referred to, but unfortunately there is no continued series of analyses which would enable us to form an accurate judgment on the matter. I find however an analysis by the late Mr. Harris, which was published in the *Bombay Gazette* on the 17th July 1872, of a sample of Vehar water which he had taken from a tap in the town and not at the Lake. The water had been allowed to stand for a few hours before it was analysed. It is not necessary here to give the whole analysis, but I extract the following items for comparison. It contained—

	Total solids.	Chlorine.	Free ammonia.	Albuminoid ammonia.
Grs. per gallon.	8·64	1·2	a trace.	0·004

The albuminoid ammonia therefore equals ·057 parts per million, which is less than half the amount found to be now present by Dr. Gray

45. It must be remembered, however, that the water was drawn in the month of July, when 30 or 40 inches of rain had fallen, and at the season of the year when the water in the Lake is probably in its purest condition, and no fair comparison can be instituted between it and the water as present in the Lake in the month of May. But during the monsoon, after a large quantity of rain has fallen, it would be interesting to see whether the purity of the water increases.

46. Major Tulloch, at page 24 of his report on the water supply of Bombay, alludes to the increasing deterioration of the Vehar water by excessive vegetation, and expresses his opinion that unless some steps are taken to destroy these plants, they will go on increasing to such an extent as will at last render our water supply comparatively impure, and recommends that in the event of there being another reservoir, the Vehar Lake should be at times emptied so as to allow of the destruction of the vegetation which poisons the water. He also notices the fact that for some months before the monsoon and until it sets in, the water in the lake is almost discoloured by these sporules; but immediately the monsoon breaks they disappear, he says, as if by the wand of the magician.

47. I think therefore that now in the course of a very few days this source of contamination will be greatly checked, and it will be interesting to see if the cases of diarrhœa and dysentery fall off, though, as I shall presently have to show, there are other causes at work which render the water in the town liable to be contaminated, yet that the excessive vegetation in the lake is a source of danger which is certain to recur, and in a greater degree each succeeding year, I think there can be no reasonable doubt.

48. The danger was long ago brought to notice by the Army Sanitary Commission and by Municipal Officers and others, who pointed out the necessity of remedying the serious original omission of not having provided filtering beds and the action requisite to keep the gathering ground of the Lake clean, and to remove the mud on its exposed banks and the dead vegetation from its waters. Major Tulloch says "the difficulty of a sand filter is that it entails a loss of pressure in the pipes and consequently a smaller delivery of water in the town. If the Bench were prepared to go to the expense of pumping the water on to a sand filter above the level of the Lake to which there is no Engineering objection the filter could easily be constructed and the water would be rendered pure with no deficiency in the supply."

49. From a Sanitary point of view I agree with Dr. Gray that there is no question but that the water ought to be filtered through sand, and I should certainly recommend that this course should be adopted whatever cost might be entailed for the construction and maintenance of the filter. If the loss of head could be obviated in any way by Engineering skill, the filters ought to be situated as near the point of distribution as possible. I would earnestly trust that arrangements will be made to provide filtering beds at the reservoir to be constructed on the top of Malabar Hill in connection with the new Toolsee water supply. At the same time I cannot too strongly recommend all private house owners to provide themselves with filters for domestic use.

50. As an immediate measure I think the fine wire screens over the outlet conduits should be at once seen to and that if possible the meshes of the strainers should be made even finer than they are at present, namely, 44 to the inch. The effect of filtration is, as Dr. Gray points out, well shown by sample V. from the waste pipe of the Lake, in which, though the free ammonia has increased from ·01, the amount found in the water taken from the Lake, to ·12 parts per million, yet the chlorine had been reduced from ·77 grains per gallon to ·67 and the albuminoid ammonia from ·13 to ·02 parts per million.

51. I think also that a suggestion, which I believe has been constantly urged by Mr. Pyne, is worthy of consideration, namely, that the non-aerated water at the bottom of the Lake should be removed by means of a syphon, as by it great quantities of vegetable matter which now sinks to the bottom would be removed.

52. I have now to approach the question how it is that the ammonia determinations increase from the Lake to the various points of distribution in the Town. At first sight it might appear impossible that water of a certain condition

of purity taken from a Lake and running the whole way in cast iron pipes should, when drawn off in the Town for distribution, as in sample B, C, and G, be found to have the quantities of some of its ingredients largely increased, and those the ones which are believed to be most dangerous to health.

53. I must invite your particular attention to para. 11, where it is stated that the main supplying the Fort passes through a sewer containing night-soil, and this is not the only main in the Town, which is carried through a sewer. I believe I am right in stating that the 32″ main in Grant Road crosses a corner of the main drain, and I have in former years had occasion to draw attention to the objectionable position of the Vehar main lying in the Mazagon drain or sewer near Sindulpada Village. In every large town where there are sewers and water mains it is of course frequently necessary that one should pass across the other, but the arrangement above referred to is in every way to be condemned, for if there happened to be an accidental corrosion in one of the lengths of pipes lying in the sewer, or if the joints were not absolutely water-tight, there would (unless the pressure in the pipe was sufficient to prevent its entrance) result an immediate admixture of the worst kind of sewage with the drinking water supply and the effects would be disastrous in the extreme. All such pipes should pass some feet under the sole or above the top of the sewer by means of a syphon, and they should invariably be cased for some distance on either side of the sewer with asphalt or some other non-absorbing material.

54. Sufficient care too in past years has not been taken in laying Vehar water connections into houses. The pipes have too often been laid along the surface of the sweepers' gullies, over which all the liquid house refuse, including the urine and washings from privies, finds its way into the street drain. On Naorojee Hill the pipes have been almost invariably so placed. Perhaps it would put house owners there to too great an expense to make them pull these up now, but the pipes might at a very trifling cost be raised a few feet and attached to the sides of the adjoining houses, and such a practice as I have referred to should be absolutely forbidden for the future.

55. Although I do not believe that there has been any admixture of *raw sewage* or night-soil with the water in the Vehar main, I must now point out how in my opinion it is that the water in them becomes contaminated.

56. I cannot too strongly urge upon the attention of the authorities the lesson that I believe is to be deduced from a careful study of these valuable analyses of Dr. Gray. They show most unmistakeably to my mind the danger of contaminated air finding its way to the water in the mains whenever the connecting pipes are not filled with water, and this I regard as one of the greatest evils of the intermittent system. Whenever a water cock is opened, wherever it may be situated, whether in the night-soil depôt or at the end of the delivery pipe at Carnac Bunder or in a privy or a bath-room or in the street, if the pipe on which the cock is fixed is not filled with water, the air from the place where it is opened will immediately rush in. Such air as that from most of the places named, must be strongly impregnated with ammonia in its worst form. Angus Smith, in his work on air and rain, gives many examples of air tainted with albuminoid ammonia and when such air meets the water in the mains it is absorbed.

57. The absorption of ammonia by pure water is shown by the analysis of Sample H., where absolutely pure water is proved to have absorbed in 24 hours ·04 free and ·06 albuminoid ammonia per million. Compare also Samples Q, R, S, where the water was exposed in privies. It is interesting to observe that the distilled water R., which had been exposed for 3 nights in a privy, absolutely contained less (·04) albuminoid ammonia than the water exposed for 24 hours on board the "Paniwalla" which absorbed ·06 per million. The free ammonia however in Sample R was more than ten times as much as in Sample H. Let any one con-

sider for himself what must have been the effect on the water in the main when it was met by, and afterwards had to displace along a length of pipe, air which had been drawn from such a source as the Carnac Bunder on the 7th June, when the atmosphere was so tainted that it made me, who am not easily moved, absolutely sick. I perfectly agree with Dr. Gray in his opinion that these experiments incontestably point out the enormous ease with which water may be contaminated to a dangerous extent by the absorption of sewer or other putrefactive gases.

58. As regards the separation of the Carnac Bunder main from the various points from which a former part of this report will have shown impure air may have been drawn, I am informed by the Municipal Commissioner that the connection with the night-soil depôt is to be immediately cut off, and sea water is solely to be used for washing down the depôt and for forcing the soil through the discharge pipe; and Mr. Jacomb has also been kind enough to arrange for having the MacFarlane trough latrines in the Port Trust property supplied with water from cisterns, when there will be no possibility of sewage-impregnated air finding its way into the Vehar main through the pipe supplying the trough of the latrines. I would remark that a similar course should be adopted at all the latrines over the Port Trust property, and great care should also be taken that the overflow pipe from the cisterns is not led into a sewer. It should terminate outside the cistern, a few feet above a trapped drain. I believe that, when this course has been taken, the water in the Carnac Bunder main will improve; though, of course, as long as the air at the bunder itself is rendered impure by the discharge of night-soil, there will be the danger of sewage-impregnated air rushing up the delivery pipe.

59. Mr. Sheppard, the manager of the ferry-boats, indignantly called my attention to the intolerable nuisance to which he and the passengers were subjected. As there are such crowds collected there every morning, I certainly think that, unless another bunder can be given for the use of the ferry-boats, which could not be done perhaps until the Moody Bay wall is continued out into deep water, an arrangement should be made whereby the boats should leave the bunder at 6 or 6-30 A.M., instead of at 7A.M. as at present, and that the night-soil should not be discharged until after they had left.

60. In obedience to the instructions I received I have consulted Mr. Jacomb as to the possibility of choosing another bunder from which the water-supply for the harbour could be drawn, and we have come to the conclusion that the Malet Bunder is the only available place that can be selected for these operations. If matters can be arranged, it is proposed to lay down a 14″ main from the junction at the top of the Obelisk Road, to carry it down Baboola Tank road, along the Elphinstone road, to Elphinstone Bridge, where the Port Trust have already a 5″ pipe leading into the Malet Bunder for the supply of their workshops. Such a course would be advantageous both to the Municipality and the Port Trust, and would for ever do away with the intolerable and disgusting fact, that the water-barges which supply the Shipping lie in such a polluted atmosphere as they do now. The Marine Authorities state that they have no objection to the arrangement; as, if the water is constantly on at full power in the main, it will be possible to load the barges in a very short time during high tide.

61. I may mention that I inspected the tanks of the Barge "Paniwalla" when emptied of water, and found them in a fairly clean condition. There was a little dirt in them from the sediment which had been deposited from the water, but I think that the tanks on board both the "Bheestie" and the "Paniwalla" require renewal. They have been in use for ten years, and the cement in places has become detached from the bottoms, and the sides are rusty and covered with oxide of iron. I believe these tanks must be impregnated with ammonia and other impurities, and that this partly as well its absorption from an impure atmosphere account for the increase of free and albuminoid ammonia found in the samples of water taken from them.

62. It becomes a question whether they should not be lined with slate. If could be done at any reasonable cost I think such a course is advisable, and I would particularly recommend that each tank be cleaned out *every night*, and that on no account any surplus water, such as I found on board the P. and O. boat "Sowree," be allowed to remain in the tanks; for I would here remark that the analysis of the water from this barge shows that, although some of the albuminoid ammonia had been oxidized, yet there was an objectionable increase in the amount of its solids, chlorine, and free ammonia. I would also suggest that, as is the practice on the Thames, the water-barges should be fitted with filters. It would be easy to procure from home a drawing showing the method there employed.

63. As regards the native craft, the analysis of sample K. proves that the water taken from the Contractors' casks was the most impure of the entire series, as it contained the dangerously high amount of ·08 parts per million of "free" ammonia and ·19 of albuminoid ammonia, besides the comparatively large amount of 1·36 grains of chlorine per gallon and 8·96 grains of total solids, which in the water from the pipe from which this sample was drawn only amounted to 6·44 grains per gallon—the increase being due, as far as one can judge without a more extended analysis of total solids, to chloride of sodium. It is manifest, however, that the water for the supply of the native craft was totally unfit for drinking; and the Contractors should no longer be allowed to carry water in open wooden casks, but should be compelled to fit up tanks, which should, if possible, be placed below a deck, and protected from sun, sea, and air, and made after a pattern such as the Port Trust authorities might approve. The water in these tanks also should pass through a filtering medium; and the Contractors should, of course, only be allowed to take in drinking water at the Malet Basin.

64. The analysis of the water from the ships shows that the amount of the total solids in each sample was higher than those in the standard one taken from the Lake. It would not be possible to offer a very decided opinion as to the cause of this increase without knowing what the solids consisted of; but, taking into consideration the fact that the chlorine determinations are also in each case higher, I am of opinion that it partly may be traced to an increased amount of chloride of sodium. The amount of chlorine and solids in the samples from the "Kurrachee" being exceptionally high, but its free and albuminoid ammonia being only as much as found in the filtered water from the "China." It would, I feel confident, materially improve the water in the tanks of the ships if filters were used, so that the whole ship's company might be supplied with filtered drinking water. Although a diminution in the amount of free and albuminoid ammonia was effected by filtration on board the "China," yet I do not think it was as much as might have been expected from a filter possessing proper purifying power; and it is singular that the solids and chlorine in the filtered water are higher than in the unfiltered sample. It is, however, right to mention that the filter had, as I was informed at the time of my visit, only recently been received back from the shore, where the filtering medium had been cleaned and renewed, and possibly the sand may have contained some impurities, which the water had dissolved.

65. If in private use filters, such as those supplied by Lipscombe, or the Silicated Carbon Company, or the Magnetic Carbide Company, get foul from the retention of organic or mineral matters within their pores, the directions given in Dr. Parke's second report on filters, dated May 1868, should be carried out. They are as under:—

> "Care should be taken to cleanse, once a week, the upper part of the filter into which the water is poured, and to take out and thoroughly clean the sponges which in Lipscombe's and the carbide filter are intended to arrest all coarser particles. Every month 20 grains of permanganate of potassium (or an

equivalent quantity of Condy's fluid, or of the pharmacopœial prepara should be dissolved in a quart of distilled water, to which ten drops of st sulphuric acid have been added, and poured into the filter. If the filter of the largest size, 30 grains should be used and half a gallon of water. Th sponges should be taken out before the permanganate is poured in. From three to five gallons (according to the size of the filter) of distilled or clear rain water, with $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce of hydrochloric acid, should then be run through, and the filter allowed to drain. Care should be taken that the rain water is not itself impure from the washings of roofs, &c. The permanganate oxidizes the organic matter, and the filter recovers its power, while the rain water takes out the retained chloride of sodium and the lime salts."

66. In conclusion, I would wish to point out how much the City owes to Dr. Gray for having shown us that our water-supply is in its present state not so good as it ought to be, and to express my earnest hopes that the Corporation will order immediate steps to be taken to improve its quality.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

T. G. HEWLETT,

Acting Sanitary Commissioner.

No. 220 of 1875.

Chemical Analyser's Off
Bombay, 10th June 187

FROM

THE ACTING CHEMICAL ANALYSER TO GOVERNMENT,

To

THE ACTING SANITARY COMMISSIONER,
Bombay.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith the results of my examination of twenty samples of Vehar water, most of them collected and brought by yourself to the Laboratory, and some of them by others. Taking sample T. from the Vehar Lake as the standard, you will see that A., from the Crawford Markets, and P., from a supply pipe in the Fort, differ from it but little. It is remarkable, however, that B., C., and G. should contain more albuminoid ammonia than A., and I cannot help thinking that there must be some local cause to produce this difference. You will note that A., B., and C. were all collected and examined on the same day. As to what source the increase in the total solids and chlorine of the samples collected on June the 7th is due, it will, of course, be for you to offer an opinion.

One experiment undertaken by you and three by myself previously, in order to determine the absorbing power of water for foul gases, have given most interesting and instructive results. A part of sample A., the composition of which was already known, was placed in a wide-mouthed beaker, and exposed for one night in the water-closet of the Ophthalmic Hospital. The result is shown at Q. The water actually absorbed ·54 parts per million of free ammonia, together with decomposing organic matter sufficient to yield ·6 of albuminoid ammonia. A beaker of distilled water, free from ammonia, was exposed for 24 hours on the tanks of the "Paniwalla," another in a hospital water-closet for three nights, and a third in a town privy for five nights. H., R., and S. show, respectively, with what results H. absorbed ·04 parts of free ammonia and ·06 of albuminoid ammonia per million, R. ·42 and ·04, and S. ·13 and ·13 respectively.

If these experiments show nothing else, they at least point out the enormous ease with which water may be contaminated to a dangerous extent by the absorption of sewer or other putrefactive gases. Numerous cases of typhoid fever have been traced directly to this cause, the communication of the waste pipe of the drinking-water cistern with the soil pipe of the house having fouled the water to a degree sufficient to produce disease in those who drank of it. Wanklyn says:—"One of the commonest sources of animal impurity in water is the absorption of decomposing organic matter from foul air." That the conditions for this are present at Carnac Bunder no one will deny, and that the water supplied to the ships may possibly be fouled in this way, analyses E., F., and G. will show. That the same conditions exist to a certain extent in the intermittent water-supply from which we often suffer, is equally undeniable.

When sample T. from the fountain-head was first examined, it had an unmistakeable dead-leaf odour. And here I must assert that water holding so

n decomposing vegetable matter, as the analysis of this has proved it to tain, is unfit for human consumption unless efficiently filtered. Analysis shows the effect which filtration has on Vehar water. This sample had leaked through the dam, and during its passage nearly all its decomposing nitrogenous matter had become oxidised.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

W. GRAY, Surgeon,

Acting Chemical Analyser to Government.

Date of Collection.	Date of Examination.	Dr. Hewlett's No.	Dr. Hewlett's Letter.	Description of the Sample.	Solids. (Grs. per Gallon.)	Chlorine. (Grs. per Gallon.)	Free Ammonia. (Parts per Million.)	Albuminoid Ammonia. (Parts per Million.)
June 1st ...	June 1st ...	1	A.	Sample from Water-pipe at Arthur Crawford Market ...	6·30	·72	·004	·12
„ ...	„ ...	2	B.	„ „ Regimental Lines	6·16	·72	·004	·15
„ ...	„ ...	3	C.	„ „ Barge's Delivery-pipe (5″) at Carnac Bunder	6·16	·72	·005	·15
„ ...	„ ...	4	D.	„ „ Barge's Delivery-pipe roughly strained through bunting	6·16	·72	·005	·15
„ ...	„ ...	5	E.	„ „ Water Barge Bheestie...	6·44	·77	·01	·23
„ ...	„ ...	6	F.	„ „ Water Barge Paniwalla	6·44	·76	·01	·19
May 26th ...	May 28th ...	7	G.	„ „ 2″ delivery pipe for Native Craft ...	6·44	·79	·01	·15
...	June 7th ...	8	H.	*Distilled water* (ammonia free) exposed for 24 hours on the Tanks of Paniwalla (free ventilation)	...	...	·04	·06
June 7th ...	„ 8th ...	9	I.	Sample from P. & O. Barge "Sewree" lying along side the Carnac Bunder	7·84	·80	·02	·13
„ ...	„ 8th ...	10	K.	„ „ the Contractor's wooden casks	8·96	1·36	·08	·19
„ ...	„ 8th ...	11	L.	„ „ B. I. S. S. "Kurrachee"	10·78	1·35	·01	·12
„ ...	„ 8th ...	12	M.	„ „ Ship "Blair Athole"	7·84	·93	·02	·12
„ ...	„ 7th ...	13	N.	„ „ P. & O. S. S. "China"	7·84	·86	·02	·16
„ ...	„ 7th ...	14	O.	„ „ Ditto (filtered)	8·26	·93	·01	·12
May 6th ...	May 6th ...	15	P.	„ „ A pipe in Fort	5·60	·72	·005	·10
...	June 2nd ...	16	Q.	Sample A from A. C. Market exposed to privy air at the Eye Hospital for one night		In large Beaker.	·54	·18
...	„ 7th ...	17	R.	Distilled water (ammonia free) exposed to privy air at the Eye Hospital for three nights			·42	·04
...	„ 9th ...	18	S.	Distilled water (ammonia free) exposed at House No. 2 Churney Road for five nights			·13	·13
May 24th ...	May 25th ...	19	T.	Sample from Vehar Lake	6·44	·77	·01	·13
„ ...	„ ...	20	V.	„ „ Waste-pipe	7·00	·67	·12	·02

W. GRAY, Surgeo[illegible]
Acting Chemical Analyser t[illegible]

Bombay, 10*th June* 1875.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

No. A 591.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

General Department, Bombay.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, 30*th June* 1875.

SIR,

I have the honour to report, for the information of Government, that I have made an inspection of the City of Poona with the view of becoming acquainted with its sanitary condition, and instituting a comparison between its present state and that as detailed in Dr. Leith's valuable and well-known report, dated 8th October 1863.

2. It will be unnecessary for me to describe its topography, geology, or meteorological conditions, all of which subjects would properly form matters of special investigation in a sanitary report, as they have already been given by Dr. Leith, whose account of them may still be considered correct. It may, however, be useful to state that the City is situated on the high ground which attains an altitude of about 30 feet above the right bank of the Moota River, along which it extends for a distance of a mile and a half, and to within a quarter of a mile of its junction with the Moola River, which flows past the Cantonment of Kirkee. It stretches from the river in an easterly direction for about 2 miles, where it joins the limits of the Cantonment of Poona, which, as the prevailing winds are westerly, thus lies to leeward of it. On the south it is bounded by the Umbi Nullah, and on this side there are cultivated fields and open country as far as the Katruj Hills, about 6 miles away; whilst on the north-east the civil lines adjoining the Cantonment extend more or less towards the railway, and beyond it as far as the bund and the FitzGerald Bridge across the river Moota-Moola, opposite the village of Yerauda. The area under municipal jurisdiction is stated to be about 4 square miles, but this calculation must include the suburban and rural districts; for, as will be presently shown, the urban sections occupy an area of only about 2·5 square miles. The City proper is bisected by a deep and broad nullah called the Nagjheri, which runs from south to north, whilst along part of the eastern boundary and between Gosaipura and Mangalwar Peth on the east, and Nana, Rastia and Somwar Peths on the west, is a smaller but still a broad nullah called Manik, which receives the drainage from the sections it passes through. These two streams meet opposite the filthy village of Maharwada, on the confines of Somwar Peth, and flow into the Moota, about 350 yards below the old bund.

3. According to the census of 1872 the population amounted to 90,436, which exceeds the estimate of 1863 by about 10,000, whilst the number of inhabited houses in 1872 was 11,434 against 10,245 in 1857, when a census was taken. There were 1,416 of the better class inhabited by 17,270 persons, so that in these there were 12·19 persons on an average in each house, whilst the houses of the inferior class amounted to 10,018, with 73,166 inhabitants, or 7·30 persons to a house. Of the 90,436 persons enumerated, 47,333, equal to 52·34 per cent. of the total number, were males, and 43,103, equal to 47·66 per cent. of the total number, were females. There were, therefore, 109·81 males enumerated to every 100 females.

The population consisted of—

Hindus ...	80,213,	who formed	88·69	per cent.	of the entire population.
Mahomedans..	9,013	,,	9·97	,,	,,
Budhists ...	587	,,	0·65	,,	,,
Christians ...	262	,,	0·29	,,	,,
Others ...	361	,,	0·40	,,	,,

4. The City is divided into eighteen sections or wards called Peth, which vary in size and density of population. The following table shows the area of each Peth, its population, the source from which the inhabitants draw their water-supply, as well as the estimated daily consumption of water in each Peth:—

No.	Peths.	Area in Square Yards.	Population	Mean Area for each Person in Square Yards.	Probable Number of Cattle.	No. of Wells.	No. of Public Cisterns.	No. of Public Cocks.	No. of Private Cocks.	Daily Supply from Chondhri Aqueduct, in Gallons.	Daily Supply from Nana Furnavis's Aqueduct, in Gallons.	Daily Supply from Rastia's Aqueduct, in Gallons.	Daily Supply from Katruj Aqueduct, in Gallons.	Total Supply in Gallons per day.	Rate per Head.
1	Mangalwár	4,79,400	1,742	275	50	10	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	Somwár	3,61,000	2,925	120	200	43	10	..	....	....	....	....	41,874	41,874	13½
3	*Rastiás	3,40,950	3,576	95	200	44	4	4	6	....	....	2,286	69,654	71,980	21¼
4	*Nana's	5,96,150	4,544	131	300	26	7	1	....	....	....	....	22,602	22,602	5
5	Gunesh	1,60,066	3,760	42	400	7	3	2	....	....	....	....	16,404	16,404	4¼
6	*Bhowáni	6,83,800	5,294	129	400	24	4	1	....	....	....	....	3,690	3,690	¾ nearly
7	Kasba	3,41,000	10,855	31	1,300	84	23	6	30	....	....	....	156,588	156,588	14½
8	Aditwár or Raviwár	3,61,500	9,028	40	1,100	82	24	1	4	....	....	....	107,340	107,340	11¾
9	Budhwar..	1,84,165	5,881	31	600	141	26	1	12	....	....	....	61,668	61,668	10¼
10	*Ganj	7,19,200	4,433	162	300	30	4	3	....	....	....	....	18,000	18,000	4
11	Vetal	1,48,750	4,293	34	500	25	5	..	....	....	....	....	41,580	41,580	9½
12	Ghorpade's	2,42,150	1,119	216	200	..	6	..	....	40,170	....	....	....	40,170	35¾
13	*Shukarwár	8,36,838	13,130	63	900	206	34	..	9	....	....	....	193,446	193,446	14½
14	Shanwár..	2,92,450	7,323	53	500	30	13	..	31	....	....	....	39,702	39,702	5
15	Náráyen	2,81,300	3,582	78	600	..	5	..	....	....	....	....	15,228	15,228	4¼
16	Sadáshiv including Navvee ..	18,37,600	7,015	261	1,300	280	9	12	3	....	38,862	....	29,232	68,094	9½
17	Nehal (included in Rastia's) ..	....	832	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
18	Muzafurjung included in Ghorpades	....	34	..	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total..	79,66,322	90,436	88	8,850	1,032	†171	31	95	‡40,170	38,862	§2,286	727,428	899,826	10 nearly

* These peths are partly supplied with water from the Kharakwásla Canal, which is not yet properly metered.
† These are in blocks of twos, threes, or more; altogether there are 80 such blocks.
‡ Lasts only for 6 months.
§ Lasts only for 10 months.

As regards the density of the population, I am enabled, from the figures given above, to show that the inhabited areas of the City are over-crowded.

	Acres to a Person.	Persons to an Acre.	Persons to a Square Mile.
In England and Wales there are	1·64	·61	389
,, London	·02	41·69	26,682
,, Bombay	·019	52·14	33,372
,, Poona	·018	54·97	36,174

This is the average distribution in the city.

	Persons to an Acre.	Persons to a Square Mile.
But in Shukarwár Peth there were	76·33	50,500
Shunwár do.	90·40	61,225

Even this does not represent the excessive density of the population in certain Peths.

	Persons to an Acre.	Mean Area for each Person in Square Yards.
In Ganesh Peth there were	113·90	42
„ Aditwár	122·00	40
„ Vetal	143·10	34
„ Budhwár	154·76	31
„ Kasba	155·07	31

5. The principal water-supply is drawn from a reservoir constructed by the Peshwa among the Katruj Hills, at a distance of about 5 miles from the City, from which it is brought in by an aqueduct and distributed to nearly every section of it, the exceptions being Ghorpade's Peth, part of Shukarwár and part of Vetal Peths, which are of too high a level to admit of its reaching them. Water from the Kharakwásla Canal has also lately been laid on to part of Shukarwar, Vetal, Ganj, Bhowani, Nana, and Rastia's Peths, and there are also ancient wells made during native rule by the heads of some of the old families, such as the Chaudri, Rastia, and Nana Furnavis, which are situated at distances varying from 5 to 7 miles outside the City, and from which water is brought into it by means of stone and lime masonry aqueducts. At present the number of pipes laid into private houses is something under 100, but the water is generally distributed by means of dipping cisterns which, besides being objectionable in principle, are of faulty construction, as they have generally a low ledge running round the top, on which the drawers of water rest their chatty pots or iron and copper vessels, the consequence being that much dirty water finds its way back into the cisterns, which being exposed to the air get also fouled by dust and other impurities being blown, and by leaves, flowers, &c., being wantonly thrown into them. I saw several cisterns in which there were these objectionable matters. It will be seen from the table that with the present daily supply there are only 10 gallons per head of population; but in some of the Peths, as for example in Bhowani, the supply from the Katruj Aqueduct is miserably low, as it is stated that not quite three-quarters of a gallon are available for each individual living in it; but when the Kharakwásla water is laid on there will be an ample one, and instead of 900,000 gallons per diem the quantity, if the population is to have the moderate amount of 20 gallons per head, will be at least doubled. I should mention that 20 or 30 dipping wells have been built since Dr. Leith's report, so that they now number 80.

6. When the Katruj Bund was made by the Peshwa, means were provided for carrying off the water fouled in domestic use; and though the sewers were not constructed on modern principles, yet one cannot but admire the foresight and prudence that recognised the danger of introducing a large volume of water into the place, without providing channels for getting rid of it after it had served its purpose.

7. Nine Peths of the City, viz., those west of the Nagjheri, with a present population of 63,569 persons, were thus provided with sewers, but the remaining nine Peths, with a present population of 26,867 persons, are entirely without proper means for carrying off the sullage, which either finds its way through channels cut in the ground into the two nullahs, the Nagjheri and the Manik, or else too frequently remains to soak into the surface near the houses of their inhabitants. Some slight, but very inefficient, means have been taken, since the date of Dr. Leith's report, to improve the flow in these nullahs, and they have been, since the introduction of the Kharakwásla water, occasionally flushed with it; but the surface of their beds is so uneven that in many places the water stagnates, and the foul matters in it emit the most offensive smell, which, however, does not prevent the people living in the vicinity from washing their persons and clothes in it. Cattle, too, are habitually taken down to drink the water in these nullahs. The main sewer, which is laid along the right bank of the river and intercepts the sewerage from the Peths adjacent to it, discharges its contents into the river immediately below the old bund, within a few feet of the bank. At the time of my visit to it, a black, semi-consistent sludge of half putrid matter had collected opposite to it, and was floating on the surface of the water close along the bank, and extended, I should think, for about 200 yards; I saw, however, persons bathing in the river close to the outlet, and washing their mouths out with the water.

8. There are stated to be about 7,000 privies in Poona: so that, supposing each of the 1,416 houses of the better class, with their 17,270 inhabitants, was provided with one, there would remain 5,584 attached to that number of houses of the inferior class, which, as we have before seen, were inhabited on the average by 7·3 persons. By this estimate there would only be privy accommodation for

17,270 persons living in houses of the better class,
40,763 do. do. inferior class,

or a total of 58,033 persons.

Since Dr. Leith's report, five public necessaries have been erected:—

Two in Bhowani Peth,	each with accommodation for	14 × 2 =	28 seats.
One in Ganesh Peth	do.	do.	14 do.
One in Kasba Peth	do.	do.	10 do.
One in Nana's Peth	do.	do.	14 do.

or a total public accommodation of 66 seats.

Mr. Nursoo Ramchunder, the Secretary to the Poona Municipality, was kind enough, at my suggestion, to have the number of persons visiting these public necessaries during 24 hours on the 18th June counted, and it was found that 5,108 persons resorted to them during that time. From the above it will be seen that out of the entire population, 90,436, only about 63,141 persons had any privies to go to; and the serious question forces itself very earnestly upon me,—Where did the remaining 27,000 persons resort for natural purposes? The answer is not difficult, as from the quantity of night-soil I saw lying about the lanes, the nullahs, the back court-yards, &c., it was evident that the people, having no proper accommodation provided for their wants, had resorted to such places to obey the imperative calls of nature.

9. The provisions of the Municipal Act, regarding the employment of municipal halaleores, have not as yet been enforced in Poona, and the owners of the 7,000 privies are entirely at the mercy of private sweepers, of whom there are estimated to be about 300. The condition of the privies is consequently not one whit improved since Dr. Leith described them; I saw many of them in an undescribable state of filth, the night-soil running into the road from under the mat screen in front of it, which, when lifted, showed an overflowing basket which had evidently not been cleaned for days. Such a condition of things in a City

adjoining the principal military Cantonment of Western India is not creditable. The bunghies bring the daily collections to carts stationed at the five public necessaries, and also at a depôt on the south of the City in the Shukarwar Peth, which is, however, unpaved and undrained, and not supplied with water, and where about 10 night-soil carts stand. There are two other depôts in the town, one in Aditwar and the other in Kasba Peth, to which the bunghies bring their baskets. The night-soil is then carted away to Dhankoory, which is situated on rising ground overhanging and about 2½ miles along the Satara road to the south of the City. On the top of this hill there have been dug 118 pits 43 feet long by 12 feet broad, and of a depth from 2 to 3 feet, into which the night-soil is discharged. It is stated that it takes two or three days to fill a pit with night-soil, which is then covered over with town sweepings, until in the course of three or four months by evaporation and soakage the liquid portion is absorbed, when the solid matter is taken out and sold. The smell occasioned by this unscientific method of disposal is at times very great, and extremely annoying to persons passing along the Satara road to Mahableshwar. It is even considered at certain seasons of the year to be carried as far as the Wanowri Barracks, which are situated 2½ miles off, directly to the north-east of the manure pits. I think it, however, right to state that personally I do not coincide in this opinion.

10. The surface of the roads in the City is well swept, and appears clean; but there is an immense quantity of rubbish lying in the back yards of the houses which is never removed. The town sweepings collected from the roads is sold to the owners of the brick-kilns, and an annual income of about Rs. 1,800 is derived from this source. The strength of the conservancy establishment, which works under the orders of the Health Officer, Mr. Mahadev Yeshwant Paranjpe, L.M., is as under:—

2 nuisance inspectors.
7 ,, mukadums.
150 road sweepers.
12 night-soil carts, which make two trips a day.
18 rubbish carts, which make three trips a day.
150 donkeys, which are employed in lanes too narrow for the passage of a cart, and which also make three trips a day.

At the 5 latrines there are 6 halacores paid by the Municipality.

The offensive trades particularly complained of by Dr. Leith, were the brick-kilns and tanneries; all of these places have now been removed outside the City, but the new site of some of them has not been judiciously selected. For example, the brick-kiln which used to be situated on the right bank of the river, close to the old bund, has been removed to the opposite bank at Bamboorda; but as this is directly to windward, and within a quarter of a mile of the Poona Engineering College and the Residency at the Sungum, it is a question whether it will not have again to be removed. Again, three large tanning manufactories belonging to merchants in Bombay, besides a collection of tanneries belonging to fourteen different owners, have been located close to and south of the Kharakwásla Canal, and a little to the south-west of the cantonment Christian burial-ground. From these no proper drainage has been made, whilst the most offensive odours emanate from them, which I can easily conceive could reach the Wanowri Barracks and Petty Staff Lines, as the place is just on the borders of camp limits and directly to the south-west of them, and about a mile distant from the barracks.

11. The Municipality has, since Dr. Leith's report, induced a private proprietor to build a mutton market and slaughter-house, which is rented by them and sub-let to butchers; but though this is not so good as it ought to be, it is yet far better than the private slaughter-house in Kathuk Alli belonging to the Borahs, where there is no proper drainage, and the surface is not paved. I am in-

formed that the Municipality are taking steps to compel the owner to close this place, and contemplate the erection of three additional mutton markets. The dry-fish market in Aditwar Peth was clean at the time of my visit, but the smell from the places where the dry fish is stored, is much complained of.

12. Some of the hollows caused by stone and moorum quarries, mentioned by Dr. Leith, have been filled in, but they are still far too numerous. One near the Bolai Temple, on the northern boundary, opposite and to windward of the Sassoon Hospital, is particularly objectionable, as it contains stagnant pools of water, and, as I had proof, is constantly used as a necessary. All such places, which it is impossible on account of expense to fill in, should be made reservoirs of Kharakwásla water after the surface had been thoroughly well cleaned.

13. The Municipal authorities have also not exerted the powers entrusted to them with the view of compelling owners of ruinous houses to remove them, the consequence being that these places become depôts of filth, where nuisances of all kinds are perpetrated. The pernicious prickly-pear, too, has been allowed to grow luxuriantly in any waste place. In Mangalwar Peth, where there is no public latrine, the open space thus covered with prickly-pear is used as the common necessary of the locality.

14. There appear to be no regulations regarding the disposal of dead cattle. In the filthy village of Maharwada, on the high ground above the confluence of the Nagjheri and Manik nullahs, I saw dead cattle lying on the roadway. It was stated the Mahars are in the habit of skinning and eating the flesh of these animals; whilst the heaps of bones, skulls, horns, &c., which were rotting in the sun, showed that this practice must be of long standing.

15. There is a cremation ground for Hindus of high caste and another for lower caste on the banks of the river, not far from Onkareshwar Temple, which is above stream. The funeral pyre is generally composed of cow-dung cakes, and after the body is burnt the ashes are thrown into the river. There are also about 75 burial-grounds inside the City, chiefly belonging to the Mahomedan community, only 4 or 5 being used by low-caste Hindus. All are in the most objectionable state, and must have been filled over and over again.

16. Another nuisance is the state of the sheds where cattle are kept, the probable number of which is set down at 8,850, but hardly in a single instance did I see proper accommodation made for them. They generally are located in the back yard of the houses where their owners live, and very few of the stables had any drainage at all.

17. Although, since Dr. Leith's report, the streets have been named and 400 oil lamps erected, and some of the narrow streets in Aditwar and Budwar Peths, which are two of the most thickly populated parts of the City, have been widened, yet the want of ventilating avenues from west to east is still as strongly felt as when pointed out in his report. Great improvements have been effected since 1863 in making macadamized roads in place of the old broken pavements Dr. Leith complained of. There are now about 27 miles of made road, with side gutters through the city.

18. The system of the registration of births and deaths is faulty in the extreme, and the results stated are, in my opinion, entirely untrustworthy. The birth-rate in 1874-75 is recorded to have been 9·9 per 1,000—a statement which, it is manifest, is grossly incorrect, whilst the death-rate is reported to have been 22·50 per 1,000, which, I believe, is also much under the true amount. There is neither any policeman stationed at each burial-ground nor at the places of cremation, and there is no order in force compelling persons who conduct the funeral ceremony to give information to the police on the occasion of the dis-

posal of the body. I was informed the course pursued is that the police attached to the several Peths go round their respective beats once a day, and enquire from the house-holders whether any birth or death has occurred. In this manner I have no doubt that many births and deaths are not registered at all.

The number of deaths registered in the following years in Poona will be seen below :—

Years.	Number of Deaths registered.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871	1,207	1,053	2,260	28·3	27·9	28·1
1872	1,665	1,492	3,157	40·7	39·5	40·1
1873	1,053	865	1,918	22·25	20·70	21·21
1874	1,078	923	2,001	22·77	21·41	22·12

and the different causes of deaths are shown in the next table :—

Years.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	Other Causes.	All Causes.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.						
								Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	Other Causes	All Causes.
1871 ...	3	90	925	196	*	991	2,260	0·04	1·1	11·5	2·4	*	12·3	28·1
1872 ...	309	135	1,412	151	37	1,113	3,157	3·9	1·7	17·9	2·0	0·4	14·2	40·1
1873 ...	...	28	891	142	41	816	1,918	...	0·31	9·85	1·57	0·45	9·02	21·21
1874 ...	...	91	968	89	41	812	2,001	...	1·01	10·70	0·98	4·34	8·98	22·12

The deaths were recorded to have taken place at the different ages below mentioned :—

Years.	Born Dead.	Not exceeding 1 year.	1 to 6.	6 to 12.	12 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Exceeding 60.	Total.
1871 ...	3	151	563	173	142	279	198	196	233	322	2,260
1872 ...	4	182	790	178	180	338	314	258	271	642	3,157
1873 ...	1	110	398	99	102	237	240	174	189	368	1,918
1874 ...	†	141	483	99	142	236	196	175	227	302	2,001

* Details not shown in the Annual Report.

† The born dead are, according to the orders of the Government of India, now excluded.

The deaths according to castes are thus classified :—

Years.	Number of Deaths registered.					Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.				
	Christians.	Mussulmans.	Hindus.	Other Classes.	Total.	Christians.	Mussulmans.	Hindus.	Other Classes.	Total.
1871 ...	23	233	1,883	121	2,260	87·78	25·85	23·30	335·18	28·1
1872 ...	28	328	2,792	9	3,157	200·0	48 0	39·2	20·3	40·1
1873 ...	17	188	1,703	10	1,918	64·89	20·85	21·08	27·70	21·21
1874 ...	16	236	1,740	9	2,001	61·07	26·18	31·53	24·93	22·12

The ratio of deaths of children under 6 years age to the total deaths was in each year as under :—

Years.	Number of Deaths under 6 years of age.	Total Number of Deaths from all Causes.	Percentage of former to latter.
1871	*717	2,260	31·72
1872	*976	3,157	30·91
1873	*509	1,918	26·53
1874	†624	2,001	31·18

* Born dead included.
† Do. excluded.

The rate of infant mortality is of the greatest possible interest to municipal officers; for, as Miss Nightingale has said, " Children are, as is well known, the very touchstone, the live tests, of sanitary conditions; or, sadly, but too often the dying and dead tests of insanitary conditions."

From the above statement it will be seen that more than a quarter of the total deaths occur among children, and this fact points to an unwholesome atmosphere or insufficient or inappropriate food.

19. I append to this report two printed statements, which show the balance sheet of the Municipality on the 1st April 1875, and give in detail the public works that have been sanctioned for the current official year. It is satisfactory to observe that after these have been constructed it is estimated that there will be a balance of nearly Rs. 6,000.

The following statement from the census of 1872 contrasts the rate of municipal taxation in the undermentioned cities :—

	Population.	Rate of Municipal Taxation per Head of Population. Rs.	a.	p.
Bombay City	6,44,405	4	11	7
Ahmedabad City	1,16,873	1	4	5
Surat „	1,07,149	2	1	6
Poona „	90,436	1	1	1
Kurrachee „	53,526	4	14	8
Sholapur „	53,403	0	14	3
Ahmednagar „	32,841	1	1	7

So that, considering the important position Poona holds, the municipal taxation cannot be considered to be heavy.

20. The above is a brief description of the present sanitary condition of the City of Poona, and in the following remarks I will try and indicate, in the order of urgency, the measures I think should be adopted to ameliorate it.

21. The first necessity of Poona is to place the collection and disposal of the night-soil produced by the inhabitants on a satisfactory footing, and it is essential that public halalcores, paid for by the Municipality, should be substituted for the private service that now obtains. Section 57 of Act VI. of 1873 gives this power to the Municipality, and it should be at once put into force. As has been stated, there are now only 7,000 privies in Poona, and it becomes a great question whether any more should be erected. If there were a sufficient number of public necessaries in each quarter of the town, such an arrangement would be safer for the public health than ordering in an unsewered town a large number of private privies to be built. If, however, permission to erect these is given, they should be built according to a standard plan, which should insist on perfect isolation by an air space, of at least 3 feet wide, all round between the house and the privy. The seat and shaft for the ordure to drop down should be of glazed stoneware, which might be procured from England, and which would be much cheaper, I believe, than the cut-stone slabs which I have seen used. Chunam is most objectionable, because, when urine falls on it, chemical changes are set up which promote its putrefactive decomposition, and fetid ammoniacal products are given off. An inspection of the City shows that the usual form of houses in Poona consists of a main building, facing the road, whilst at the back is an open court-yard which adjoins that of the opposite property. In the main market streets and thoroughfares, such as in Bhudwar and Aditwar Peths, the privies are situated in these back yards, and the sweepers obtain access to them through gullies, but in other Peths the privies are *inside* the houses, and they are cleaned from trap doors opening into the main streets, close, in many cases, to the entrance doors of the houses. A more objectionable plan could not easily have been devised, especially as there are but few with drains to carry away the ablution water and urine. The Municipal Commissioners should insist on all such privies being removed to the back court-yards, and access being given to the sweeper by means of a paved gully communicating with a sewer.

22. It becomes, then, a matter of importance to calculate the amount of night-soil and urine that will have to be daily collected. In a mixed population of all ages and both sexes we may assume 2·5 ozs. of fœces and 40 ozs. of urine as the daily amount of solid and fluid excreta produced per head of population. In Poona the population is 90,436; there would consequently be

Fœces ozs.

$$90{,}436 \times 2{\cdot}5 = \left.\begin{array}{r} 226{,}090 \text{ ozs.} \\ 14{,}130 \text{ lbs.} \\ 6{\cdot}3 \text{ tons.} \end{array}\right\} \text{fœces passed per diem.}$$

In the same way there would be

Urine ozs.

$$90{,}436 \times 40 = \left.\begin{array}{r} 3{,}617{,}440 \text{ ozs.} \\ 226{,}090 \text{ lbs.} \\ 100{\cdot}5 \text{ tons.} \end{array}\right\} \text{urine voided per diem.}$$

But with the system of bamboo baskets generally placed below the seat in India, Mr. Lumsdaine and others consider that at least $\frac{4}{5}$ths of the amount of urine voided must be rejected, as representing the inevitable soakage and what passes off by drains, &c., so that for *collection* and *removal* there would remain only $\frac{1}{5}$th of the fluid excreta, amounting, in the case of Poona, to 20 tons: and of urine and solid matter together there would thus be 26 to 30 tons to be carried away every day.

23. The objectionable condition of the present manure pits has already been mentioned; and as an immediate measure, and one that would obviate much

of the smell complained of, I should suggest that the sides and bottom of the upper portion of the trench be covered with some cheap, non-absorbent material, and that across it, about half way down, there be placed a filtering medium, such as sand, gravel and stones, enclosed between two perforated planks, so that the watery part of the night-soil might at once after filtration be run off into the fields, and that the solid part be daily mixed with dry earth, or the ashes of burnt town sweepings, and removed. It is evident that the present site is too small for the purpose intended, and that there is not a sufficient quantity of earth available; and I had much pleasure in accompanying the Committee appointed for the purpose, and in visiting a new site, which, as far as space and soil and suitability of situation on sanitary grounds is concerned, is all that can be desired. Its distance and the steep ascent that will have to be made to it (for at present there is no road) are, however, great drawbacks, and I am of opinion that a nearer site, but not nearer than one mile, and to the south of the City, and away from any water-course, might be selected; or that, as Dr. Leith suggested, an arrangement might be made with agriculturists for its disposal as manure beyond the civil lines and cantonment limits.

24. In the event of the Municipality determining to dispose of the soil themselves, it may be as well to state the area of ground that, in my opinion, should be taken up. In the North-Provinces the successful disposal of night-soil in earth is an accomplished fact, and I have thought it would be useful to give the following extract from the Report for 1874 of Dr. Walker, the Inspector General of Prisons there:—

> "The following plan after long trial has been found both safe and profitable. Trenches, 2 feet wide and 1 foot deep, being dug at intervals of a foot or more, 3 inches of night-soil are put into each, and then covered with the original earth. In this way no unpleasant smell arises even after rain." (I would here remark that, according to Dr. Leith, "the annual rainfall at Poona averages 25 inches, which is distributed over two-thirds of the year, and that there are few months in which there is not rain enough to fill any pools there may be in the water-courses, even if not sufficient to produce a stream.") "Nor, when the soil after several months is trenched up, is there any trace of the deposit, but the light-coloured sandy loam will be found converted into a rich, dark-coloured mould. In such a soil, however, few vegetables, unless potatoes and cabbages, can with advantage be grown as a first crop. Afterwards, when the ground becomes less quickening, any of the common vegetables or chillies may be sown in it. A field once thoroughly manured in this way, will produce a succession of crops of different vegetables if sown in proper rotation."

In the Panjáb it is ordered that the trenches should be 1 foot deep and 1 foot wide, with a space of 1 foot between each. The trench is filled within 6 inches of the top with fœcal and refuse matter, and then covered in with earth heaped up to the extent of 8 inches. If the site I saw is selected, the night-soil might quite safely be filled in to a depth of 6 inches; and if the Panjáb rules were carried out, and taking into consideration the area required for roads, embankments, &c., I am of opinion, supposing 30 tons were daily removed, and speaking roughly, that between 40 and 50 acres would be required for a year's deposit. In order to allow sufficient land for these operations and the due rotation of crops I should consider 80 to 100 acres would afford an ample area.

25. If privies are erected in every house, and the Bombay rate of one sweeper to every 20 houses is allowed as a fair standard, 571 halalcores would be required. Each of the 12 night-soil carts now in use is stated to be capable of holding 36½ cubic feet, but as they are, on account of the long distance the bullocks have to travel, only allowed to be half filled, each cart works at half power, and it is stated only removes about 2,500 lbs. of soil per diem. At this rate to

remove 30 tons of soil not less than 27 carts would be required in daily use. It is, therefore, manifest that when the pay of the halalcores and that of their supervisors, as well as the maintenance charges of the carts, bullocks, plant, &c., are taken into consideration, a very large annual expenditure must necessarily be entailed. I would also, as a preface to the remarks following, earnestly invite consideration of the fact, that the system of hand removal of night-soil, although theoretically perfect, is practically most imperfect. From long experience in Bombay I know that any idea of placing below the privy seats an iron utensil to catch everything that falls into it—the fœces, the urine, the ablution water—is eminently unsuccessful and impracticable. No municipality in India would be able to stand the expense of removing even all the urine passed by the inhabitants. The present system of hand removal, imperfect as it confessedly is, when we have to acknowledge that at least $\frac{4}{5}$ths of the urine voided will soak into the ground close to the habitations of the people or pass into the so-called sewers, is one which is yet much better than no system at all, and it ought forthwith to be introduced as a *temporary*, though expensive, measure into the City of Poona; but I would with all the earnestness at my command strongly counsel the Municipal authorities at once to set to work, and to devise a scheme whereby (leaving the existing channels to carry off the storm-water) the sewage—consisting of night-soil, urine, and water fouled in domestic use—could be diverted from the river, and be at once carried by means of glazed stoneware pipes to the land for the purposes of agriculture. There can be no gainsaying the fact that the water carriage system is the cheapest and most effectual of all, if only there is an ample supply of water available. With proper care on the part of the Engineer, all danger of sewer gas entering houses should be entirely prevented. The advantages of the system will be apparent if consideration is given to the fact, that you effect by the agency of water alone what now requires at each privy the services of a bunghy, a cart, a pair of bullocks and their driver; whilst as regards the public health there is no comparison, for in the one case by simply pulling up a plug all offensive matter is at once washed away for ever, and at the out-fall should be applied to enrich and fertilize the soil, whilst in the other, $\frac{4}{5}$ths of the urine confessedly must soak into the ground, or be partly carried away by the present imperfect drains, and in doing so injure the public health; and, above all, its successful working is dependent on the vigilant supervision of the labour of a most troublesome class of people, who are daily becoming scarcer as other modes of employment are opened out to them. I view with grave apprehension the proposal to bring in a large supply of water from Kharakwásla, although such a course is absolutely necessary, as I fear the death-rate from fever will increase, because the Municipality has not, as the Peshwa so wisely did, previously provided a system for carrying away the water after use. Miss Nightingale, one of the greatest living authorities on the subject, says:—

> "The true key to sanitary progress in cities is water-supply and sewerage. No city can be purified sufficiently by mere hand labour in fetching and carrying."

As regards the disposal of the sewage in England and on the Continent, the truth of Mr. Ward's axiom—"the rain to the river, the sewage to the soil"—is every day becoming more and more acknowledged. Every year the Army Sanitary Commission, which has done so much for the cause of sanitary reform all over the world, urges that this action should be taken in India. In Poona the natural drainage is excellent; and its advantages in having pure drinking water at hand in unlimited quantity, whilst the present supply from the Katruj Reservoir could be utilized for flushing the sewers, would place it on a par with any City in Europe, before many in England, and all in India.

26. The preparation of such a scheme is, of course, beyond my powers and beyond my duty; but I am informed by high authority that it is believed that it is a feasible and a practicable one, and that there is suit-

able land available for the purpose. If efficiently supervised it should prove, financially, a profitable one; and although the first outlay would be heavy, it would, I am confident, be cheaper for the Municipality to raise a loan and carry it out, than to sustain, year after year, the dead loss entailed by the maintenance of the large establishments I have above shown to be necessary, to which must be added the cost of breaking up and cleaning the present inefficient drains. I have, from information supplied me by the Secretary, roughly estimated that the annual expenditure on all these operations would come to something like Rs. 89,000.

If this amount were capitalized, it would at 6 per cent. represent a sum of Rs. 14,83,000. If a loan be raised, I would urge that, in order to lighten municipal taxation, its repayment may be extended over at least 50 years. Even the present disgraceful out-fall of the sewers (as long as it is allowed to continue) could be improved by running it out by means of iron pipes into deep water and mid stream.

27. I think that the Health Officer should receive more support from the Commissioners than he has hitherto done, and that all orders to any of the staff placed under him should be given by himself alone, and not by any one else, as otherwise his authority would be weakened. I should recommended him to keep a register of all convictions under the Municipal Act in his department, and that the same plan be adopted in other departments, as I was surprised to find on my enquiry that no record of such existed. After a few years it is found in all well-managed municipalities, when the people have begun to recognise the value of sanitary work, that they pay readier attention to the legitimate requirements of those entrusted with the supervision of matters pertaining to the public health, and that the number of summonses decrease. The Health Officer, Mr. Mahadev Yeshwant, is duly impressed with the great necessity of giving the people ample and full notice of what course they should adopt in carrying out the requirements of the law, and of the advisability, as I took occasion to impress upon him, of not applying for a summons from the Police Magistrate until all legitimate means of persuasion had failed. I think he could do much good in getting the people to pay greater attention to the more frequent lime-washing of the interior of houses; some of those I saw were begrimed with dirt, and reeked with organic matter slowly undergoing putrefaction. At the same time I think the Police should not, as I had occasion to observe more than once, permit flagrant nuisances to be committed in their very sight; and I would also hope that the Magistrates, if a dereliction of the law is proved by the Health Department, will inflict such proper penalty as the law allows. The aid that Magistrates can give to Municipal Officers without inflicting hardship on the people, as has been well shown in Bombay, is simply invaluable.

28. The existing grave-yards inside the City ought to be at once closed and fresh ones should be, as directed by Dr. Leith, procured on the south of it; and the Municipality should lose no time in framing bye-laws, under Section 72 of the Act, for the registration of births and deaths. Such bye-laws should insist on all burial grounds being registered in a book to be kept by the Health Officer, in whose office the information obtained from the death reports should be tabulated in English according to forms laid down. The owner of each burial-ground should either maintain a police sepoy to be constantly present, as is done in many burial-grounds in Bombay, or else he should enter into an agreement, under a penalty to be provided, not to allow any corpse to be interred until a police sepoy had been called, in order to take down the necessary particulars, which should be daily forwarded to the Health Officer. If the burial-grounds were situated on the south side, it is believed that no funeral party could leave the City without passing a police post. A similar course should be adopted at the Hindu cremation ghâts. A more careful supervision on the part of the police would ensure a truer return of births, and a penalty should be inflicted on all persons whose duty it was to report a birth, and who had neglected to do so.

29. The line of streets should be carefully laid down and set-backs insisted on whenever a house is re-built, and Dr. Leith's recommendations regarding forming new streets to act as ventilating avenues from west to east ought to be steadily kept in view. A good beginning has been made in Rastia Peth, but the road should be continued straight through the heart of the City.

30. I think the plan adopted by the Municipality, of selling the town sweepings to the brick-makers, is most objectionable. These persons should pay a license, and be made to keep their places in a cleaner condition than at present; the town sweepings, which ought to amount to considerably more than 54 cart-loads a day, besides 450 donkey-loads, should be either at once applied to the fields, or be burnt, and the ashes used for distribution in the privies, and for mixing with the night-soil, as is done at Násik. The sale of the manure and the improvement of public health would soon make up for any temporary loss of revenue that might ensue. At the same time I must notice the very inefficient form of scavenging cart in use, and recommend that a pattern one should be procured from Bombay.

31. Fountains ought to be substituted for dipping wells when the Kharakwásla water is supplied. Where accommodation is required for several persons at once, a good plan is to have a covered iron or masonry reservoir, with taps fitted all round it, with a ledge for chatty pots and vessels below the cocks. The existing dipping wells might be improved by building a low wall round them so as to prevent the water vessels being placed on the top, and by providing a proper drain to carry away the wastage water. At many of them I saw cess-pools which had become full, and from which the water was actually flowing towards the cistern.

32. The beds of the Nagjheri and Manik nullahs should be made more even so as to allow the flow of water, and thus prevent the stagnant pools which now exist.

33. The state of the cattle stables throughout the City should be immediately improved. A paved gutter to carry away the urine should be made along the plinth of each stable, and the collection of dung and litter should be removed at least once every day, whilst regulations regarding the disposal of dead-cattle are also required, and attempts might be made to get some of the European chemists in town to purchase them, as in Bombay, where their sale brings in a revenue of upwards of Rs. 6,000 per annum.

34. The Municipality should at once compel owners to remove or enclose ruinous buildings and vacant plots of ground, and the same body should order the immediate eradication of the prickly-pear wherever found, as it gives shelter to all kinds of filth, and obstructs ventilation.

35. In conclusion, I have the pleasure to bring to your especial notice the great assistance I have received from Mr. Nursoo Ramchunder, the able Secretary to the Poona Municipality, to whom an expression of my acknowledgments for the aid he has afforded me is due.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. G. HEWLETT,

Acting Sanitary Commissioner.

Budget Estimate of Expenditure for Public Works in 1875-76.

Locality.	Description of Works.	Estimate for 1875-76.
		Rupees.
	ORIGINAL WORKS	
	Civil Buildings.	
Poona City.	Constructing Mutton Markets in Nana and Vetal Peths ...	4,000
"	Do. Latrines in Mungulwar on the Bhowani Peth plan ...	4,000
	Communications.	8,000
"	Compensation for pudvis, &c.	10,000
"	Improving the road from Rastiá to Mundaee Bazaar	15,000
	Minor roads	3,000
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	28,000
"	Constructing two cisterns	3,000
"	General improvement of water-supply about...	20,000
"	Payable to Government for Kharakwásla water	10,000
	REPAIRS.	33,000
	Civil Buildings.	
	Repairs to Municipal Buildings, Pump Shed, Lukurkhana Chowkee, three stores, and Katruj Chowkee	500
	Communications.	500
	Ordinary repairs to roads, 27 miles, 1,629 feet long	17,000
	Do. to bridges (including 2 walls) No. 11	130
	Do. to urinaries No. 17.	70
	Do. to slab stones	600
	Do. to curbing gutters	500
	Do. to cleaning gutters	2,000
	Do. to Koombarvais sluice gates	300
	Do. to removing sand from Ambil Oda near Katruj and Parbutti tanks	165
	Watering roads in the city	2,000
	Cleaning out and repairing sewage drains in the city	2,000
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	24,765
	Repairing reservoirs, cisterns, pipes, ooswases, stop-valves, and fire-plugs	800
	Leather hoses and buckets, &c., for fire-engines	200
	Lighting roads with 402 lamps	7,000
	Head Overseer's Establishment.	8,000
	Contingencies for Head Overseer's Office, Rs. 100; Pump, Rs. 150; Aqueduct Rs. 100	350
	Other Expenditure.	
	Completing 20 sheets of original copies of the Poona City Survey.	200
	Total Rupees...	1,02,815

Poona Municipal Budget for 1875-76 *sanctioned in Managing Committee's Resolution No.* 101, *dated* 10*th January* 1875.

Abstract of Receipts.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Opening balance on 1st April 1875 (in Bank).	.....	50,000 0 0
Assessed taxes	20,000 0 0	
Octroi	79,500 0 0	
Licenses	575 0 0	
Miscellaneous taxes	1,300 0 0	
Miscellaneous Receipts.		
Tolls	.....	
Interest	500 0 0	
Rents	100 0 0	
Sale of lands and houses, &c.	.....	
Fees and fines	125 0 0	
Voluntary contributions	.....	
Sundry receipts	2,000 0 0	
		1,04,100 0 0
Debt	.....	
Total Rupees...	.....	1,54,100 0 0

Abstract of Expenditure.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Collection of Taxes and Cesses.			
Police		4,880 0 0	
Education		600 0 0	
Medical		2,200 0 0	
Minor Establishments.			
General Management.			
Miscellaneous Establishment.			
(*a*) Miscellaneous		37,680 0 0	
Contribution to other Funds.			
Public Works		1,02,815 0 9	
		1,48,175 0 0	
Reserve		5,925 0 0	
			1,54,100 0 0
Total Rupees...		.....	1,54,100 0 0
(*a*) Particulars of the item "Miscellaneous" Establishment		27,900 0 0	
Office contingencies	... 1,500 0 0		
Conservancy do.	... 2,000 0 0		
House-tax collections	... 1,700 0 0		
Office rent	... 216 0 0		
Winding clock ...	... 300 0 9		
McDougall's powder	... 1,000 0 0		
Rent of police chowkee	... 24 0 0		
Do. of butchers' stalls	... 340 0 0		
Cholera ...	... 100 0 0		
Repairs to carts ...	... 2,000 0 0		
Auditor's pay ...	... 300 0 0		
Bovine vaccination	... 300 0 0		
		9,780 0 0	
Rupees...		37,680 0 0	

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

No. A.—680.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

General Department.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, 16th July 1875.

SIR,

I have the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, that on the 30th June I proceeded to Ahmedabad for the purpose of making an inspection of that City, and have now the honour to forward to Government a report of its sanitary condition, and the measures which, in my opinion, should be taken to improve it.

2. Ahmedabad, the capital of Guzerat, situated in latitude 23° 1′ N., longitude 72° 42′ E., at a distance of 310 miles almost due north from Bombay, is about 50 miles as the crow flies to the north-east of the head of the Gulf of Cambay, and at an elevation of 173 feet above mean sea level. It stands on the lowland which forms the plains of Guzerat, which are about 250 miles in length and 120 in breadth, and reach as far north as Mount Abu, the southern extremity of the Aravulli Mountains, where they join the Thar and plains of the Indus River, whilst on the west they extend to the hills of Kattywar and Cutch. On the north and east they are bounded by the slopes of the Malwa Plateau and by the westerly spurs of the Vindhya Mountains, and skirting the southern boundaries of these and contiguous ranges, the lowland is continued along the valleys of the Nerbudda and Sone Rivers, and is thus connected with the plain of the Ganges.*

3. The City is enclosed by walls about 15 or 20 feet in height, and stands on the raised left bank of the Sábarmati River, which rises below the south-western spurs of the Aravulli Mountains and flowing in a south-westerly direction, and after being joined above Ahmedabad by the affluent waters of the Háthmati and below it by the Khári, the Meswa, the Wátrak, the Seri, and other smaller rivers, discharges itself into the Gulf of Cambay at a distance of about 200 miles from its source. The Sábarmati drains an area of about 9,500 square miles, and opposite Ahmedabad its bed is stated to be about 1,550 feet broad, but this is only full after heavy rain when freshes have come down. During the hot weather the stream has an average breadth of about 375 feet, but is situated under the right bank and between it, and the City is a broad expanse of loose sand which in the course of years has been blown by the prevailing wind towards the east, and has formed a dune, which on the north side extends up to the walls. I may mention that this spot has from time immemorial been used as a Mussulman burial ground, and in a cutting through it lately made, I could trace certainly two, if not three, tiers of graves below the surface. On the south the river winds towards the left bank and flows close alongside the walls immediately above their south-western extremity.

4. The rock, on which Ahmedabad is built, belongs to the later tertiary series, and is composed of alluvial sand, which is known in Guzerat by the name guraroo. This, says Captain Cruikshank in his Revenue Survey Report, is land

* See "Mountains and River Basins of India," by Trelawny Saunders.

of light colour varying from almost mere sand to soil of the richest quality, and its fertility depends on proper culture and abundant manuring. I regret that I am unable to state accurately the altitude it attains above the level of the river, for, strange to say, there does not exist either in the office of the Collector, of the City Survey Officer, of the Executive Engineer of Ahmedabad, or in the Municipal Office, a map which shows the levels in the town. There is one which was made in connection with a scheme for supplying a portion of the Town with water in which a few sections are given, but as the datum to which they refer is not stated, it is impossible to ascertain from it the relative heights of different parts of the City. It is, however, roughly estimated that the highest point of the town is about 30 feet above the summer level of the river, and there appears to be a ridge extending from Astoria Dhallspore on the south to the Kalupur Road on the north-east, which forms the line of water parting, so that the natural drainage of the greater portion of the City is towards the river, whilst the storm water from that part lying to the east of the ridge flows towards the south-east into an artificially made nullah outside the walls. Advantage has been taken of the slope towards the river to provide for the discharge of some of the storm water by deepening four shallow nullahs by which it is conducted through the walls into the river. The streets, however, are during the rains water-courses and, as will be afterwards shown, sewers. During the fair season these nullahs are absolutely dry.

5. The average rainfall, as deduced from observations taken at the Hutesing Hospital during the fourteen years 1861 to 1874, for which I am indebted to the kindness of Dr. Weihe, the Civil Surgeon, is 29·36 inches, and the average monthly fall will be seen from the following table:—

January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
0·10	0·03	0·03	0·01	0·57	3·35	10·25	11·39	2·95	0·45	0·21	0·02	29·36

During the above period the maximum rainfall took place in 1868, when 46·43 inches were registered and the minimum in 1861 when only 16·85 inches fell, but the average rainfall of the first seven years was only 24·49 inches against a mean of 34·23 inches for the second period.

6. The prevailing wind is westerly, and the subjoined table will show that on the average of fourteen years it is said to blow from the westward of north and south for nearly eight months in the year, and that it very rarely blows from the points between east and south. The number of days on which the wind is said to blow from the undermentioned points of the compass, as compiled from observations taken at the Hutesing Hospital, during fourteen years ending 31st December 1874, was on an average:—

N E.	East.	S.E.	South.	S.W.	West.	N.W.	North.	Calm.
101·09	11·95	0·55	0·82	118·07	55·18	60·91	11·30	5·34

MAP OF THE CITY OF AHMEDABAD WITH ITS ENVIRONS.

REFERENCES.

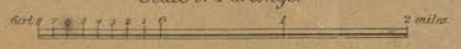
IN THE CITY.

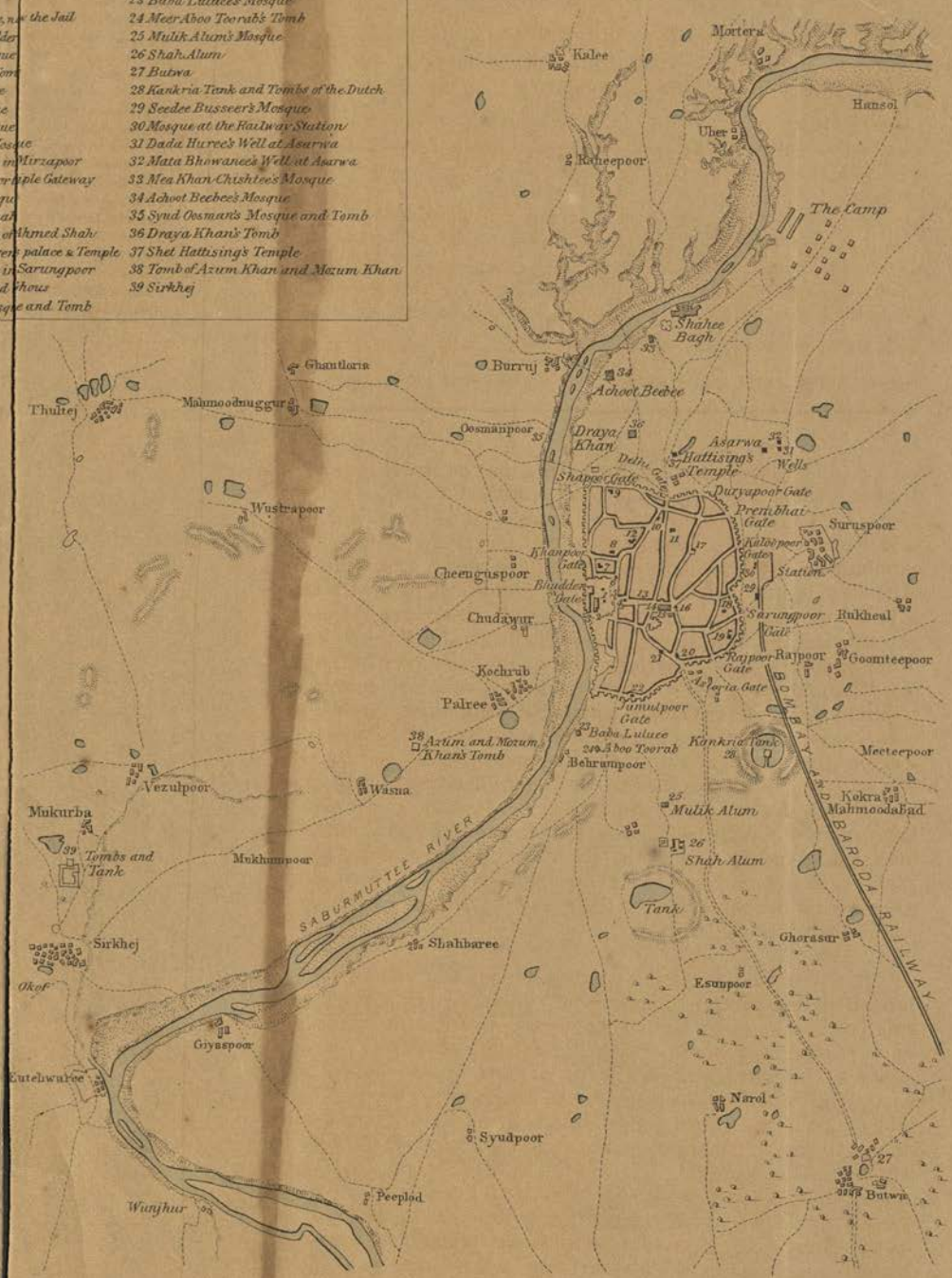
1 The Bhudder
2 Ahmed Shah's Mosque
3 Manik Beeroj
4 Azum Khan's Palace, now the Jail
5 Gateway of the Bhudder
6 Seedee Agood's Mosque
7 Shah Wuzeudeen's Tomb
8 Syud Alum's Mosque
9 The Shapoor Mosque
10 Kootub Shah's Mosque
11 Meehafiz Khan's Mosque
12 The Queen's Mosque in Mirzapoor
13 The Tezn Durwaza, or triple Gateway
14 The Jumma Mosque
15 Tomb of Ahmed Shah
16 Tomb of the Queens of Ahmed Shah
17 The Swamee Narayen's palace & Temple
18 The Queen's Mosque in Sarungpoor
19 Mosque of Mahomad Ghous
20 Ranee Seepree's Mosque and Tomb
21 Dustoor Khan's Mosque
22 Hybut Khan's Mosque

IN THE SUBURBS

23 Baba Lulucee's Mosque
24 Meer Aboo Teorab's Tomb
25 Mulik Alum's Mosque
26 Shah Alum
27 Butwa
28 Kankria Tank and Tombs of the Dutch
29 Seedee Busseer's Mosque
30 Mosque at the Railway Station
31 Dada Huree's Well at Asurwa
32 Mata Bhowanee's Well at Asurwa
33 Mea Khan Chishtee's Mosque
34 Achoot Beebee's Mosque
35 Syud Oosman's Mosque and Tomb
36 Draya Khan's Tomb
37 Shet Hattising's Temple
38 Tomb of Azum Khan and Mozum Khan
39 Sirkhej

Scale of Furlongs.





Lithographed at the Govt. Photozinco: Office, Poona 1875.

It is right, however, to mention that as there is no vane or weather-cock at the hospital or indeed in Ahmedabad, the above return cannot be considered reliable, although it may perhaps serve to show approximately the points of the compass from which the wind most frequently blows.

7. The annual mean temperature of the air during the same period was the high one Fah. 81° 96′, and the following table shows the average maximum, minimum, and mean temperature during each month of the year :—

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November	December.	Year.
Maximum	80·8	87·44	96·33	101·88	104·78	102·21	95·62	92·38	93 34	93·33	88·23	82·14	104·84
Minimum.	61·05	63·44	68·92	79·94	81·36	81·91	78·16	73·69	73·84	74·19	67·66	62·20	58·65
Mean ...	69·26	74·11	82·21	89·79	92·21	89·91	84·41	82·21	84·32	84·03	78·33	73·04	81·96

8. The accompanying tracing of a map in Mr. Hope's Book on the Architecture of Ahmedabad gives the outline of the City and its environs. It extends along the bank of the river for a distance of about a mile and three-quarters, and stretches from it from west to east for rather more than a mile. The circumference of the walls is estimated to be nearly five miles and three-quarters. The City is approached through the following gates. On the west towards the river at the southern extremity of the town, the Khanjia Gate leads down to the stream, and the Ellis Bridge crosses it below the Manick Burj, a Bastion, from which water is drawn for the supply of the prisoners in the jail. Higher up is the Khanpur Gate, from which there is a constant stream of inhabitants who painfully toil across the heavy sand to fill their water vessels, whilst on the north, commencing from the side nearest the river, is the Sháhpur Gate, the Delhi Gate leading to the military cantonment 2½ miles distant, the Duriapur Gate, and, as the walls round towards the east, the Premabhai Gate. On the east are the Kalupur, the Punch Koowa, and Sarungpur Gates, whilst on the south the City is approached through the Raipur, the Astoria, and the Jamalpur Gates. The view obtained from the top of the Juma Musjid is particularly striking, and shows that, especially on the western and southern sides, there is a luxuriant growth of trees within the City, whilst the densely populated parts of the town are towards the north and east.

9. The surface of the country outside the walls is well wooded, but much broken up and uneven on account of its having during the period of Mahomedan rule been occupied by hamlets or pooras in which the Hindu population lived, as only Mussulmans were permitted to reside within the City. These villages have now disappeared, but the brick foundations of the houses are frequently met with. Cultivated fields, enclosed with hedges of prickly-pea. Milkbush, extend all round the town on the north-east and south, in which cotton, bajri and other crops are grown, but the immediate neighbourhood of the City is thickly studded with ruined mosques, durgas and tombs in different stages of decay, whilst on the south-east, and about a mile from the Raipur Gate, is a very large tank called the Kakria Talao, which is built with stone walls at the sides, but has an unpaved bottom, and is, comparatively speaking, nearly empty. The area included by it is estimated at 72 acres. There are also other large tanks within two or three miles of the walls.

10. The Municipality of Ahmedabad was constituted a City Municipality in November 1874, and has jurisdiction not only over the City, but also over the walled hamlet of Saraspur, which is situated about a mile to the north-east of the town. The area within the walls is estimated to be about two square miles, and Saraspur contains about 52 acres. The City is divided into four wards, named Kharuya, Dariapur, Shahpur, and Jamalpur, and for municipal purposes each of these divisions, or as they are called zillahs, is again sub-divided into three sections, whilst Saraspur forms a distinct section by itself. There are supposed to be about 50 miles or more of thoroughfares, taking into account all the lanes in the City; but there are only 18 miles of made roads, 11¾ miles of which have been laid with lime-stone, excavated from the bed of the river, and 5 miles with broken tiles, covered with earth, whilst 9¼ miles are formed of earth only. Altogether there are about 27½ miles of roads for the passage of wheeled vehicles. The principal streets run north and south, and though there are some running east and west, they are for the most part interrupted and do not extend across the town. The Oliphant road, a fine broad street, extends from the Ellis Bridge on the west to the Astoria Gate on the south, but it does not go through the thickly populated parts of the City. The houses are chiefly upper-storied, and are built of brick and mud with tiled roofs. In many quarters of the town they present merely a dead wall towards the street, and the windows of the rooms on the inner side look out into an enclosed court-yard: they are generally built in blocks which are approached only through a gate-way, and through each block there often is a central street from which crooked lanes diverge. Such blocks are called Poles, but the passages in them are not thoroughfares. They vary in size from those in which they are only 5 or 10, whilst in others there are 50, 60, or even more houses. For example, in the Jamalpur Division, there is the Mandvie's Pole, which is supposed to contain a larger area than the village of Saraspur, and in which it is said upwards of 10,000 people reside: it is sub-divided into several smaller Poles, but the only approach to it is through two gates. The street through Mandvie's Pole forms the exception to the rule, and is a thoroughfare. Each Pole has at its entrance, generally speaking, an enclosed space, divided into two partitions, one reserved for males and the other for females, each containing seats varying in number from 5 to 20. These places denominated Panch Privies are devoted to the separate use of the inhabitants of the Pole in which they are situated.

11. The population of the City at the time of the census in 1872 amounted to 111,680 persons, and that of Saraspur to 5,193, so that the total population living under municipal jurisdiction consisted of 116,873 persons, of whom 58,477, or 50·03 per cent. of the total, were males and 58,396, or 49·97 per cent., were females, the former exceeding the latter by only 81, so that the equality of the sexes is for an Indian City remarkable.

12. The subjoined table shows that the City, together with the hamlet of Saraspur, is overcrowded:—

	Acres to a Person.	Persons to an Acre.	Persons to a Square Mile.
In London there are	0·02	41·69	26,682
Bombay...	0·19	52·14	33,372
Ahmedabad City	0·12	83·46	53,435
Saraspur	0·10	99·86	63,914

13. It must be also remembered that in the City are many open spaces, such as the Bhudder, the Karanj, the Juma Musjid, the Arsenal, and even cultivated land, &c., so that the above does not represent the density of population in certain parts, as will be seen from the following table, where Shâhpur and Jamalpur Divisions are shown to be not nearly so thickly populated as Dariapur and Kharuya :—

	Persons to an Acre.	Mean Average for each Person in Square Yards.
1. In Shahpur	46·96	103·15
2. „ Jamalpur	68·24	71·12
3. „ Duriapur	114·77	42·20
4. „ Kharuya	141·38	34·37

14. The population consisted of—

80,895	Hindus, who formed		69·21	per cent. of the entire population.	
23,491	Mussulmans	„	20·10	„	„
11,724	Buddhists	„	10·03	„	„
264	Christians	„	0·23	„	„
499	Others	„	0·43	„	„

105,195 persons resided in 31,405 houses of the better class, whilst 3,879 houses of the inferior sort contained 11,678 inhabitants. There were, therefore, on an average 3·35 persons to each of the better kind of houses and 3·01 residents in each house of inferior description. From the above statement it appears that there are in Ahmedabad altogether 35,284 houses, which is more than in Bombay, where there were only 31,447 houses, each containing, however, on the average 20·49 persons.

15. In 3,825 houses there are privies, which, in a large number of instances, have been placed in a corner of the verandah on the ground floor of the house, and facing the street from which they are cleaned. There are also 2,572 Panch Privies situated in the various Poles, and the Municipality has, in addition to providing a field about half a mile to the north of the City for the accommodation of males, erected 17 public necessaries for men and 18 for women. Of these 5 reserved for women and 4 for men have been built near the gates outside the walls. In the hamlet of Saraspur there are but few privies, as the inhabitants resort to the fields for the performance of the offices of nature.

16. A halalcore cess has been imposed in the City, and 450 halalcores are employed in cleaning the house and Panch Privies, and 59 work at the public necessaries. These persons collect wood-ashes from the houses in the town, and apply them through a small trap door opening on to the street to the night-soil which falls down on to a chunamed platform placed below the privy seat. No basket or receptacle for the night-soil to fall into is ever used in Ahmedabad. The ablution water and urine flow from this platform, first of all into a koondee, where any solid matter is partly retained, and thence into a khalkoowa, which is a circular pit or well, 3 feet in diameter, dug in the ground under or at the side of the house for a depth of about 20 to 25 feet. This varies in different parts of the City, but usually about 4 or 5 feet are left between the bottom of the khalkoowa, and the water bearing stratum which is generally found about 30 feet below the surface. The sides of the pit are built up with circular bricks, 3″ broad by 3″ thick, and at about 2 to 5 feet below the level of the surface of the ground, the well is arched over with brick and lime masonry. Earthen pipes are inserted

into one side of the arch, and a koondee is built on the top which acts as a catch-pit through which the urine and ablution water and the water fouled in domestic use find their way to the pit. Before the rainy season sets in and generally, I am informed, in the middle of June, the opening into the khalkoowas is bricked up, because if they become full of water, the foundations of the house not unfrequently give way and it falls. During the monsoon the urine and ablution water flow out into the public streets to be absorbed into the ground or to be washed away by the storm-water. These khalkoowas are not often, in fact hardly ever, I am informed, cleaned out until the expiration of 30 or 40 years. I saw one that had been opened for my inspection in the enclosure of the Municipal offices. It adjoined the servants' privy, and had not been opened certainly for fifteen years. The smell issuing from it was over-poweringly disgusting. Water was found at 11¼ feet below the surface of the ground, and it was 2¼ feet deep. Below it there was 1½ foot of deposit from which gases were escaping through the water. Besides the above there are 2,752 of what are termed "deep" privies in use. These are simply khalkoowas with a privy seat, having a central opening of about 6 inches broad on the top of the arch. They are usually situated inside the houses, especially those occupied by Mussulmans, and there are some that, although constantly used since they were constructed, have not been cleaned for fifty or sixty years.

17. The surface of the Panch Privies is usually unpaved, and the night-soil is collected by a bhungy in attendance, who mixes ashes with it. The urine and ablution water is collected in a chunamed cesspool, from whence it is removed by carts, or flows into a khalkoowa. The public privies are enclosed by a stone wall and are paved and provided with seats. The night-soil is removed from a passage running at the back where the bhungy mixes it with ashes. The urine and ablution water flow outside into cesspools from which it is carried away in carts.

18. The surface of the roads is, as a rule, well swept, but within the boundaries of private enclosures there are too often collections of rubbish which are not removed. Ruinous houses also afford a ready site for the collection of filth of all sorts, and open spaces and the lanes in the City are sometimes during the night fouled with night-soil, whilst the sides of the dead walls are used as urinals from which a very offensive odour arises. Until quite lately as there was no Magistrate, the Municipal officers were unable to take any action whatever to compel cleanliness on the part of private owners, or to punish offenders against the sanitary clauses of the Act.

19. The conservancy establishment works under the orders and active superintendence of the Secretary to the Municipality, Mr. Rughoonath Janardhun Prabh. It consists of

8 Inspectors.

12 Muccadums.

135 Road-sweepers.

There are two Inspectors attached to each division: one is responsible for the scavenging and watering of the streets, and the other is solely engaged in superintending the collection and removal of the night-soil. The scavenging is performed by contract, and the contractor employs about 25 ekkas, or carts, with only one bullock and 112 donkeys. The refuse is removed to the following three depôts:—the Duriapur Depôt at a distance of about three-quarters of a mile in a direct line to the north-east of the City, the Raipur Depôt, which is about half mile to south-east of the town, and the Jamalpur Depôt about a mile south of the walls. Until very lately there was a fourth depôt, the Shâhpur, on the north of the gate, but it was closed about a month ago on account of representations made by the mili-

tary authorities that it was a source of danger to the police lines and camp, as it was straight to windward of these places. The broken tiles, &c., removed by the contractor, have been profitably used in filling up low-lying places. There have been 125 dust-boxes erected along the streets in the City, and 275 sites are recognised as places of deposit, to which house-owners may bring their refuse. In Saraspur there are no dust-boxes, but 10 places of deposit. I should also mention that some of the kutchra is sold to brick-makers, and that all the stable refuse from private houses is sold to potters and owners of kilns inside the City.

20. The above-named depôts are also the points on which the bhungies work, and to which they carry in broad bamboo-baskets furnished with a cover or in carts, the night-soil made into a kind of compost with the ashes. This is deposited in trenches about 40′ long by 15 feet broad and 6 feet deep, which are filled in about six weeks' time. The night-soil is then covered with cutchra and allowed to consolidate for four or five months, when it is sold to farmers at a rate of 4 annas per cart-load. I must here state my opinion that the Duriapur Depôt is in much too close proximity to the fine old well, called Dada Hurri's, as it is only about 300 yards distant from it and at a higher level, and during the cold weather it is to windward of the railway, and complaints have reached me as to the nuisance caused by it. It should therefore, in my opinion, be closed. Dead animals are removed to the above depôts, and their bones are collected and sold. There was at each depôt a very offensive smell which could be perceived at a long distance away.

21. The City is well lighted, there being 1,350 kerosine oil lamps in use, and the public streets are watered twice a day by 28 bhisties and by water carts, of which there are 43, and the following method, which is said to be peculiar to Ahmedabad, is also adopted. Water is drawn from wells throughout the City and made to flow along channels which are merely trenches, cut along the sides of the roads, although during the last two years about 2 miles of roadside gutters made of brick and lime-masonry, plastered over, have been built. From these channels the water is sprinkled by hand, and 160 Wagheries are daily employed for this purpose.

22. The offensive trades carried on *inside* the city walls are tile-making, in which occupation there are 60 kilns at work, 40 of these are in Kharuya and 12 in Duriapur. There are also 88 pottery kilns, 47 of which are situated in Kharuya, 21 in Duriapur, 4 in Jamalpur, and 16 in Sháhpur. These places are offensive on account of the burning of the refuse and litter which are deposited in heaps in close proximity to houses. 22 dyers in indigo are also established in Kharuya, whilst 3 are in Sháhpur. There are also 191 dyers in surinjee, 25 of whom carry on their trade in Sháhpur, 60 in Jamalpur, 6 in Duriapur, and 100 in Kharuya. There are no drains in any of these places to carry off the refuse water, and I have heard complaints of the nuisance caused by these Bhousar karkhanas.

23. A vegetable market was erected in 1863 by the Municipality in a street leading from the Khuranj, but the people will not resort to it. The principal market place is at the Manik Chowk, where the traders sit in stalls belonging to a private owner, and in the street between it and the Teen Durwaza and beyond on the open space towards the Khuranj. There are no fixed stalls in the streets, but the dealers spread cloths over their wares as booths. A grain market is held in the open space in Dhana Peth, Jamalpur Zilla, and there another in Duriapur. There were 9,317 head of cattle in the City at the time of the census. The animals are kept in stables in the rear of houses, but there is no drain for their urine to run into, and it sinks into the ground. Among the above were 1,302 cows and 1,693 milch-buffaloes which, as a rule, are distributed throughout the city, there being no large stables as in Bombay, where

30 or 40 head of cattle are congregated. The Ghanchis go round every morning to the different houses and collect milk for sale. There is only one slaughter-house for oxen, which belongs to a private owner. It is situated in the Mirzapur section of Sháhpur Division, and, though paved, has no drain to carry away the water, &c. There are also 15 places situated in Jamalpur and Sháhpur Divisions, where sheep are slaughtered. The floors are not paved, and the blood, &c., is run into earthen vessels let into the ground.

24. *Outside* the walls and near the Sháhpur Gate just above the river are 15 paper-making manufacturies, and 54 lime-kilns are distributed in the immediate environs of the town, generally speaking, within a few hundred yards of the walls. There are also 34 brick-kilns, which are principally situated to the south-east, and 39 tanneries, 15 of which are in the vicinity of the Sháhpur Gate. The dhobies appear to be allowed to wash their clothes in the river wherever they like, and there is no restriction regarding the washing of dyed cloths in the stream.

25. The bodies of Hindus are for the most part carried out of the town as far up the river, as the ford near the temple of Dudheshwar, about a mile above the City and about ¼ mile below the Sháhi Bagh, where the railway bridge crosses the river. They are burnt on the sand on the edge of the water, and the ashes are thrown into the running stream. At the same place in the very centre of the dry bed of the river and within 40 yards of the stream, Kolis, Marwaries, and Khumars are in the habit of burying their dead in the sand. The graves are dug for a depth of about 3 feet, and the bodies are said to be not unfrequently scratched out by jackals and other animals. There were about 300 or 400 mounds of sand, each indicating a grave, to be seen at the time of my visit. The bodies of the Shrawak inhabitants of the City are burnt on the bank of the river near the Sháhpur Gate, and their ashes are thrown into the stream. Mussulmen are buried in the numerous places of sepulture all round the outside of the town. The only burial-grounds inside the City allowed to be used are those for Christians. The Protestant one is situated close under the walls at the Khánjia Gate. It was formerly a Mussulman grave-yard, but must have been appropriated to its present use in 1780, when General Goddard took the City, as there is a tomb in it erected over the body of Captain Gough, of the Bengal Native Infantry, who died of the wounds he had received during the assault of the town. Near this is the Roman Catholic Cemetery between the water works and arsenal. It is a small place, but its position is not so good as the Protestant one.

26. I must also notice that there are many objectionable hollows near the City, and the right of excavating the ground below the walls on the north-west side has been sold by Government to potters, and as the hollows thus made afford convenient shelter the place is used as a public necessary.

27. There is not a single made drain or sewer in Ahmedabad, and from the account already given it will be seen that the storm-water runs off through the streets and through the four nullahs referred to, and that the household refuse water with privy water and urine are allowed to flow into closed pits from the bottom of which the fluid escapes into the surrounding soil. We know that for a mixed population it is safe to assume that 40 oz. of urine are voided per head per diem. So that in Ahmedabad every day there are produced about 124 tons of urine, equal to 45,260 tons per year, and this amount contains about 1,855 tons of solid putrescent matter, which during every minute of the day is giving off the deadly gases of decomposition, and which by constant infiltration through the soil finds its way into the water bearing stratum. In the 2,752 "deep" privies besides the urine, the night-soil of about 9,200 persons is retained every day at the bottom, so that at 2·5 oz. per head per day there must every year be about 235 tons of solid night-soil deposited within the inhabited area of the city.

28. It will be thus seen how impure the sub-soil has been rendered by the accumulated filth of generations upon generations. The consequence being that the water in the wells throughout the town has become brackish and totally unfit for drinking purposes. The well-water is so bad that it cannot be used for gardens, as flowers watered with it die. I am informed that water drawn from wells situated immediately outside the walls, although much less so, is still brackish, but is drank by some of the poorer classes, whilst at a few hundred yards distant from the City, the water in the wells becomes sweet and potable. Such facts are instructive, and that this contamination of the water-bearing stratum in the town has been going on for centuries may be learnt from the fact, that the people have from time immemorial been in the habit of constructing beneath their court-yards tankas or reservoirs lined with hydraulic cement, into which the rain-water falling on the roofs during the monsoon is stored for the year's consumption. This is at the present time the principal source of drinking water in the town. Whilst those persons who cannot afford the cost of their construction, or who have not space enough within their enclosures, procure their drinking water from the river. About 40 years ago, I am informed, water works were constructed at the south-western extremity of the City. The water is raised up to a height of 52 feet on to a tower and is filtered through vegetable charcoal and gravel, and is brought into the heart of the Town through an earthen pipe, 8" in diameter, which is enclosed in very thick masonry. It is distributed by means of iron stand pipes, of which there are 16, and from 6 covered masonry reservoirs, on each side of which there are 10 brass cocks and on each end 3, so that 26 people can draw water at once. This supply is excessively limited and does not exceed 1 gallon per head of population, and the place whence it is drawn is obviously, from a sanitary point of view, the worst that by any possibility could have been chosen, as it is at the furthest point *below* the town, and after the river has been polluted by the cantonment people, the steeping of hemp and gunny bags for the paper-makers, after it has received the ashes of the dead, and the filth washed out of clothes by dhobies and percolating from khalkoowas in the town and places where offensive trades are carried on, and during the monsoon after the admixture of water carrying off urine and ablution water, kitchen refuse, &c., and after it has been at that season still further contaminated by the bodies washed out of their graves at Dudeshwar, whilst immediately opposite the water tower and above stream during the fine weather, dyers spread their dyed cloths to soak and to dry on the sand.

29. The accompanying analysis by Dr. Gray of some of the waters in Ahmedabad gives some idea of their impurity :—

Sample of Water taken from	Grains per Gallon.											Parts per Million.									
												Ammonia.									
	Total Solids.	Loss on Ignition.	Chloride of Sodium.	Sulphuric Acid.	Lime.	Magnesia.	Silica.	Carbonic Acid combined.	Hardness before boiling.	Permanent.	Removable.	Free.	Albumenoid.	Of Nitrates and Nitrites.	Oxygen total required by the water at 140° F. in presence of Acid.	Nitrous Acid.	Colour in stratum of 2 feet.	Odour.	Taste.	Reaction.	Sediments.
Stand pipe at Khumasa's Chukla ...	34·16	·28	9·77	2·30	6·59	6·15	2·80	6·83	14·00	2·80	11·20	·09	·13	1·20	·0700	·402	Faint yellowish white.	Nil.	Flat.	Neutral, but alkaline after concentration.	Vegetable debris, crystals of carbonate of lime. Infusoria absent.
Borradaile's Well ...	85·40	·84	17·95	8·26	5·49	2·92	3·08	17·08	7·70	2·80	4·90	·17	·19	3·20	·0910	·0603	Yellowish white.	Nil.	Brackish or saline.	Neutral.	Small in quantity. Light brown vegetable debris. Paramecia, monads.
Punch koowa Well...	89·88	12·52	19·59	8·55	17·25	6·05	2·52	15·99	16·80	11·90	4·90	·17	·17	4·50	·1820	·0402	Yellowish green.	Nil.	Saline.	Neutral.	Copious dark brown vegetable debris. Infusoria not seen.
Ghasiram's Pole Well	111·16	6·44	27·77	12·30	15·36	4·64	3·08	18·22	20·30	16·80	3·50	·14	·19	5·10	·1120	·0402	...	...	...	...	Copious. Brown clay coloured, Paramecia Rotifers, &c.
Hybutkhan's Well...	82·32	2·24	18·93	11·15	14·74	3·63	3·36	13·21	20·30	14·70	5·60	·18	·18	4·50	·0840	·0402	Faint yellowish green.	Nil.	Saline.	Neutral.	Dark flocculent, monads. A paramecia observable.
Premabhai Gate Well	125·16	3·08	42·82	16·34	4·39	1·91	1·96	15·94	16·80	13·30	3·50	·51	·36	3·60	·3780	·0402	Opalescent.	Nil.	Saline.	Neutral. Alkaline after concentration.	Copious. Vegetable debris. Paramecia.
Railway Tank ...	33·88	·56	6·17	3·07	12·07	3·36	...	6·60	14·00	2·80	11·20	·06	·18	1·50	·1050	·0805	White and opalescent.	Nil.	Flat.	Neutral.	Copious. Vegetable debris. Infusoria absent.

30. No wonder that Dr. Gray views with suspicion the water from the stand pipe and the railway tank, and, not knowing that the first had been filtered, recommends its use only after filtration. As to the remainder of the samples, Dr. Gray says they are so highly charged with mineral impurities alone that their use as drinking water ought to be prohibited. The river-water taken from the well above the town near the Shahi Bagh, from which the railway tank is supplied, contains only 6·17 grains per gallon of common salt (chloride of sodium), why should there be lower down at the water works 9·77 grains per gallon if not from greater contamination? These amounts of salt are large, but compare them with Premabhai Gate well, which had 42·82 grains per gallon of salt and 16·34 grains of sulphuric acid derived from urine!

31. Such is a brief account of the leading features of the present sanitary condition of the City of Ahmedabad, and I will now show what effect it has had on the public health. I must, however, premise that the registration of births and deaths is conducted under the management of the police who collect the returns, and perhaps I may express an opinion that the number of deaths, as far as the City itself is concerned, is as nearly accurate as possible, for at each gate a police sepoy is stationed and no corpse can pass out of the town without being stopped, and a further check is also kept by the Secretary, who has informed me that only a very trifling difference exists betwen the figures he has collected and those furnished by the police. I do not think the birth-rate stated in 1874 to have only amounted to 20 per 1,000 can be accepted as correct. The registration is carried on by the police, who learn from house-owners in their respective beats whether any birth has taken place, and no doubt many births thus escape registration.

32. The number of deaths registered in the following years in Ahmedabad will be seen below :—

Years.	Number of Deaths registered.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871	2,846	2,592	5,438	48·9	44·8	46·8
1872	2,698	2,440	5,138	46·1	41·8	44·0
1873	2,744	2,729	5,473	46·92	46·73	46·83
1874	2,685	2,620	5,305	45·89	44·87	45·39

33. And the different causes of deaths are shown in the next return :—

Years.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	Other Causes.	All Causes.	Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.						
								Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	Other Causes.	All Causes.
1871	3	376	3,435	591	*	997	5,438	..	3·2	29·2	5·1	*	8·58	46·8
1872	..	8	3,177	78	38	1,837	5,138	..	0·1	27·2	0·7	0·3	15·71	44·0
1873	..	5	3,279	155	39	1,995	5,473	..	0·04	28·06	1·33	0·33	17·01	46·83
1874	..	1	3,077	114	22	2,091	5,305	...	0·01	26·33	0·98	0·19	17·89	45·39
Mean	0·75	97·50	3,242·0	234·5	24·75	1,730·0	5,338·5	..	0·84	27·70	2·27	0·21	14·80	45·76
Bombay, 1874 ..	19	258	5,345	1,807	227	7,676	15,132	0·03	0·40	8·29	2·49	0·35	11·91	23·48

* Details are not shown in the Annual Reports.

The above is a most instructive table; the average deate-rate from fever is more than three times larger in Ahmedabad than in Bombay, in fact it is more

than the Bombay rate from all causes, and, as will be seen, the total death-rate is nearly double that of Bombay. It is almost the highest to be found in any town in the Presidency. Can there be any reason, but the persistent neglect of the first principles of sanitation that 45 or 46 persons should die in Ahmedabad in every 1,000 of its population, whilst at the same time Bombay is losing only 23 per 1,000 of its inhabitants? If the Bombay rate attained in Ahmedabad, instead of 5,338 persons dying every year on the average, only about 2,669 would succumb. In ten years 26,690 lives would have been saved, and who can estimate the amount of sickness and suffering that would have been prevented?

34. The deaths were recorded to have taken place at the different ages below mentioned :—

Years.	Born dead.	Not exceeding one year.	1 to 6.	6 to 12.	12 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Exceeding 60.	Total.
1871 ...	7	610	716	655	676	585	602	666	447	474	5,438
1872 ...	54	567	820	803	668	572	554	497	325	278	5,138
1873 ...	114	1,249	744	479	514	589	525	448	414	397	5,473
1874 ...	*	817	849	829	700	628	504	435	345	198	5,305

* The born dead are, according to the orders of the Government of India, now excluded.

35. From this I have deduced the following table, showing the ratio of deaths of children under 6 years of age to the total deaths in each year :—

Year.	Number of Deaths under 6 years of age.	Total Number of Deaths from all Causes	Percentage of former to latter.
1871	* 1,333	5,438	24·51
1872	* 1,441	5,138	28·04
1873	* 1,907	5,473	34·84
1874	† 1,666	5,305	31·40

* Born dead included. † Born dead excluded.

This statement would alone be sufficient to point to insanitary conditions, as the rate of mortality among children is the surest and truest test of sanitation.

36. The deaths, according to castes, are thus classified :—

Years.	Number of Deaths registered.					Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.				
	Christians.	Mussulmans.	Hindus.	Other Classes.	Total.	Christians.	Mussulmans.	Hindus.	Other Classes.	Total.
1871	1	821	4,550	66	5,438	3·78	34·95	49·12	132·26	46·8
1872	7	792	4,328	11	5,138	26·5	33·7	46·7	22·0	44·0
1873	...	938	4,524	11	5,473	...	39·93	48·84	22·04	46·83
1874	6	896	4,379	24	5,305	22·31	38·14	47·28	48·10	45·39

The difference between the death-rates of Mussulmans and Hindus may, I think, be partly ascribed to the fact that the former eat animal food, whilst Hindus in Guzerat are almost pure vegetarians, and possess less strength and vital power than the former, so that they are less able to resist the lowering influences they are surrounded by. I am also informed by the Secretary that the Mahomedans of Ahmedabad keep their houses and Poles cleaner than the Hindus, and certainly a visit to Poles occupied by them led me to consider this opinion correct.

37. Ahmedabad is celebrated for its weaving, and there is an old proverb to the effect that it hangs by three threads, meaning that it is dependent on the weaving in cotton, silk, and gold. The hand manufacturies are, however, since the establishment of spinning and weaving mills in the city, not so numerous as they were. It was also famed for its paper, but this trade not being able to compete with the papers imported from France is also languishing. The Shrawaks are principally employed in commerce and the Kolis in agriculture.

38. The accounts of the Municipality for the year 1874 and 1875 are attached to the Report, and it will be seen that during the year 1874 the net income, including the balance (Rs. 52,783-11-2) at the beginning of the year, was Rs. 2,67,034-14-1. Deducting from this the above balance, Rs. 52,783-11-2, and the deposits of contractors, aggregating Rs. 3,497-5-6, and the Kakria Fund, amounting to Rs. 4,133-1-9, the net revenue for the year was Rs. 2,06,620-11-8. The expenditure during the same time amounted to Rs. 1,74,221-12-0, which shows a balance of annual income over expenditure of Rs. 32,399-10-7, but the gross balance was Rs. 87,900-11-6, of which Rs. 41,088-11-6 belonged to the Municipality and the remainder, Rs. 46,812, was credited to the different funds, of which the Municipality is the Trustee. The rate of municipal taxation per head of population was in 1872 Rs. 1-4-5.

39. I think that ample cause has been shown above why the principal City of Guzerat should no longer be left in its present eminently dangerous state, and I earnestly trust that Government will insist upon immediate steps being taken to improve its sanitary condition.

40. The measures that appear to be most necessary are detailed below in their order of urgency. 1st.—The provision of a pure water-supply to the City is in my opinion of paramount importance. The Railway Company draw their supply from a well dug in one of the Bastions near the Shahi Bagh, close to the Railway Bridge, but the river is fouled above this point by dhobies washing clothes and by the inhabitants of the Sudder Bazar, by regimental sepoys and others in the military cantonment, as I saw such in the act of performing the offices of nature on the sandy bed beyond the stream. The Sudder Bazar has been placed in the worst sanitary position as regards camp, as it is to windward of it and overhangs the river, and the places reserved as latrines for the inhabitants of the bazar are situated at the head of ravines leading immediately down to the river, whilst the line of the regimental privies is only a few hundred yards from the bank, and as the trench system is during the monsoon adopted in one regiment, the filth must find its way by percolation into the river. Animals are slaughtered, both sheep and oxen, on the bare soil of the bank immediately above the river, and the blood and filth soaks into the ground, although attempts are made to remove it. These sources of filth preclude the idea of choosing any spot below the cantonment limits. Although it does not fall within my province to indicate the point from which the supply should be taken, yet I should imagine a site might be chosen above the village of Hunsole, which is about 4½ miles due north of the City. If it is taken from any such place, the conservancy of the villages on the banks of the river higher up is a matter which should engage strict attention. Whatever point is selected, arrangements should be made not only to provide a sufficient supply, say, at the lowest estimate not less than 20 gallons per head of population per diem, but to have it efficiently filtered through regular sand-beds before distribution. It will be for engineers to say where the filter

beds should be placed, but from a sanitary point of view they should, if the loss of head can be avoided, be as near the point of distribution as possible.

41. Before such a scheme could by any possibility be brought into operation, many months must elapse, but in the meantime immediate measures might be taken to improve the condition of the river-water. The General Commanding the Northern Division of the Army has kindly promised to prevent, as far as possible, the nuisances I have spoken of as arising from the cantonment. The burial of the dead in the river bed at Dudeshwar and elsewhere should be *at once* prohibited, and corpses either from the cantonment or the town should not be allowed to be burnt along its bed or in any other place except below the town on the south, where a ghát might be built and set apart for this purpose. A cremation place for Hindus from the cantonment should in consultation with the Municipal authorities be decided upon. The different Mussulman burial-grounds on the river bank ought to be closed. All offensive trades, such as paper-makers, tanneries, dyers, brick and lime kilns, &c., &c., should be at once removed from the north of the City and from within the walls, and be located to the south-east of the town, the point from which the wind hardly ever blows. The people ought not to be allowed to wash either their clothes or persons above the place where the water is drawn, and the police might patrol the river to see that its stream is not polluted.

42. Such means are, in my opinion, imperative, if the terrible death-rate is to be in any way reduced. To carry them out it will be necessary to extend the municipal limits until they join the cantonment and for a radius of, say, two miles round the City. At present this tract is under the Collector, but there is no establishment allowed for its conservancy, and the numerous offensive trades carried on within its limits being under no supervision render it a source of danger to the cantonment and the City. When this action is taken, the Municipality should amplify the wording of the bye-law relating to the inspection and licensing of offensive trades passed under the provisions of Clause 2 of Section 70 of the District Municipal Act.

43. The water-supply is, as I have said, the first matter that should engage the attention of the authorities, but coincidentally with it should be considered a scheme for the abolition of the deadly khalkoowa system. The death-rate shows in more forcible language that I can use the awful havoc, the contamination of the subsoil with the ordure of the inhabitants is making in Ahmedabad. It is sad to contemplate a City with such natural advantages gradually becoming depopulated, for no population can have such a death-rate without becoming enfeebled and degenerated. The able and intelligent Secretary to the Municipality, Mr. Raghoonath Janardhun Prabh, whose willing aid and great assistance in my investigations I beg to bring prominently to the notice of Government, has suggested to me that it was the filth accumulated in the khalkoowas which caused the epidemic which depopulated the ancient capital of Guzerat—a calamity which is ascribed in Hindu traditions to the wrath of an offended goddess; and surely such an epidemic will some day take place in Ahmedabad unless the necessary action is taken to prevent it.

44. There are no levels available to say whether a sewerage scheme is engineeringly possible; but if, as there is every reason to believe, it is, a scheme which, whilst excluding the storm-water, would ensure the nightsoil, the urine, the ablution and household refuse water being immediately conveyed through glazed stone-ware pipes to a site outside the City, and the application of the sewage over fields on the south of the town for the purposes of agriculture, would afford not only in my opinion the surest means of permanently reducing the death-rate, but would eventually prove a financial success. The soil round the City being composed of sand is one of all others which is best adapted to sewage irrigation, and there can be no doubt that on the farm so created magnificient crops, &c., would grow. It must be remembered that Ahmedabad

is after Bombay the largest City in the Western Presidency, and that up to this present time the people have not expended any money whatsoever in providing their City with any kind of channels by which their liquid refuse can be removed, that the subsoil contamination is consequently so great that the water in the wells is simply diluted urine, and that, as might be expected, the death-rate is exceptionally high. I would, therefore, earnestly ask that at all events estimates may be prepared to see whether a pipe-sewerage system is really financially impossible. I am very certain it would be far cheaper in the end (leaving out of the question altogether its incalculable greater efficiency) to take this action than to attempt any system of surface drainage.

45. To obtain the necessary information to carry out either a water or sewerage scheme, there should be prepared a map of the City and its environs showing the contour lines of levels. All now is a matter of guess, and there are no trustworthy data to work upon. I am indebted to Mr. Waite for the following remarks, showing the present state of the City survey. "The whole of the field measurements or actual survey has been completed. The City has been divided into 89 sections, and Saraspur into 4, making in all 93 sections. The maps on a scale of 33 feet to the inch have been more or less completed for 31 sections, the others are in progress. The inquiry into titles and settlement work is going on, and the whole of the operations will be completed in three or four years. When everything is done, there will be 93 maps, giving the greatest possible detail and showing every inch of land whether freehold or public property."

46. A vane to show the direction of the wind might advantageously be erected on one of the towers of the jail, which would give true indications, and if observations were taken twice a day or oftener, the records thus obtained would be extremely valuable and trustworthy.

47. I see by the bye-laws that the Municipal Commissioners have very properly refused to allow any more fœcal khalkoowas to be constructed, but immediate orders should be issued to close and fill in all those now in use, and until the existing khalkoowas can be done away with a trapped connection should be made between the koondee and the khalkoowa, and a ventilating pipe, protected at the top so as to prevent the admission of rain, should be carried from the arch up as high as 6 feet above the roofs of the houses. No privy ought to be cleaned from the public street. It is an offence against all decency that this work should be done in the midst of a crowded thoroughfare; and if new privies are allowed to be erected, they should be isolated and separated from the house by an air space of at least 3 feet all round, and access should be given to them by means of a sweeper's gulley which should be paved. Sufficient number of urinals should also be at once built, so as to prevent the soakage of urine around the habitations.

48. Attempts should be made to get the owners of fields in the neighbourhood of the City to bury the collections of night-soil and dry refuse daily, instead of storing these offensive matters to undergo gradual decomposition, and bones should not be accumulated in the quantities they now are, and depôts as long as they exist should only be allowed between east and south of the City.

49. The following trades should be removed from inside the walls:—

1. Tile-making.
2. Potters.
3. Indigo-dyers.
4. Dyers in Suringee.
5. Slaughter-houses.
6. Leather-dyers.

And those outside should be removed from the north to the south-east of the City are the paper manufacturers, the lime-kilns, the tanneries, and the dyers.

50. I have in paragraph 41 stated the position where, in my opinion, the cremation of dead bodies alone should be allowed, and regulations should be enforced regarding the places where dhobies should wash their clothes; they should of course be below the point where the water-supply is now drawn.

51. The existing hollows around the City should be reclaimed with broken tiles, &c., collected in the town. The Secretary has done good work in filling in a swamp just outside the Raipur Gate in this way, and the potters should be made to cut away the earth to a flat surface.

52. The sanitary provisions of the District Municipal Act can of course only be enforced by a Magistrate. There have been no prosecutions under it or any other law, as since 1873 to 30th April 1875 there was no Magistrate available, before whom the cases could be heard, and I am informed that the gentleman now holding the post draws no salary for his services, but that there is great need of a Magistrate will have been seen, and in my opinion it is imperative that the carrying out of these provisions should be entrusted to a duly qualified Health Officer, who should have charge of the Scavenging and Halalcore Establishments, and all matters pertaining to the public health. There is a great want of lime-washing in the interiors of houses in the City, and he could effect much good by insisting on the periodical application of lime to them, and in putting the law in force with respect to offenders against the sanitary clauses of the Act.

53. The bye-law passed by the Municipality regarding the registration of births is a good example of how *not to do it*. Instead of insisting on the parent or guardian of the new-born child, giving information to the Officer in charge of the nearest police station within 48 hours next after the birth, it merely insists on these persons giving information of the birth *on being required so to do by the officer in charge* of the nearest police station, or by an Officer of the Municipality. In this way at least 12 or 13 births per 1,000 escape registration, but the Municipal Commissioners should also pass Bye-laws regarding the Registration of Deaths under Section 72 of the Act, and regulations should be enforced as to the depth of graves. Every grave-yard and cremation-ghát should be registered, and the person in charge should be compelled to keep a correct account of the number of bodies disposed of, and to furnish a record of the necessary particulars regarding each death to the Health Officer.

54. It would materially help to improve the ventilation of the town, if the barrier to perflation caused by the City walls was removed. For purposes of defence, I need not say, they are utterly useless, but I am informed there would be strong opposition made to this proposal by the people who believe in the security they are said to afford. The ground at their base is fouled by the residents in the vicinity, who use it as a urinal if not for baser purposes, and, from a sanitary point of view, the walls are decidedly objectionable. In order to ventilate the dense parts of the town, thoroughfares should be made from west to east; and if a broad road were made from Chundla ole to Panchkowa Gate, there would be a splendid ventilating avenue, extending from the Bhuddar along the Karanj through the Teen Durwaza, and market place through the densely populated zilla of Karuya. I believe this line of road was devised, but it was not, as it ought to have been, carried into execution. Advantage should be taken on every occasion to widen the streets, which, especially in the Poles, are in some instances very narrow, and the line of each street should be carefully determined upon and strictly adhered to, and whenever a house is re-built, its line of plinth should be set back to it. I may mention an instance of past mismanagement I saw in the main road leading to the Shâhpur Gate. The breadth of the roadway is 22 feet wide, when it is suddenly narrowed to 12 feet by persons having been permitted to build their houses on to the road. Again a very crowded thoroughfare, leading from Astoria road to the Chandla ole, is only 16 feet broad, and as the houses on each side are high, there can be but little ventilation. Several of the roads require making. Metal is not to be had except at ruinous

prices. The Kalupur road is during the rains simply a sewer. The mixed sullage and storm water pass down over it as far as Panchkore Naka, where they are carried to the south through Mochee ole, past the Municipal offices as far as the Oliphant road, where they are discharged into the river. The people here, I was informed, often wade through 3 feet of diluted sullage which flows past their houses.

55. The Municipality has done its duty very commendably in providing 35 public necessaries, besides setting apart a field for natural purposes. I think the Saraspur plan of the people resorting to the fields for natural purposes is for villages in India a good one, as the ordure is passed at a distance from habitations; but the position of the fields as regards the prevailing wind should be carefully settled, and the night-soil should be buried in trenches 1 foot deep and 1 foot broad, with an interval of 1 foot between each trench.

56. The owners of ruinous houses should be compelled to enclose their property, and to remove the debris which might usefully be applied to fill in low-lying places.

57. There is much need of a public garden in Ahmedabad. In the Jamalpur Zilla one might easily be formed, if any good water could be found for the watering of plants. Some of the rich Settias could not commemorate the visit of the Prince of Wales more happily than by making the City a present of a garden where persons of all classes could take recreation.

58. The bottom of the Kakria Tank should be deepened and the mud removed, and it should afterwards be puddled. It would prove a very valuable source of drinking water, if the trades I have named be situated in that locality. There is, I believe, a large balance already collected for the improvement of the tank.

59. I would, in conclusion, desire to express my acknowledgments to the Collector of Ahmedabad, Mr. Pratt, for the aid he afforded me in conducting the above inquiry.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. G. HEWLETT,

Acting Sanitary Commissioner.

STATEMENT of RECEIPTS of the Municipality of Ahmedabad for the Year 1874-75.

RECEIPTS.		Amount.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Balance at the close of the last year—			
Deposits	4,760 8 4		
Kakurria amount	27,878 0 2		
		32,638 8 6	
Actual Municipal Balance—			
Municipal amount	.....	20,145 2 8	
			52,783 11 2
A.—Municipal Taxes.			
I.—Octroi—			
Sugar and Ghee...	1,48,426 12 9		
Spirituous Liquor	6,380 9 3		
		1,54,807 6 0	
III.—Tolls and Wheel Tax—			
Tolls on City Roads	.....		
Do. on Ferries (Ellis Bridge) ...	3,828 11 5		
Wheel Tax—			
For the year 1873-74 ...Rs. 946-4-0			
For the year 1874-75 ... „ 5,336-2-0			
	6,282 6 0		
		10,111 1 5	
IV.—Assessed Tax—			
Halalcore Cess—			
Arrears for 1870-71	5 14 0		
„ for 1871-72	30 5 0		
„ for 1872-73	48 14 0		
„ for 1873-74	1,139 6 7		
Collection for 1874-75	32,401 15 0		
Penalties	995 8 0		
		34,621 14 7	
			1,99,540 6 0
B.—Miscellaneous Receipts.			
I.—Realization under Act VIII. of 1868—			
Fees for sale of poisonous Drugs ...	20 0 0		
		20 0 0	
II.—Income derived from Market—			
Rent of Market	128 8 0		
„ „ Shops, &c.	706 13 4		
		835 5 4	
IV.—Scavenging Department Receipt—			
Sale proceeds of Manure	373 1 3		
		373 1 3	
Carried over.....			2,52,324 1 2

RECEIPTS.	Rs. a. p.	Amount. Rs. a. p.	Total. Rs. a. p.
Brought over.....	.....	.....	2,52,324 1 2
B—Miscellaneous Receipts—continued.			
V.—Municipal Fines—			
On account of nuisance	.....		
„ „ of Stray Cattle ...	642 0 3		
„ „ of other breaches of rules.	1 12 4		
„ „ from Municipal Labourers and Contractors... ...	312 13 2		
		956 9 9	
VI.—Sundry Receipts—			
Fees for permission for dinner parties on Public Roads... ...	326 0 0		
„ for putting building materials on roads	678 8 0		
		1,004 8 0	
Sales proceeds of Municipal Rules ...	1 8 0		
Excess payment recovered for the year 1870-71	10 9 5		
Interest on Promissory Notes	720 0 0		
Amount recovered from the Collector being the accumulated saving from the Municipal contribution towards the education...	1,677 3 5		
Fees for supplying water	242 9 0		
Miscellaneous	78 6 6		
		2,730 4 4	
Raipur Dispensary.			
Received from Government as grant-in-aid	1,156 4 0		
		1,156 4 0	
City Survey.			
Sale proceeds of Unserviceable Furniture, &c.	4 5 0		
		4 5 0	
Kakurria Tank Fund—			
One-sixth of Octroi duty on Ghee credited to Kakurria Fund... ...	4,133 1 9		
		4,133 1 9	
			11,213 7 5
Debt.			
Deposit—			
Rs. a. p.			
From Contractors ... 2,910 12 3			
Stipends attached ... 218 12 2			
Miscellaneous ... 367 13 1			
	3,497 5 6		
		3,497 5 6	
			3,497 5 6
Grand Total.....			2,67,034 14 1

Year 1874-75.

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.						
Municipal Office.						
Secretary	3,600 0 0			3,600 0 0		
Assistant Secretary	890 9 4			890 9 4		
Office Establishment	1,837 15 0			1,837 15 0		
	6,328 8 4			6,328 8 4		
					6,328 8 4	
Inspection Establishment.						
Head Inspector	540 0 0			540 0 0		
Public Works Establishment	523 0 0			523 0 0		
Magistrate's Office do.	330 0 0			330 0 0		
President's Office do.	324 0 0			324 0 0		
	1,717 0 0			1,717 0 0		
					1,717 0 0	
Collection Establishment.						
Office Establishment	2,046 5 10			2,046 5 10		
Gate "	6,312 9 4			6,312 9 4		
	8,358 15 2			8,358 15 2		
					8,358 15 2	

B.—Public Safety.						
I.—Police.						
Repairs to Police Chowkeys	410 6 7			410 6 7	410 6 7	
II.—Fire-engine.						
Permanent Establishment	2,781 13 5	.....	.....	2,781 13 5		
Contingencies	248 4 4	.....	.....	248 4 4		
Repairs to Fire-engine Sheds	76 6 11	.....	.....	76 6 11		
New hose	300 0 0	300 0 0	93 2 0	693 2 0		
	3,406 8 8	300 0 0	93 2 0	3,799 10 8	3,799 10 8	
III.—Lighting.						
Supervision Establishment	675 13 11		.....	675 13 11		
Kerosine Lamps	16,113 14 1		.....	16,113 14 1		
Contingencies	28 6 7		.....	28 6 7		
Repairs to Lamp-posts and Lamps, also wicks ...	786 2 0		.....	786 2 0		
New Iron Lamp-posts with Lanterns	.....		907 4 0	907 4 0		
Castor-oil	393 5 8		.....	393 5 8		
	17,997 10 3		907 4 0	18,904 14 3	18,904 14 3	
C.—Public Health.						
I.—Building and other Works.						
Original.						
Pucka Gutters	3,000 0 0	432 12 8		3,432 12 8		
Block of three rooms in Kagda Peith	1,623 0 0	.....		1,623 0 0		
	4,623 0 0	432 12 8		5,055 12 8	5,055 12 8	
Carried over ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,575 3 8

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44,575 3 8
C—PUBLIC HEALTH—*continued.*						
Repairs.						
Repairs to Becherdass Dispensary	140 11 4			140 11 4		
Repairs to Water Works	307 9 0			307 9 0		
Repairs to Ráipur Dispensary	41 6 7			41 6 7		
„ to Kagda Peith Hospital	105 5 7			105 5 7		
	595 0 6			595 0 6		
II.—Maintenance of Medical Institution.					595 0 6	
Becherdass Dispensary	396 8 7			396 8 7		
Ráipur Dispensary	2,678 15 6			2,678 15 6		
	3,075 8 1			3,075 8 1		
III.—Vaccination.					3,075 8 1	
Vaccination Establishment	648 0 0			648 0 0		
					648 0 0	
IV.—Watering Roads.						
Supervision Establishment	1,414 7 6		.....	1,414 7 6		
Inspectors, Kárkuns and Muccadum's labour for water, &c.	19,464 2 3		.....	19,464 2 3		
Labour for watering Camp Roads	2,394 0 0		1,924 0 0	4,318 0 0		
Expenditure on watering Railway Suburb Roads ...	544 6 7		.....	544 6 7		
Contingencies	140 14 1		.....	140 14 1		
	23,957 14 5		1,924 0 0	25,881 14 5		
					25,881 14 5	

V.—Roads and Poles cleaning.				
Supervision Establishment	1,198 4 10		1,198 4 10	
Inspectors, Peons, and Kárkuns.				
Labour, sweeping, carting and spreading rubbish ...	13,848 13 10	.....	13,848 13 10	
Contingencies	143 15 5	.....	143 15 5	
Repairs to Dust-bins	45 14 8	.....	45 14 8	
Carbolic Acid	.....	127 4 0	127 4 0	
	15,237 0 9	127 4 0	15,364 4 9	
				15,364 4 9
Scavenging and Conservancy.				
Supervision Establishment	2,661 11 6		2,661 11 6	
Cleansing Establishment (Pay to Bhungies, &c.) ...	23,764 9 7		23,764 9 7	
Private and Public Privies, also Office Privies.				
Urinaries and Public Privies transferred from road-sweeping	143 6 5		143 6 5	
Contingencies Rs. 201-4-3 and Printing Charges Rs. 326-15-0	528 3 3		528 3 3	
Collection Establishment	1,837 12 10		1,837 12 10	
McDougall's Powder and Lime...	4,113 14 10		4,113 14 10	
Amount paid for premium and in purchasing Government Security Paper	411 6 11		411 6 11	
	33,461 1 4		33,461 1 4	
				33,461 1 4
VI.—Other Measures.				
New Trees	.....	85 14 0	85 14 0	
Charges for analysing water from several wells ...	236 1 0	.....	236 1 0	
	236 1 0	85 14 0	321 15 0	
				321 15 0
Carried over ...	.....	.....	.....	1,23,922 15 9

EXPENDITURE.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,23,922 15 9
Water Works.						
Establishment	2,988 0 0			2,988 0 0		
Fuel	3,602 11 0			3,602 11 0		
Contingencies	544 14 0			544 14 0		
Changing and washing gravels...	502 8 10			502 8 10		
	7,638 1 10			7,638 1 10	7,638 1 10	
D.—PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.						
I.—Building.						
II.—Maintenance of Educational Institution.						
Contribution to Boys' Schools	4,350 0 0			4,350 0 0		
" to English and Vernacular Schools ...	.....			.....		
" to Scholarship in the Female Training College	600 0 0			600 0 0		
" in the Girls' School and Branch School ...	596 12 0			596 12 0		
	5,546 12 0			5,546 12 0	5,546 12 0	
E.—PUBLIC CONVENIENCE.						
Public Works—Original.						
Communications—						
Culvert outside the Sarangpur Gate	.....	.....	855 9 10	855 9 10		
Bridge and road near Padshahi Dewan's House ...	2,994 12 7	.....	.....	2,994 12 7		

Bridge.	Curbing.	Land.	Road.	Extention to a Culvert.
Rs. a. p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.a.p.
1,420-15-0	10-5-2	1,348-6-8	41-0-6	82-5-5

Slope near Pankore's Naka	888 3 8	.....	.....	888 3 8		
Slope near Sankdy Shery	.....	.....	570 5 3	570 5 3		
Slope near Sarangpur Chuckla...	506 9 1	.....	.....	506 9 1		
Road behind the Jail Garden	.....	438 0 6	.....	438 0 6		

Road.	Curbing.	Culvert.
Rs. a. p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs. a. p.
184-13-11	141-4-0	111-14-7

Wing Wall at Raikhud Bhisty Road	.....	399 9 3	.....	399 9 3		
Wall near stand-pipe at Lunsawada	.....	19 14 1	.....	19 14 1		
Widening roads, Punchkoowa Road, &c.	2,042 0 6	.....	.....	2,042 0 6		
	6,431 9 10	857 7 10.	1,425 15 1	8,715 0 9	8,715 0 9	

II.—Repairs.

Communications—						
Ellis Bridge Repairs—						
Ordinary repairs	2,054 11 6					
Repairs to approaches ...	794 7 9	2,441 13 1	407 6 2	.....	2,849 3 3	
	2,849 3 3	2,441 13 1	407 6 2	.....	2,849 3 3	2,849 3 3
Metalled Roads	1,380 6 9					
Brick Metal Roads	2,792 9 10					
Gravel Metal Roads	11,042 15 6					
Made Roads	612 4 6	15,725 12 4	102 8 3	.....	15,828 4 7	
	15,828 4 7					
Lowering Pole Roads		106 4 8			106 4 8	
Kutcha Gutters		839 14 4			839 14 4	
Carried over.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,48,672 1 7

EXPENDITURE.						
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Brought forward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,48,672 1 7
Bridge and Culverts—						
Oliphant Road Gutters 426 1 1						
Gutter near Mandvie's Pole ... 20 14 3						
Slab Stones on Gutters 7 7 9						
Repairs to Cattle-pounds ... 311 15 9						
Other Culverts 17 0 11	384 6 0	399 1 9	.....	783 7 9		
	17,056 5 4	501 10 0	.....	17,557 15 4		
					17,557 15 4	
Buildings—						
Repairs to Municipal Buildings	187 9 8	.....	.....	187 9 8		
Do. to City Walls	946 8 11	499 0 0	.....	1,445 8 11		
					1,633 2 7	
Miscellaneous Works	.....	130 0 7	.....	130 0 7		
					130 0 7	
III.—Other Charges.						
Rs. a. p.						
Miscellaneous Establishment—						
Stray Cattle 390 15 11						
Wheel Tax 431 8 5						
Ellis Bridge 204 3 0						
Watch-maker 120 0 0						
	1,146 11 4			1,146 11 4		
Contingencies...	607 12 9			607 12 9		
Printing Charges	1,805 12 6			1,805 12 6		
Rewards	125 8 0			125 8 0		

Office Seals	11 1 0	.....	.....	11 1 0		
Dead Stock	22 10 0	557 12 4	.....	580 6 4		
Postage	40 10 0	.....	.....	40 10 0		
Government Gazette	.....	38 10 0	.....	38 10 0		
Newspapers	.....	27 0 0	.....	27 0 0		
Copies of Municipal Rules (Surat)	.....	5 14 0	.....	5 14 0		
Copy of Mr. Nairne's Revenue Hand-book... ...	.....	6 12 0	.....	6 12 0		
40 Copies of District Municipal Act	.....	16 6 0	.....	16 6 0		
Surat Municipal Record	.....	3 0 0	.....	3 0 0		
Law Charges (Civil Suits)	146 0 10	.....	.....	146 0 10		
Purchasing Government Security Notes worth Rs. 48,000.	1,658 7 6	.....	.....	1,658 7 6		
Sundries	6 3 10	.....	.....	6 3 10		
Cheque Book	1 9 0	.....	.....	1 9 0		
	5,572 6 9	655 6 4	.....	6,227 13 1	6,227 13 1	
E.—Debt.						
Deposits.						
Paid to several persons their Deposits—						
From Contractors. 3,552 1 0 / Stipends. 402 2 3 / Other Accounts. 513 1 2				4,467 4 5		
Advance repayable...	.....	.....	.....	445 13 0		
Balance.						
Deposit Kakurria	.....	.....	31,174 0 0			
Halalcore Cess	.....	.....	11,456 0 0			
Contractor's Deposit	.....	.....	3,842 0 0			
Grant-in-aid Dispensary	.....	.....	340 0 0			
Actual Municipal Balance	.....	.....	41,088 11 6			
	.....	.....	87,900 11 6	87,900 11 6	92,813 12 11	
Grand Total...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,67,034 14 1

MEMORANDUM of Liabilities and Claims of the Municipality of Ahmedabad for the Year 1874-75.

LIABILITIES.	Amount.			CLAIMS.	Amount.		
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Kakurria Fund	31,174	2	0	Ellis Bridge	50,000	0	0
Conservancy	11,456	12	6	City Survey	63,032	6	6
Raipur Dispensary Fund	339	6	0	Civil Suit Advance recoverable	820	2	11
Deposits to be adjusted	3,790	9	5	Advance recoverable	189	13	2
	46,760	13	11				
Net amount of Debt ...	67,281	8	8				
Total...	1,14,042	6	7	Total...	1,14,042	6	7

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Ahmedabad,

Secretary, A. M. C.

Nagardewla
Muijid
Muijid
Bay Stack
(24) A. G. F. Hogg. Major
B. Q. M. G.

Gardens
Mulla
Addace Musjid
Officers Compounds
Well
Temple
Huts
Bhairs Huts
Lall Bung
Musjid
Sidee Bung
Kotla
Prisoner
Tophkhana Gate
Mangal Gate
Delhi Gate
Nalwani Gate
TOWN OF AHMEDNAGAR
Wells
Mellawani Gate
Garden
Khokur Nulla
Garden
PLAN
of
AHMEDNAGAR
Scale of 6 Inches to a Mile

No. $\frac{A}{749}$.

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, 14*th August* 1875.

SIR,

I have the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, that, having received a communication from the Collector of Ahmednagar, relative to the establishment of a main drainage scheme in that City, I considered it my duty to proceed to the place, and to make a sanitary inspection of the Town with reference to the question on which my opinion had been asked.

2. Ahmednagar is situated in latitude 19° 6′ north and longitude 74° 48′ east at, according to Dr. Leith (who visited and reported on the City exactly ten years ago), 126 miles from the sea. It has a mean temperature of 77° and a mean annual rainfall of 25·68 inches. It usually rains during every month of the year, but the heaviest fall generally takes place in September. From the returns given in Dr. Leith's Report from observations kept at the Civil Hospital, it is stated that, on the average, the wind blows for 261·5 days between the points south-west to north-west and for 92·9 days from an easterly direction, whilst on 8·3 and 2·3 days, only, it is said to blow from due north and south.

3. The City stands on the high ground on the left bank of the River Sina, which runs along its western side at a distance varying from 50 yards opposite the Nepti Gate to 500 yards opposite the Delhi and Maliwara Gates, but the water in it only flows in a stream after heavy rain, and at other times it presents a sandy bed. It is stated, however, that running water is always found at a short distance below the surface—at the time of my visit it was reached at a depth of about a foot, and the dhobies take advantage of this to dig long trenches in which it flows in a slow current. The water of the river is not used for drinking purposes as it is said to be brackish.

4. The Town is surrounded by walls about 12 or 13 feet high, the foundations of which are built of stone, whilst the upper part consists of white mud. It possesses an historical interest to Englishmen, as it was taken by assault on the 8th August 1803 by the force under the Duke of Wellington, then General Wellesley (which during the succeeding month won the battle of Assaye), and there is built into the walls close to the Maliwara Gate a memorial tablet on the spot where Captain Humberstone Mackenzie, of the 78th Highlanders, fell in the storming of the town, which now, as then, is approached by nine gates. On the north, starting from the east, are the Mungulwar, the Surjapur, the Topekhana, and the Delhi Gates. On the west, the Nalegaon and the Nepti Gates. On the south the Maliwara, and on the east the Bhowa Bungali and the Jeinda Gates.

5. The limits of the adjacent military cantonment, as will be seen from the accompanying map, come close up to the walls on the east and extend on the north as far as the Simpson Bazar, a hamlet which is contiguous to the lines of the district police, whilst on the west there are cultivated fields and gardens stretching down to the bed of the river. On the south also is arable land

extending as far as the Poona road, and the bridge across the confluence of the Nepti and Sina Rivers and to the open country beyond. The Municipality possesses a few acres of land on the south and south-west of the town, but it for the most part belongs to private owners.

6. Outside the City are 318 houses occupied by Mahars and Mhangs, but the area within the walls is stated to be 368 acres, and in some parts the houses are much overcrowded. It is divided for municipal purposes into four divisions, the north and south-eastern, the north and south-western. There are several minor subdivisions, which are locally known by native names, but unfortunately neither as regards the larger or smaller sections is it possible to state exactly the area or population of each, as these have not been calculated.

7. At the Census of 1872 the population consisted of 32,841 persons, of whom 16,619 were males and 16,222 were females, and it was composed of the following castes :—

359	Christians, who formed		1·09	per cent. of the	population.
23,431	Hindus of caste	„	71·34	„	„
2,026	„ low caste	„	6·17	„	„
752	Jains	„	2·29	„	„
6,135	Mussulmans	„	18·69	„	„
65	Parsis	„	0·20	„	„
73	Others	„	0·22	„	„

8. The number of houses amounted in 1872 to 5,792, about one thousand of which are upper-storied, and to each property a numbered metal plate is affixed. In 1865 they were ascertained to be 5,398 houses, so that since that year an increase has taken place. It will be seen that there are on the average 5·7 persons to a house. Information as to the number of houses of the better and inferior classes is not obtainable. There are, therefore,

Houses to an Acre.	Acres to a Person.	Persons to an Acre.	Persons to a Square Mile.
15·74	·011	89·24	57,114

so that each person had only 54 square yards of superficial area. In reality the density of population is greater than above stated, as in the City there are many open enclosures, such as the municipal and other gardens, the Mission compound, Soonery Musjid, &c.

9. The streets run generally either from north to south or from east to west, but they are so interrupted and tortuous in their course that they do not form ventilating avenues. The principal streets are fairly broad, but many of the lanes are, on the contrary, extremely narrow, and as these are generally private property buildings have been erected in many places so as to obstruct the free passage of foot-passengers. There are supposed to be about 23 miles of thoroughfares, but there are only about 10 miles of metalled road through the town ; the remaining streets are unmade, and consist of earth, which in the fair season is hard enough for walking upon, but which after heavy rain must often be nearly impassable. The principal streets have gutters or unpaved earthen trenches along each side, which form a passage for the rain-water, and sometimes for the sullage from the houses, which consequently soaks into the ground in the immediate vicinity, and encroachments over these gutters have in past years been permitted, the owners of houses facing the streets having built oatas, and frequently the walls of their houses up to the line of street. The consequence being that much filth remains unseen in the gutter below, where it rots, until the smell arising from it becomes unbearable, when it is removed by the Municipality.

10. The houses between the streets have not been built upon any regular plan, the consequence being that much irregularity in their frontages exists, and in many parts they form, as it were, a labyrinth through which it is difficult

to find one's way in a straight course. The houses are built of mud, and only about one-fifth of them have tiled roofs, the remainder being constructed of mud. They are very badly ventilated, and have but few windows. Generally speaking, the doors, which, in some instances, are mere holes in the wall about 3 feet square, afford the only communication with the external air. Such were seen in Maharwada near the Mungulwar Gate. Sometimes an opening has been left in the mud roofs to allow of the escape of smoke, but this means of ventilation is not universal.

11. Towards the street, except in the main thoroughfares where goods are exposed for sale in shops, the house wall presents no opening, but access is given by a door on passing through which an enclosed space is found, and on either side of this the dwelling apartments are built, an open space or chouk being left in the centre.

12. Ahmednagar was declared a City Municipality under Act VI. of 1873 on 4th September 1874. There are thirty-one Commissioners, nine of whom are appointed ex-officio, and the remainder are nominated by Government. Out of this electoral body, eleven members are annually chosen to form a Managing Committee, over whom a Chairman presides.

13. A halalcore cess was imposed in 1869, but I learnt with surprise that some 40 or 50 houses are allowed to be exempt from its provisions. This is entirely wrong. Public service ought to be enforced, without exception, on all the inhabitants as is done in Bombay, although any person might be permitted to have the exclusive service of a municipal halalcore by paying the full rate for his services and a slight additional sum to cover the cost of supervision. That this course is necessary in the City is clear, for as I chanced to see in the privy attached to the Khoja Shureef Haveli, which is served by a private halalcore, there was no basket, but decomposing nightsoil was spread over the platform to the depth of 3 inches in which there were worms, and which was flowing over the ground at the back.

14. It is stated there are 2,000 privies in the town. These are sometimes situated inside the walled enclosure, but are too often built into the wall of the house, and are in these cases cleaned through a trap door opening on to the public street; whilst, in many instances, the owner of a house has erected a private privy on the ground outside the wall of his house, and between it and the curbstone of the adjacent street. From all these privies, as well as from the bathing-places, urine and ablution water find their way by means of a drain or trench cut in the earth, and sometimes are discharged into the road-side gutter or an absorbent cess-pit, or frequently into a small earthen vessel, which soon gets choked up when its liquid contents are thrown over the surface of the compound or road.

15. There are also about 20 Wadgas, or enclosures, surrounded by a mud wall, the surface of which is composed either of the bare ground, or else a raised stone laid platform is built on the edge, of which the inhabitants of a certain number of houses to which the Wadga belongs sit to perform the offices of nature. The ablution-water soaks into the ground or finds its way into the road-side gutter by means of an earthen trench.

16. An accurate register of the number of persons using the privies and Wadgas is kept for the purpose of the halalcore cess, and it is stated that 2,852 families, consisting of 12,280 persons (of whom 10,335 pay the rate for privies and 1,945 the Wadga rate), are provided with accommodation inside the City. In addition to the above, the Municipality has erected the following necessaries *inside* the City, and the Wadga rate (6 annas per head per annum) is charged on all persons making use of them. In Anundi Bazar a necessary, containing 25 seats for men and 25 for women, or a total of 50, which, at a census taken on the 4th August, was found on that day to have been used by 1,400 persons. In

Sitladevi, near the Topekhana Gate, another with 16 seats for men and 14 for women, or a total of 30, which were frequented on the same day by 1,600 persons.

17. *Outside* the City the Municipality have erected the following public necessaries for the use of which no fee is charged :—

1st.—On the west side of the Maliwara Gate a necessary for men, containing 50 seats, which was used by 825 males on the 4th August, and another on the east side of the gate for women, with 40 seats, where 1,075 females attended.

2nd.—Outside and on the north of the Malegaon Gate, 2 necessaries for women, each containing 14 seats, and which 860 females used.

3rd.—Outside the Delhi Gate a necessary with 40 seats for women, which was visited by 225 persons during the 24 hours.

4th.—Two necessaries on the Málegaon Road, near the chunam kilns, each containing 7 seats for men, where 260 males attended on the 4th August.

5th.—Two necessaries for men, near Khakada's Muth, each containing 7 seats, which 165 males used on the same day.

18. From the above statement it will be seen that the total public accommodation provided by the Municipality amounts only to 266 seats, which were visited by 6,410 persons on the 4th August, so that of the entire population on that day, only 18,690 used any recognised place for natural purposes. The remaining 14,151 persons must either (as large numbers do) have gone to fields situated across the river, or in the immediate vicinity of the town. The nulla, that Dr. Leith speaks of as being the resort of the neighbouring inhabitants on the west side of the town, is under the present more efficient supervision no longer defiled; but inside the City, at the back of a row of huts occupied by Mhars close under the walls and near the Mungulwar Gate, it was seen that the inhabitants of each hut had eased themselves in the immediate vicinity of their houses, and such practices, although I did not come across any fresh instances, may be surreptitiously indulged in. In a few places I saw that the public streets had been defiled.

19. Allowing the usual amount of fœces and urine passed per head by a mixed population, it will be seen that at 2·5 ozs. of solid fœcal matter, there are voided—

$$32{,}841 \times 2{\cdot}5 = \left.\begin{array}{l} 82{,}102 \text{ ozs.} \\ = 5{,}131 \text{ lbs.} \\ = 2{\cdot}29 \text{ tons} \end{array}\right\} \text{of solid fœces,}$$

and at 40 ozs. of urine per head of population.

$$32{,}841 \times 40 = \left.\begin{array}{l} 13{,}13{,}640 \text{ ozs.} \\ 82{,}102 \text{ lbs.} \\ 36{\cdot}65 \text{ tons} \end{array}\right\} \text{of urine.}$$

but of the above amount on the 4th of August, only 1·3 tons of fœces and 20 tons of urine could have been collected for removal from the entire population. The quantity of urine passed in the Wadgas and privies could, however, in reality, not have been so collected, as certainly four-fifths, if not the whole of it, soaked into the ground.

20. The public necessaries are built of rubblestone, and are enclosed from public view, and the solid matter is collected and buried in pits close by those situated to the north of the town. Whilst the liquid ordure passes into cess-pits outside, whence it is taken out and thrown over the neighbouring ground.

At Waitagwadi, near Khakedas Muth, there are 18 pits, and at the necessaries outside the Delhi Gate, near the Málegaon road, there are at one place 35 and at the other 20 pits.

21. The nightsoil is collected in the town by 70 municipal halalcores, who mix ashes or earth with it, and carry it in covered baskets, and deposit it in a closed iron cart, if there is one near at hand; if not, it is thrown into a wooden box placed during the morning in the public streets, from which the cartmen remove it and convey it to a place about half a mile to the south of the town, where the Municipality rents about 30 acres of ground immediately to the east of the Walki road. The nightsoil is then deposited into pits 24′ long × 4′ broad and 4½ to 5′ deep. This trench is filled in to within about one foot of the surface, when about 10 cart-loads of sweepings are thrown over it, and the earth dug out of the pit is heaped on the top. About 30 cart-loads of nightsoil are brought here every day, and generally one pit holds the day's supply. There are on the ground 350 pits, which are left undisturbed for about a year and a half or two years. The contents are then taken out and sold to cultivators. Last year the contents of 60 pits were sold for 400 rupees.

22. The scavenging establishment kept by the Municipality consists of—

7 bullock carts, each containing 24 cubic feet,
7 coolies,
24 street scavengers,
72 bhungies,
9 nightsoil carts,
8 coolies at the nightsoil pits,
2 bheesties,
4 inspectors,

and they are distributed in the following proportion to each division :—1 inspector, 2 muccadums, 6 scavengers, and about 18 bhungies.

23. There are in the City 120 recognised places of deposit for household refuse. These are spaces enclosed by stone walls, and are situated in any convenient corner. The *cutchra* from them is removed by a contractor twice a day, and is sold by the Municipality to the potters on the outskirts of the town; but in the Maliwara section I was surprised to find that the inhabitants, who are nearly all Kunbis, are allowed to accumulate their household refuse for six months at a time in mud enclosures outside their houses and adjoining the public street.

24. There are about 1,000 head of milch cattle in the town, which are housed in about 80 yards, containing on an average about 12 beasts in each. The stables are necessarily dirty, and the ground is saturated with the urine of these animals, the smell arising from it being very obnoxious. The same remark applies to the tattoo stables.

25. The offensive trades carried on *inside* the walls are as under :—

Indigo-dyeing places 30 in number, which are for the most part located in the north-western division near the Topekhana and Delhi Gates. In each of these karkhanas there are on an average 20 kundies or vats, from which the most fetid odour emanates. There are about 50 potters, who chiefly reside in the west of the Town near the Nalegaon Gate. They are only allowed to work the mud into the desired shapes inside the City. The pots are afterwards burnt outside the walls near the river on the north-west of the Nalegaon Gate. There are, besides, several dyers in cusumba (*carthamus tinctorius*) distributed in all parts of the town.

26. Outside there are about 25 *lime-kilns*, which are situated about ½ mile on the north-west of the City, and on the north-east about 1¼ mile from the walls. About 60 brick-kilns are worked on the north-west, south-west, and

north-east, from ½ to 1¼ mile from the town. There is also a large tanning manufactory belonging to a Bora, situated on the south-west, nearly a mile and a half away.

27. The water-supply is derived from wells constructed during Mahomedan rule, situated at distances varying from 5 to 6 miles from the City, and brought into it by three conduits consisting of earthen pipes laid in masonry, two of which are situated on the north-east near a village called Kapurwadi.

The first is called the Karpurwadi Aqueduct, and after supplying four cisterns in the Native Infantry Lines, and giving a branch to the Kotla, it passes into the town and supplies 10 dipping-wells. The Nagabae, which has its source also at Kapurwadi, and which has only lately been repaired and restored at a cost of Rs. 60,000, of which sum Government contributed a quarter, and Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, of Bombay, gave another Rs. 15,000, the remaining half being paid for by the Municipality out of town duties. It supplies 12 cisterns. The third aqueduct, brought from wells near a village called Wadgaon, about 6 miles distant, on the north-east of the City, supplies 33 cisterns, and the water is said to be most excellent. The open dipping-wells, by which the drinking water in Ahmednagar is distributed, are, however, objectionable, as they allow all kinds of impurities to be mixed with it. For example, at the time of my visit at the Gunj Fountain, there was only about one foot of water in it. This is supplied by the Kapurwadi Aqueduct, and at the bottom were seen mud, leaves; stalks of Indian corn, bottles, flowers, paper, &c. The same objectionable condition was observed in other dipping-wells. The quantity of water brought in by these aqueducts is estimated to amount to about 10 or 12 gallons per head of population. There are many wells in the town, and water was seen in them at a depth of 35 to 40 feet; but it is not potable, being brackish.

28. There are three covered market places belonging to the Municipality near the Gunj: one for the sale of green vegetables, one for groceries, and the third for petty trades; and inside the walls in Kuppurpura, in the north-eastern division, is a mutton market belonging to the Municipality, which contains 27 stalls.

The slaughter-house for sheep is at the back. It is paved and drained, and at the time of my visit, before the day's work began, it was perfectly clean, although there was an offensive smell from the tub in which the offal is kept before it is carted away. Thirty-five to 40 sheep are daily slaughtered here. At the back of one of the rows of mutton stalls, and approached from the street by a separate gate, is a raised platform where dry and salt fish are sold. Outside the walls, between the Mungulwar and Surjapur Gates, is the beef market with 8 stalls. It was not clean at the time of my visit, as bones were lying about, and its site has not been judiciously chosen, as it is, in my opinion, too close to the Native Infantry latrines between the walls and the Kotla. The slaughter-house for cattle, situated at the head of a nulla at Waitagwadi, is built of stone, and is enclosed by a wall and is paved. About 8 oxen are slaughtered daily. The offal and blood are taken in carts to the neighbouring public latrines and buried in the same pits as the nightsoil; but the offensive washings from the paved floor escape at the rear, and are received, first of all, into a cess-pit which retains some of the coagulated blood, whilst the fluid part flows into the nulla above referred to, which is about half a mile to windward of the tombs known by the name of "The Two Sisters", where the Session Judge has his residence.

29. There are about 75 kerosine-oil lamps in the main streets, which during the months of April and May are watered daily, and I was much pleased at the general cleanliness of the surface inside the City. In fact, I have never seen greater attention paid to this most important duty, and the roads and bye-lanes were well swept, and every privy served by municipal halalcores that I inspected was more than fairly clean. It appeared to me that the Municipality do all in their power to keep the place as clean as the present faulty arrangements permit; and the zealous and intelligent interest in all matters connected with the City

displayed by the energetic chairman of the Managing Committee, Mr. Neserwanji Cursetji, cannot fail to exercise a very beneficial effect on the sanitary condition of the town.

30. As before stated, the house-hold liquid refuse, including urine, privy ablution water, and water used by bathing or in domestic use, is either received into an absorbent cess-pit or is thrown over the surface of the ground, or finds its way into the road-side unmade gutters, where after running for a short distance it is, generally speaking, absorbed. There are in the City about 8 miles of such open road-side gutters, but there are about 3⅓ miles of covered drains, which are, however, not paved at the bottom. There are four main drains in the town. The most northern is called the Topekhana and Delhi drain. It commences in the Kamalpura section of the north-eastern division, and is for the most part open. The Topekhana branch passes through the walls, and runs in a westerly direction along an unmade earthen trench in the nulla outside, and, passing towards the south, skirts the Satbaie's Garden, now occupied by Rao Bahadoor Abbaji Nanaji, and opposite the Delhi Gate is joined by the Delhi drain, and flows in an open channel along the nulla towards the south, until it crosses the road from the Nalegaon Gate to the river, on reaching the bed of which it forms a pool, which is gradually absorbed into the sand. The Gunj drain starts from the street at the back of Messrs. Cursetji's shop in Atumpura, and is, for the most part, covered, though for a certain distance it flows over a paved open surface until it passes through the walls between the Nalegaon and Nepti gates on the west of the town, where the sewage is utilized for irrigating a plot of ground, about 8 acres in extent, which belongs to the Municipality, and which is let out to a cultivator. There was no offensive smell whatever to be perceived on walking over the ground, and I was much pleased to see the excellent crops growing on it. The third is called the Jail drain; it commences in Mogulpur, and receives the sullage of Kheesth Allee, the Civil Hospital and Criminal Jail, &c., and is for the most part covered. It passes out the City through a nulla near the Nepti Gate, and is discharged into the bed of the river. The fourth drain is the Maliwara one. It commences from Boorood Allee, and is for the most part open. For eight months in the year the sullage is used over the municipal garden inside the City, but during the rains it passes through a nulla to the north-west of the Maliwara Gate, crosses an open space, and is lost in the river.

31 The bodies of Hindus of caste are burnt along the Sina River and in the Bhingár Nulla on the south of the City, whilst the low-caste Hindus are buried near the Málegaon Road, on the north-west of the town. The Mussulmen graveyards are, for the most part, at Bagroza, on the north-west of Nalegaon Gate; and in Lall Bagh, north of Delhi Gate. The Parsis have erected a dokhma about 2½ miles distant fom the City.

32. A statement showing the receipts and disbursements of the Municipality for the year 1874-75 is attached to this report.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Including an opening balance of ...	9,208	6	0
The total receipts amounted to ...	53,464	9	0
The expenditure reached ...	37,777	11	6
And there was a closing balance of ...	15,686	13	6

In 1864 the revenue only amounted to 7,000, so that during ten years it has increased nearly seven-fold. I am also enabled, by the courtesy of the chairman, to attach an abstract of the trade return and of the articles manufactured in Ahmednagar and the neighbouring township of Bhingár, which will be found interesting. The principal trade of the place is weaving and silk-dyeing. At the time of the census the rate of municipal taxation per-head of population was Rs. 1-1-7.

33. The registration of deaths is carried out by the police; but, as usual in India, it is not satisfactory. The number of deaths reported may be considered

fairly accurate, as no corpse can leave the City without passing through a gate where police sepoys are situated; but the registration of births is most defective, as the number of births recorded, is taken from the reports of the municipal inspectors. In 1872-73 the birth-rate was stated to be 19·85, in 1873-74 it was 15·23, and in 1874-75, 13·98 per 1,000.

34. The above brief description will show the present sanitary condition of the City of Ahmednagar; and how seriously the public health is affected by it may be gathered from a perusal of the following tables which I have extracted from the returns supplied to the Sanitary Commissioner. The number of deaths registered in the following years in the city were as under; these statistics are not obtainable for a longer period:—

Years.	Number of Deaths registered.			Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1872	736	672	1,408	44·3	41·4	42·8
1873	420	384	804	25·27	23·67	24·48
1874	489	441	930	29·42	27·18	28·32

The mortality was exceptionally high in 1872, which was the famine year. The different causes of death are shown in the next table:—

Years.	Number of Deaths registered.							Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.						
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	Other Causes.	All Causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel Complaints.	Injuries.	Other Causes.	All Causes.
1872	2	93	690	58	6	559	1,408	0·1	2·9	21·0	1·8	0·2	19·05	42·8
1873	...	3	400	54	7	340	804	...	0·09	12·18	1·64	0·21	10·35	24·48
1874	...	1	483	77	7	362	930	...	0·03	14·71	2·04	2·21	11·02	28·32

The following deaths were recorded to have taken place at the different ages below mentioned:—

Years.	Born Dead.	Not exceeding 1 year.	1 to 6.	6 to 12.	12 to 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Exceeding 60.	Total.
1872	6	380	405	44	52	81	78	80	122	160	1,408
1873	2	279	145	20	43	75	40	36	81	83	804
1874	...	326	177	38	37	92	50	53	73	84	930

The ratio of deaths of children under 6 years of age to the total deaths was in each year as under:—

Years.	Number of Deaths under 6 years of Age.	Total Number of Deaths from all Causes.	Percentage of former to latter.
1872	785	1,408	56·17
1873	424	804	52·98
1874	503	930	54·09

This table is most instructive, and points forcibly to the fact that the children were living in unhealthy conditions such as have been shown to exist in the unventilated houses, and in an atmosphere which was tainted by the saturation of the sub-soil with the urine and sullage of the inhabitants. The deaths according to castes are thus classified :—

Years.	Number of Deaths registered.					Ratio of Deaths per 1,000 of Population.				
	Christians.	Mussalmen.	Hindus.	Other Classes.	Total.	Christians.	Mussa lmen	Hin 1s.	Other Classes.	Total.
1872	10	252	1,131	15	1,408	27·9	41·1	43·1	108·7	4·28
1873	4	146	647	7	804	11·14	23·80	24·68	5·07	24·48
1874	4	173	751	2	930	11·14	28·20	28·65	14·50	28·32

35. The measures which, in my opinion, are most urgently wanted in Ahmednagar are the following :—

1*st*. An increased supply of pure drinking water ; and I am informed that such is available and could be procured by the restoration of the Nimbgaon and Nepti aqueducts, which were constructed nearly 250 years ago during Mahomedan rule. The broken end of the two conduits, which run side by side in the same block of masonry, is still to be seen on the right bank of the river. There can be no difficulty in bringing the water across it by means of iron pipes. This supply would be extremely valuable if, as stated, it is perennial. Whatever faults the Mahomedan rulers may have had, they yet did this much for the people that they brought in by closed conduits pure water collected from springs below the neighbouring hills. There is no record of the number that were constructed, but tradition states that they were very numerous.

36. The existing reservoirs in the town should be cleaned and covered over with masonry to keep out the impurities that now find their way into them, and cocks should be inserted all round above a ledge for the water vessels to rest upon, whilst a proper drain should be constructed to carry off the wastage water. A cruciform reservoir, like the Chopati Fountain, is an admirable one, as it allows a large number of persons to draw water at one time, and does not take up too much space.

37. The establishment of a main drainage scheme, as desired by the Municipality, is in all respects to be commended, and would prove an inestimable blessing to the town ; but there is no map available showing the contour lines of levels in the City, so that the preparation of this should be the first thing undertaken. Of course, any scheme for sewerage must be referred to an engineer ; but, as will be seen from the description given in a former part of this report, it is evident that there is a declivity from the north and eastern parts of the City towards the river on the west and south. From a sanitary point of view the main out-fall should be towards the south, and I am of opinion that, if the levels admit of it, there might be an intercepting sewer built to catch all the sewerage of the town, which could then be diverted to one out-fall on the south of the City, where it could be applied over the land ; or, if that is not available, be discharged into the river-bed below the town. Ahmednagar possesses great natural facilities for sewerage. It is impossible for me to state what would be the cost of any such scheme ; but informatien on this point could be readily ascertained by a competent engineer, and there is no reason why, if it is found too costly to undertake all at once, certain sections of the City should not be sewered independently. For example : in the districts now draining into the Topekhana and Delhi Gate out-fall the Municipality, leaving the existing channels to carry

away the storm water, might, in my opinion, wisely determine to lay glazed stoneware pipes down the centre of the streets. I think that 4″ pipes would be ample for the house connections, through which the urine, the water used in the privy for ablution, and at the washing places would pass clear away from the houses, and might be received in the upper part of the district into pipes 6 inches in diameter, and these again might communicate with 9″ pipes, which, in my opinion, would afford a sufficient waterway. The level of the fields on the north-west side of the town is higher than the bed of the nulla through which the sullage now flows; arrangements would, therefore, have to be made, supposing it was determined to utilize the sewage for irrigation, to divert it at such a level as would allow the sullage to flow by gravitation over their surface. Or, if the land could not be acquired, the out-fall might be taken down to the river and along its bed to a safe distance before it was discharged, and as funds became available the three other divisions of the town might be sewered in a similar manner. I should strongly advise the Municipality not to fritter away their money by trying to improve the existing drains, which should be left to carry away the storm water, but to get an engineer to settle the line of main sewers, and then to compel the house-owners to connect with them under municipal surpervision. I am confident this action would materially improve the health of the town, and prevent the heavy rate of infant mortality that now exists. If, as it is probable, a loan to carry out these works be necessary, I would earnestly hope that the time of its repayment be extended over a period of not less than 50 years, as it is not fair to impose on the present generation the entire cost of construction of works which will permanently benefit the City. I have ascertained from Mr. Walton, the Executive Engineer to the Municipality of Bombay, that the cost of glazed stoneware pipes per running foot, and of the following dimensions, laid down in Bombay is as stated below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
4 inches in diameter cost	0	5	3	per foot.
6 " " " "	0	8	0	" "
9 " " " "	0	10	3	" "
12 " " " "	1	2	7	" "

It would, therefore, be easy to calculate what additional amount would be entailed for conveyance to Ahmednagar and the mileage of pipes required. I would earnestly hope that the Municipal Commissioners will not allow themselves to be frightened at the mere name of a main sewerage scheme; but after having had the levels taken, and the line of sewers settled, that they will sit down and calculate the cost of the whole, or, if this is clearly beyond their possible means, of the parts above referred to. It may also be useful to state that the manufacturers employed by the Municipality of Bombay are Messrs. Henry Doulton & Co., Lambeth Pottery Works, London; Messrs. George Jennings & Co., Palace Road, Lambeth, London.

38. The houses require more ventilation, and tiled roofs only should be allowed, as there is always some movement of air through the interstices left by them; but regulations might be enforced regarding the construction of windows, to let in those two important elements of health, especially to the young—air and light, and the interior of the houses should be regularly lime-washed not less than twice a year. The application of hot lime-wash is a very effectual means of destroying organic germs.

39. The debris from houses that have fallen down ought to be at once removed. The surface of the ground-floor of some of the new buildings was in some cases at least 6 feet above the surface of the road, from the house having been built upon the debris of the former one; and the ground inside compounds ought not to be allowed to be excavated for building purposes, as the hole thus left is kept for storing the household refuse until it is filled up to the original level. Owners of ruinous walls ought to be made to pull them down or repair them.

Whilst standing they are constant sources of danger to passers by; and the properties should be enclosed, as they otherwise become depôts of filth.

40. The streets should be named, and the width of each street in the City should be determined upon and marked on the map; and whenever an application is received for building or rebuilding a house, set-backs should be most rigidly enforced, and every effort should be made to open out the covered portion of the road-side gutters, which should, in order to prevent the saturation of the subsoil, be paved with stones laid in the form of a letter U.

41. No private privies should be allowed to be built inside houses. Their erection should be discouraged as much as possible; but, if permitted, their isolation by an air-space of 3 feet all round should be insisted upon, and no privy trap-doors should be allowed to open into a public street. Wherever two or more properties adjoin, a sweeper's passage, which should be paved and which should communicate with a drain, should be left to give access to the backs of the privies; and I am of opinion that as the Wadgas are dangerous to the public health they ought to be abolished; but, before this action is taken, the Municipality ought to erect a greater number of public necessaries.

42. I also think that the burial of nightsoil at the public necessaries situated within a few yards of the Málegaon Road and at Waitagwadi is objectionable, and ought not to be continued, as not only it is dangerous to the health of the lime-kiln burners and others in the neighbourhood, but it is too near the Police Lines and to the Officers' quarters in the adjoining military cantonment.

43. The floor of the principal places of deposit of *cutchra* in the town ought to be paved, as at present in many instances I saw a hollow and irregular surface from which the *cutchra* was not removed; and the cultivators living in Maliwara ought not any longer to be allowed to store their household refuse close to their houses. If they require it for agriculture they should be made to remove it every day to their fields.

44. The indigo-dyeing manufactories are offensive and, in my opinion dangerous to the public health, and they ought to be removed outside the town. And the potters' places should be very carefully inspected and licensed, and no license should be granted for a new place.

45. The offensive trades outside the town ought to be carried on under a license from the Municipality, and the construction of masonry drains and the daily removal of offensive matter from these places should be insisted upon.

46. The beef market should, for reasons stated in a former part of the report, be removed from its present site.

47. I was sorry to see the City walls being repaired in places; they obstruct the ventilation in the town, and might advantageously be removed or allowed to fall down.

48. In many vacant places prickly-pear has been allowed to grow with the luxuriance it always exhibits, but it ought to be eradicated.

49. The wooden boxes now placed in the streets, as temporary places for the deposit for nightsoil, ought not to be permitted. If it is impossible to do away with them, an iron box, holding charcoal in the lid, should be substituted for them.

50. The burning places for Hindus should be selected at some distance to the south of the town, and a site should be chosen in the same direction for Mussulmen and low-caste Hindu graveyards.

51. I am given to understand that a set of bye-laws to regulate offensive and dangerous trades, the registration of births and deaths, &c., has just been

drawn up; but before it is passed I would venture to hope that it may be forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner for any remarks he may have to offer.

52. In conclusion, I would desire to express my especial acknowledgments to Mr. Boswell, the Collector, who gave me every assistance in his power; and to Captain Daniell, the Superintendent of the District Police, who is an active Municipal Commissioner, and who was good enough to accompany me in one of my visits to the town: whilst I would again desire to bring prominently to the notice of Government the enlightened zeal of Mr. Neserwanji Cursetji, the Chairman of the Municipal Committee, who also accompanied us round the City, and to whom I am under obligation for much valuable information, and who is ably seconded by the Secretary, Mr. Neserwanji Cursetji Settna.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

T. G. HEWLETT,

Acting Sanitary Commissioner.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT showing the Receipts and Disbursements compared with the Budget Amount for the Year 1874-75.

No.	Heads.	Actual Amount.	Budget Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	Receipts.					
	Opening Balance on 1st April 1874 ...	9,208 0 6	7,000 0 0	2,208 0 6	.....	
	House Tax	9,061 0 4	5,700 0 0	3,361 0 4	.....	
	Octroi	14,528 12 9	12,000 0 0	2,528 12 9	.....	
	Bhungi Cess	11,515 4 11	9,000 0 0	2,515 4 11	.....	
	Miscellaneous	6,565 13 6	3,365 0 0	3,200 13 6	.....	
	Total...	50,879 0 0	37,065 0 0	13,814 0 0	.....	
	Total Receipts, excluding Balance ...	41,670 15 6	30,065 0 0	11,605 15 6	.....	Net Increase.
	Advances recovered and deposits	2,585 9 0	.....	2,585 9 0	.....	
	Total Receipts...	44,256 8 6	30,065 0 0	14,191 8 6	.....	
	Expenditure.					
	Permanent Establishment	6,897 5 3	6,899 0 0	.....	1 10 9	
	Conservancy and Bhungi, &c.	*15,120 9 8	14,119 0 0	1,001 9 8	.....	*This item of actual expenditure includes the sum of Rs. 1,731-8-6 on account of Bhungi Cess remission; hence the increase over the Budget amount.
	Medical	400 0 0	400 0 0	.....	.....	
	School	300 0 0	480 0 0	.....	180 0 0	
	Vaccination	248 15 2	258 0 0	.....	9 0 10	

No.	Heads.	Actual Amount.	Budget Amount.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	Expenditure—continued.					
	Original Works	7,358 11 4	8,043 0 0	.....	684 4 8	
	Repairs	3,151 2 9	4,240 0 0	.....	1,088 13 3	
	Tools and Plant	1,715 6 4	2,094 0 0	.....	378 9 8	
	Total...	35,192 2 6	36,533 0 0	1,001 9 8	2,342 7 2	Net Decrease Rs. 1,340-13-4.
	Advances and Deposits repaid... ...	2,585 9 0	.....	2,585 90	.....	
	Total...	37,777 11 6	36,533 0 0	3,587 2 8	2,342 7 2	Net Increase Rs. 1,244-11-6.
	Closing Balance...	15,686 13 6	532 0 0	15,154 13 6	.....	
	Grand Total...	53,464 9 0	37,065 0 0	18,742 0 2	2,342 7 2	

	Rs. a. p.
Opening Balance...	9,208 0 6
Receipts...	44,256 8 6
Total...	53,464 9 0
Deduct Expenditure...	37,777 11 6
Closing Balance...	15,686 13 6

(Signed) N. CURSETJEE,
Chairman, N. M.

ABSTRACT of Articles manufactured and prepared in the City of Ahmednagar and Bhingár, 1874-75.

No.	Names.	Average Value.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
1,50,000	Sadies and loogdas	4,50,000	Nagar and Bhingár.
2,400	Turbans	3,000	Nagar.
	Kumblees, or black blankets	2,875	„ and Bhingár.
	Nagar carpets	1,000	„
	Brass pots and plates	1,51,200	„
	Copper pots do.	2,88,000	„
	Bell metal	64,800	„
	Kurdy oil	13,600	„
	Oil-cakes.	8,100	„
	Snuff	5,400	„
	Koonkoo	1,000	„
	Scented oil, abeer, &c.	500	„
	Burnt bricks	8,100	„ and Bhingár.
	„ tiles	9,000	„ „
	„ chunam	3,840	„ „
	Gunpowder and fire-works	4,000	„
	Silk, dyed	1,00,000	„
	Earthen pottery	2,161	„ and Bhingár.
	Total Rs....	11,61,141	

(Signed) N. CURSETJEE,
Chairman, N. M.

ABSTRACT of the Trade Return of the City of Ahmednagar for the Year 1874-75 *ending* 31*st March* 1875.

No. of Carts.	Names.	Value.	Remarks.
		Rs.	
49,800	Grain, &c.	11,51,785	Produce of district.
1,140	Metal	2,68,800	Bombay.
1,488	Cloth and yarn	12,28,606	Do. and district.
5,255	Grocery, &c.	7,40,326	District.
280	Europe wine, ale, and store	71,500	Bombay.
286	Glass and china, &c...	46,725	Do.
14,606	Salt, cotton, &c.	24,99,440	Bombay, Nizam, and District.
570	Dyeing bark and material	18,300	District and Bombay.
1,125	Building material	27,025	Nagar and Násik,
21,588	Cattle and animals	97,280	District.
9,178	Fruits, melon, and sugar-cane	29,562	Do.
5,209	Vegetables, &c.	56,511	Do.
228	Hides and skin	16,296	Do.
31,900	Fodder and fuel	76,200	Do.
	Precious metals and stones, &c.	3,50,000	Bombay and District.
	Total Rs...		66,44,566
	Articles manufactured, &c., in the city and Bhingár	11,16,575	11,16,575...Nagar and Bhingár.
	Grand Total Rs....	.....	77,61,141

Estimate of a cart with two bullocks to carry four pullas of 120 seers of grain = weighing average of 1,400 lbs.

(Signed) N. CURSETJEE,
Chairman, N. M.

SECTION VI.

SANITARY PROGRESS.

SECTION VI.

SANITARY PROGRESS.

By Government Resolution in the Military Department No. 604, dated 3rd February 1872, it was ruled that the Cantonment Committee Reports shall, for the future, be embodied in the Annual Report from this Office

It will be seen that there are twenty-eight of these reports, and they give information upon the following points :—

1. Health of the Corps forming the Garrison.
2. Drainage within the Cantonment.
3. Water Supply.
4. Accommodation for the Troops.
5. Conservancy
6. Cleanliness of the Station.
7. Quality of Rations supplied to Troops.
8. Other defects.
9. Measures adopted for improving sanitation.
10. Suggestions for remedying existing defects.

The Kharakwásla water works have been completed sufficiently to supply the city and cantonment of Poona. The town of Pandharpur is also supplied, and the benefits of the work are fully appreciated.

SANITARY REPORTS OF CANTONMENTS FOR 1875.

ADEN.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison.*

1. The general health of the Troops, considering the trying weather of the hot season of the past year, has been fair.

2. The majority of the Regiments and Corps have been relieved, or are in course of relief.

3. The 1-6th and 6-6th Batteries of Artillery left Aden on the 15th October, being relieved by the 2-6th and 3-6th Batteries. The health of the outgoing Batteries was excellent, that of the incoming being bad. The average daily sick in the 1-6th and 6-6th Batteries was 1·06 and 2·20 out of a strength of 83·66 and 78·50, respectively; whilst in the 3-6th and 2-6th Batteries the average daily sick was 13·56 and 3·80 out of a strength of 82 and 72·50 respectively. The 3-6th Battery came to Aden infected with material poison contracted at Colaba. One man of the 3-6th died of dysentery on the day after landing, and there was also one death in each of the 2-6th and 6-6th Batteries. Out of a total of 81 admissions from the 3-6th Battery 68 were for fever. There was only one admission for fever in the 6-6th Battery.

4. No. 2 Company Native Artillery left Aden for Jacobabad on the 27th December. The Company has enjoyed remarkably good health, the admissions being thirty less than last year. There were two deaths, one homicidal and one due to lung disease.

5. H. M.'s 41st Regiment left Aden in March, being relieved by H. M.'s 2-25th K. O. B. The latter Regiment has suffered from fever, which accounted for 148 admissions out of a total of 390. There were 30 admissions from venereal disease, 10 from lung disease, and 176 unclassified. One private died of sunstroke, and two officers also died, one of dysentery, and one of consumption accelerated by diarrhœa.

6. From March to May 1875 there was an epidemic of measles among the families of H. M. S. 2-25th K. O. B., which occurred immediately after their disembarkation from the Troopship, and was evidently imported therefrom. Seven children died of measles and three succumbed to diseases following immediately on measles. The epidemic did not extend to any of the residents of the station.

7. Part of H. M.'s 2nd Grenadier N. I. has been relieved by H. M.'s 6th Regiment N. I. The health of the former corps was much the same as last year. There were two suicides and two murders.

8. The health of No. 5 Company Sappers and Miners has been excellent, and there were no deaths. The prevailing disease was ague, for which there were nine admissions in the year.

9. The head-quarters of H. M.'s 6th Regiment N. I. arrived in Aden on the 11th November 1875, and have enjoyed fairly good health.

10. There was one death in the Native Military General Hospital attributable to remittent fever. Ague was the chief disease.

SECTION II. (*a.*)—*Drainage within the Cantonment.*

There is one water channel called the "Sailah," which receives by natural gravitation all the drainage of Cantonments.

SECTION II. (*b.*)—*Water Supply.*

There was no rain-fall in the past year sufficient to supply any water for drinking purposes. The bunding of the Kussaf Valley has

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

SECTION II. (*b.*)—*Water Supply*—continued.

been completed, and a good downpour of rain is wanted to test its merits.

The Sheikh Othman Aqueduct was cleaned out and repaired thoroughly during the year.

In spite of the long drought water has not been unusually expensive.

Two dilapidated reservoirs in Cantonment have been leased out at nominal rents for 21 years, on condition of the lessees putting them in repair. A reservoir at Perim has been similarly leased out.

The reserve tanks in the Isthmus have been connected with the Sheikh Othman water tanks during the past year.

SECTION II. (*c.*)—*Accommodation for the Troops.*

The accommodation for the Troops is good.

The thatched roofs in the European Hospital buildings in Camp leak considerably even during light showers.

Progress has been made during the year in substituting pucka for jowlee roofs in several of the Regimental buildings in camp.

SECTION II. (*d.*)—*Conservancy.*

There has not been any complaint during the past year in regard to the quality of the conservancy cattle. This is attributable to the fact that the contract rate for bullocks is sufficiently high to enable the contractor to feed and water his bullocks properly.

The Aden Municipality has offered to supply camels for the conservancy of the Cantonments, and the offer has been accepted by the Controller through the Quarter Master General.

There is no cultivated land in Cantonments. The few trees that have been planted are fairly kept up.

SECTION II. (*e.*)—*Cleanliness of the Station.*

The Station, Regimental Lines and private compounds generally are clean.

SECTION II. (*f.*)—*Quality of the Rations supplied to the Troops.*

Since the sudden rise in October 1874, consequent on the occupation of Berbera and the closing of Bulhar by the Egyptians, the price of ghee has never fallen to its former level. In 1873 the average price was Rs. 8 per maund of 28 lbs. In 1875 the average has been Rs. 13.

Mutton, too, which was at 2 annas per pound in 1873, is not procurable now-a-days under 3 annas per pound.

In other respects the food supply is as cheap and plentiful as can be expected, and the rations are of good quality.

SECTION II. (*g.*)—*Other Defects.*

1. The Commissariat Cattle Lines and Dooly-bearers' Lines are in a bad state and require re-construction. A great portion was blown down during July. There is neither latrine nor urinal in these Lines (a).

(a). The state of these Lines has been brought to the notice of the Commissary General in view to the necessary action for their improvement being taken in his Department.—No. $\frac{19\cdot36}{584}$, 3rd February 1876.

SECTION II. (*g.*)—*Other Defects*—continued.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

2. Disinfectants have not been supplied to the latrines of the Native Infantry although recommended (b).

(b). The Government of India ruled that disinfectants for latrines were unnecessary. G. R. M. D. No. 2821, dated 9th July 1875.

3. The gradual silting up of Front Bay leaves a large expanse of beach bare at low water, the effluvia from which is very unpleasant during the south-west monsoon.

4. The Native Military General Hospital in Camp is not a suitable building for the purposes for which it is required (c).

(c). Arrangements are being made for the better accommodation of the sick followers, &c., at Aden.

SECTION. III.—*Measures adopted to improve the Sanitary Condition of the Station.*

1. A kerosine oil lamp has been placed overlooking the road leading to the Main Pass Gate, the prime cost being defrayed out of the Cantonment Fund, the expenses of lighting being borne by the Municipal Fund.

2. The latrines for the Sappers and Miners have been completed.

3. A latrine for the Dusween Bazaar has been built.

4. The old Cantonment Police Lines have been sold by auction, and the purchaser has applied for permission to enlarge and add to them. His request has been granted, and will lead to increase of house-accommodation, much wanted in the Military Bazaar.

5. The house which has been in course of construction for the last three years on the site of the old theatre in Camp has at last been completed, but is without a tenant and likely to remain so.

6. An excellent house, constructed on a design furnished by the Executive Engineer, has also been completed.

7. A new Guard-room is being built at the Main Pass.

8. A cook-house has been constructed for the Battery of Artillery at Steamer Point.

9. The Jowlee roof of the Native Infantry Hospital has been replaced by a pucka one.

10. The Commanding Officer's house at Perim has been enlarged at a cost of about Rs. 13,000.

11. A Latrine has been constructed for the Troops at Perim.

12. Walled enclosures and latrines have been added to the rear of the quarters of the Native Officers of the Aden Troops.

13. The Artillery Hospital in Camp has been improved.

Section IV.—Suggestions for remedying any of the Defects still existing under the several heads (a.—g.) already given in Section II.

None.

AHMEDNAGAR.

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison.*

Health of the European Corps good. The principal admissions have been from ague, simple continued fever and diarrhœa, none of them attributable to special causes. Two deaths only occurred—one from cholera, the other from apoplexy, caused by exposure to the sun when drunk.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison*—continued.

The health of the 13th Regiment N. I. was reported good throughout the year.

The health of both European and Native residents in the Station has been good.

Cholera was prevalent in the Collectorate and in the immediate vicinity of the Station throughout the months of August and September. Eleven cases only occurred in Camp. From the adjoining village of Bhingár 41 were reported. The disease did not appear in a virulent form, one in four only proving fatal to those attacked.

SECTION II. (*a.*)—*Drainage within the Cantonment.*

The drainage is entirely superficial. There are no jheels or marshes in or near the Station.

SECTION II. (*b.*)—*Water Supply.*

The water supply has been ample and good, both in the Bhingár aqueduct, which supplies the European Troops, and in the Rapoorwala one, which supplies the Native Infantry Lines.

SECTION II. (*c.*)—*Accommodation for the Troops.*

Both Barrack and Hospital accommodation for the European and Native Troops has been ample throughout the year.

SECTION II. (*d.*)—*Conservancy.*

Conservancy on the dry-earth system has been continued in the European Corps, and contents of latrines removed in carts daily, as also are the urinals and soiled water from bathing-rooms.

In the Native Infantry Regiment the tank-cart system is used.

In the Native Infantry Hospital the dry-earth system is employed.

The private latrines in the Sudder Bazaar are supplied with pans and urinals, and are kept clean and in good sanitary condition.

SECTION II. (*e.*)—*Cleanliness of the Station.*

The Station is kept clean in every respect.

SECTION II. (*f.*)—*Quality of the Rations supplied to the Troops.*

No complaints of the rations supplied to the European Troops have been brought under notice. Supplies in the Native bazaars have been abundant and cheap.

SECTION II. (*g.*)—*Other Defects.*

None.

SECTION. III.—*Measures adopted to improve the Sanitary Condition of the Station.*

A cook-house and bath-room have been built at the Lock Hospital for the accommodation of the Hospital Assistant.

A bathing pavement has been constructed for the use of the low-caste people residing in the Sudder Bazaar.

Extra bathing accommodation has been made for the men of the Native Infantry Regiment located in Cantonments.

The conservancy of the town of Bhingár has been throughly supervised.

A number of houses have been removed in the Munoodavi Bazaar. The ground is now more open.

SECTION IV.—*Suggestions for remedying any of the Defects still existing under the several heads (a.—g.) already given in Section. II.*

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

As noted last year, a recreation ground fitted with some amuse ments is much needed at Salabat Khan's Tomb for the use of the men sent there during the hot season.

As an abundant supply of Europe vegetables can be obtained from the Government Garden, it is recommended that the European Troops be supplied with English vegetables when obtainable instead of onions and other native vegetables, which is generally the practice (a).

(a). These suggestions have been communicated to the Adjutant General.

AHMEDABAD.

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison.*

The troops in this Cantonment consisted of

(1). Head Quarters and F-4th Brigade R. A., which arrived here from England in February;

(2). A detachment of H. M.'s 83rd Regiment, and

(3). The 3rd Regiment N. L I.

The 9th Regiment N. I. left for Baroda in February in consequence of the threatening affairs in that city, in connection with Mulhár Rao, the late Guicowar.

The whole of the duties which were hitherto carried on by two Native Regiments, thus fell on the 3rd N. L. I.

Cholera prevailed pretty extensively in the city of Ahmedabad during May, June, July and August, and this Cantonment also suffered to a certain extent. Every possible precaution was taken to prevent its spreading.

In the European Corps, considerable attention was paid to the water supply, the water being boiled and afterwards filtered.

There was only one case admitted into the Hospital from the Station, and the man, a gunner, was discharged cured. A soldier of the 83rd and his wife were attacked on the road from Deesa, and were treated here. The man died and the woman recoverd.

In the 3rd N. I. there were 19 cases, viz., 18 sepoys and 1 European officer, 11 sepoys and the European officer died. This large number is, no doubt, due to the fatigue consequent on the heavy duties the men had to perform.

In the Sudder Bazaar there were 9 cases, of which 3 proved fatal.

Measles made its appearance in the lines of the 3rd N. L. I. in April, and continued till June, attacking adults as well as infants. The total number of cases among the men was 17, of which 1 proved fatal. Among the women and children of the Regiment there were about 200 cases.

In the Sudder Bazaar a very few children suffered from measles but they all recovered.

There was no small-pox.

The following gives the statistics as regards sickness, when compared with strength :—

I.—European troops	271
Total admissions in hospital	417
Total deaths...	7

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison*—continued.

II.—3rd N. L. I.—

Average strength	693
Treated to strength	179
Deaths to strength	2·16

III.—Sudder Bazaar—

Population	1883
Deaths	43

SECTION II. (*a.*)—*Drainage within the Cantonment.*

The general sanitary condition of the Cantonment was good.

The defective drainage mentioned in last year's report continues, but an estimate for its improvement has been sanctioned in Government Resolution No. $\frac{529}{2255}$ M. W., dated 20th December 1875, and the work is about to be commenced.

SECTION II. (*b.*)—*Water Supply.*

The water supply as regards the troops continues in sufficient quantity, and is of fair quality. But as regards the Sudder Bazaar there is likely to be some trouble during the hot season, owing to the course of the Saburmuttee, whence it derives its supply, having moved towards the opposite bank during the late heavy floods. At present temporary wells are dug here and there in the bed of the river on this side. The Executive Engineer has been requested to see whether a small cutting in the bed of the river, a short distance above the Cantonment, will not bring back a flow of water into the old channel.

SECTION II. (*c.*)—*Accommodation for the Troops.*

The European Barracks were clean and in good order.

A project for new barracks with subsidiary buildings has been sanctioned by Government. Two barracks for the Artillery are in progress, and one for the Infantry is about to be commenced. A schoolroom is also in progress. The Artillery Quarter Guard has been completed.

The hospital was destroyed by the late floods. The patients are now accommodated in one of the Native Hospitals, which does not give sufficient accommodation, and a temporary Female Hospital has been constructed on a portion of the old hospital site. A revised project for a new hospital, with subsidiary buildings, is in hand.

The Native Troops have sufficient accommodation. A dead-house for their hospitals is under construction. The want of a contagious disease ward and a female ward is much felt.

The Lock Hospital was destroyed by fire in December 1874. An estimate for a new building was submitted to Government, but has been returned in view to the cost being reduced. A revised plan and estimate are now under preparation.

SECTION II. (*d.*)—*Conservancy.*

The latrine arrangements in connexion with European troops have worked satisfactorily.

The 9th N. I. up to the time it was here used trench latrines.

The 3rd N. L. I., as stated in last year's report, used the permanent latrines attached to its lines for want of space for trench latrines.

The arrangement as regards the Sudder Bazaar continue as before, viz., the people resort to certain nullahs allotted to them, and the excreta are daily removed to the manure-yard and there disposed of in trenches dug for the purpose. A project for latrines for these people is nearly ready.

A project for latrines for native followers is also in hand.

The manure-yard for the entire Cantonment has been considerably increased in dimensions.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

SECTION II. (*e.*)—*Cleanliness of the Station.*

The Station generally continued to be kept clean, but since the floods the site of the Sudder Bazaar could not be kept quite under control, owing to the place being one mass of ruins; but no nuisance is known to have been committed there.

SECTION II. (*f.*)—*Quality of the Rations supplied to the Troops.*

The rations supplied to the Troops were good.

The supplies procurable in the Sudder Bazaar were generaly all hat could be desired, and the prices were favourable. There was just a ittle rise in the market rates after the floods, but it did not last long.

SECTION II. (*g.*)—*Other Defects.*

The roads in the Sudder Bazaar as now laid out require to be made and in some places drained.

The want of a slaughter-yard continues to be felt. A plan is in hand.

New Commissariat Stores are required.

The absence of road watering in the Cantonment continues. It would conduce materially to the comfort of the residents and to the preservation of road surface if the roads are watered.

Two or three wells are required alongside the roads at convenient distances, for water for road repairs. At present water has to be brought from long distances, which adds to the cost.

SECTION III.—*Measures adopted to improve the Sanitary Condition of the Station.*

Already stated under the various headings under Section II.

SECTION IV.—*Suggestions for remedying any of the Defects still existing under the several heads (a.—g.) already given in Section II.*

All the defects mentioned under the several headings subordinate to Section II. require early attention. It is particularly hoped that funds will be found

(a). For making the roads in the Sudder Bazaar (a);

(b). For a slaughter-yard, and (b)

(c). For watering the roads in the Cantonment (c).

(a). An estimate of the cost of carrying out this work has been called for.

(b). The provision of funds for a slaughter-yard will be considered when the budget for 1876-77 is under preparation.—No. $\frac{235}{1003}$, dated 10th June 1875.

(c). Must be provided for locally

ASIRGARH.

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison.*

The health of the Troops, European and Native, has been good, and the general sanitary state is as satisfactory, considering the many local deficiences and drawbacks, as can be expected.

The average strength of Detachment 68th L. I. was ...95·58

The average strength of Detachment 4th N. I. Rifles was... 137

The average strength of Staff and Detail was ... ...105·6

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

SECTION I.—continued.

Of these Corps the admissions to Hospital were respectively as follows:—

	Detachment 68th.	Detachment 4th Rifles.	Staff and Detail.
Admissions	60	15	34

The largest number of admissions appears under the head of General Diseases and Malarious Fevers.

	Detachment 68th.	4th Rifles.	Staff and Detail.
Admissions	27	50	16

Of syphilitic disease were treated—

Detachment 68th.	Detachment 4th Rifles.	Staff and Detail.
4	1	1

One case of measles occurred in Staff and one of chicken-pox in Detachment 4th Rifles.

Chronic rheumatism—

	Detachment 68th.	Detachment 4th Rifles.	Garrison Staff and Detail.
Treated	3	45	4

Of local diseases were hepatitic 1, bronchitis 1, crynuctreatic 1 diarahœa 1, gonorrhœa 2, skin disease 7, occurring in Detachment 68th L. I., of which one man was invalided during the year.

The chief local disease of Detachment 4th Rifles were jaundice 1 dysentry 5, diarrhœa 2, hernia 1, for which latter one was invalided.

In "Garrison Staff and Detail," the chief local diseases treated were bronchitis 1, congromoteratis 1, diarrhœa 1, general debility 1.

There were no deaths in Detachments 68th, 4th Rifles or Native Garrison Staff and Detail. One death occurred to an aged-looking European Warrant Officer of Commissariat Staff, who died of paralysis.

There were no epidemics or other unusual sources of diseases to account for during the year under review.

The general health of the European and Native community of the Station has also been good.

SECTION II. (*a.*)—*Drainage within the Cantonment.*

The drainage is natural and good over the rock. There are no marshes, jheels, &c., in this vicinity.

SECTION II. (*b.*)—*Water Supply.*

Water supply as last report, and still most inadequate and insufficient both as to quality and quantity. Officers, Troops and residents put on allowances during a great part of the year.

SECTION II. (*c.*)—*Accommodation for the Troops.*

The accommodation was as follows for Europeans—two new barracks and the Musjid barracks.

For Native six blocks of pandals, each 160 × 20 × 8, unfit for troops.

New Barracks, Europeans.	Musjid Barracks.	Quarter Guard.	Main Gate Guard.	Cells.	Hospital.
Average cubic space, 2,920...	1,760	1,240	1,312	1,125	12,921
Average superficial area, 115 ..	160	82	72	100	660

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

SECTION II. (*c.*)—*Accommodation for the Troops*—continued.

The lavatory, bath and cook-room, together with the latrines and urinals, respectively, belonging to these Corps, were kept in a good and sanitary state. The present "canteen" is too small and inadequate, but another is now being built.

The Garrison Staff and Detail Hospital consisted of a similar block of pandals as used by the Detachment 4th Rifles, 160 × 20 × 8, and more than half of which is taken up by the hospital assistants and 2nd class subordinates' quarters, &c., leaving a space of only 130 × 10 × 8 for the use of the sick, which is obviously insufficient. The subject of a new hospital is before the Government of India I believe.

SECTION II. (*d.*)—*Conservancy.*

In the latrines and urinals used by both Europeans and Natives "dry earth" was used, and all were reported clean and in a good sanitary state during the year.

SECTION II (*e.*)—*Cleanliness of the Station.*

The cleanliness and sanitary condition of the Station generally, private compounds and Native Bazaars have been satisfactory.

SECTION II. (*f.*)—*Quality of the Rations supplied to the Troops.*

The ration and diets, as to quantity and quality have been fair, but not so good as in previous years; the tape worm germ was discovered only on two occasions in the beef issued to the troops.

SECTION II. (*g.*)—*Other Defects.*

The Native Detachment and Staff quartered here suffer from a deficiency of green vegetables, esculent good, during the 2½ months of hot weather; and scarcity and high prices these articles command during that period render it impracticable for the sepoy's means to procure these necessaries of life.

SECTION III.—*Measures adopted to improve the Sanitary Condition of the Station.*

During the year the mechanical apparatus at the 7 gates, used for lowering the "refuse" from the Fort, has proved so far successful and continues in daily use.

The "water supply question" is still under consideration. During the year the artificial filter erected in the Mamoo Bhanja tank in 1871, and which on several previous occasions was tried and found wanting, was again tried and, after alterations, failed.

Sites for filtering wells have since been proposed adjoining the same tank and the work is now in progress.

SECTION IV.—*Suggestions for remedying any of the Defects still existing under the several heads* (*a.*—*g.*) *already given in Section II.*

(*a.*) A Garrison Staff Hospital is much needed for this Station (**a**).

(**a**). The provision of a Garrison Hospital is under consideration.

(*b.*) The question of the water supply has been strongly brought to notice during the past year, and steps are being taken with a view to its improvement; but it still remains to be seen if they will prove a success. Water will be found; but will it prove good on analysis? Should it be so, the quantity of drinking water will be ample.

(*g.*) There is great difficulty in getting vegetable of any sort, except potatoes, during the hot weather, and I do not see how the difficulty can be met unless the Commissariat Department could furnish them to the Native Troops once or twice a week (**b**).

(**b**). This has been communicated to the Adjutant General for action in his Department.

BARODA.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison.*

British Troops.

Average strength, 329·10.

,, daily sick, 20·93.

General health good.

Total admissions into Hospital, 578.

Total deaths 20.

Diseases—Cholera (60 per cent.)*; fevers, 2 cases of enteric fever; enlargement of glands of the absorbent system; diarrhœa and a case of sunstroke.

Native Troops.

Average strength, 1401·00.

,, daily sick, 46·9.

General health, fair.

Admissions into Hospital, 145·4.

Deaths in Camp Hospital and Cholera Camp, 14.

In the Baroda State Hospital, 6.

Diseases—Cholera, chest affections, diarahœa, catarrhal opthalmia, and contusions (shoe bites).

Cholera first broke out amongst the Gaicowar's troops in the city.

SECTION II.—(*a.*)—*Drainage within the Cantonment.*

A shallow nullah runs from about west to east across the General Parade Ground between the Lines of the British Troops and the 9th N. I., and during the rainy season this becomes full of water, which remains until dried up by the heat of the sun, owing to the nature of the soil and the impossibility of drainage. Rain water also collects near the European Barracks, R. A. Horse Lines, Commissariat Yard, and in two or three other spots in Cantonments, owing to the above causes.

No jheels or marshes exist in the Station or its vicinity.

SECTION II. (*b.*)—*Water Supply.*

The water supply is derived from several wells in Camp, from the Pensionpoora Tank, of which the bund has lately been repaired, and from the river Vishvamitree, the water of which is retained by a bund near the city erected annually by the city authorities.

The supply of drinking water is derived entirely from the wells above mentioned, and although some of these occasionally run dry, the remaining ones have as yet proved equal to supplying the deficiency so caused. One is dry at the present moment.

Horses are watered at the Pensionpoora Tank and the Vishvamitree, the water of which becomes foul towards the end of the hot season.

The trench latrines of the 22nd N. I. are situated much too close to the wells on the N. E. side of the Lines of that Regiment.

The quality of the water in the wells is fair, and of that in the tank and river, towards the end of the hot weather, bad.

SECTION II. (*c*).—*Accommodation for the Troops.*

There is no overcrowding either in Barracks or Hospitals.

The European Troops are quartered in Barracks which were previously condemned but have lately been repaired and put in order for their accommodation.

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* Cholera among British Troops :—

Admissions	15.
Deaths	9.
Percentage of deaths to admission	60.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

SECTION II. (*c.*)—*Accommodation for the Troops*—continued.

New temporary Lines have been built for the 9th N. I., at a cost of about Rs 25,000.

The Lines occupied by the 22nd N. I. are very old, and though they have been repaired by the Regiment in many places, are still in a very dilapidated condition.

SECTION II. (*d.*)—*Conservancy.*

The faults found with the latrines of the British Troops are that they are badly situated and are defective, being placed in the middle of the Barracks and being only of a temporary nature.

Ground for trench latrines for the 9th N. I. has been provided outside of Camp limits and in a convenient situation.

The trench latrines of the 22nd N. I. are situated on the north-east of the Lines of the Regiment, 127 yards from the nearest well of drinking water and 96 yards from the Hospital. As they are close to Camp limits, there is no possibility of moving them from their present position unless ground be provided for the purpose outside of Camp limits.

Sewage is collected from the European Barracks and from the residents' quarters in Camp, and is conveyed to a manure-yard about 1½ miles from Camp. The contents of this have been sold to a contractor for use out of Camp.

The contents of the Bazaar latrines are deposited in cess-pits and covered with layers of earth. The latrine accommodation for the Bazaar is insufficient.

No part of the Cantonment land is manured with Station sewage.

SECTION II. (*e.*)—*Cleanliness of the Station.*

There is no apparent want of cleanliness of the Station generally or of bazaars or private compounds.

SECTION II. (*f.*)—*Quality of the Rations supplied to the Troops.*

The rations have been of average quality.

There has been no unusual deviation in the market prices of the food of the population generally.

SECTION II. (*g.*)—*Other Defects.*

The only other defects requiring notice are that the floor of the cattle slaughter-shed requires repair, and there is a want of a market in the Sudder Bazaar for the sale of vegetables, fruit, meat and fish.

The slaughter-shed is much used for the slaughter of cattle of the British Troops as well as of those for the ordinary use of inhabitants of Camp.

SECTION III.—*Measures adopted to improve the Sanitary Condition of the Station.*

The bund of the Pensionpoora tank has been repaired and a project for deepening the tank and so storing an enlarged supply of water has now been sanctioned.

Sanction having been obtained to the expenditure of Rs. 342 for the repair of some of the roads in the Sudder Bazaar, the work is about to be carried out by the Public Works Department.

Rank vegetation has been removed, hedges have been repaired and cut down to a pretty uniform height, and the lower branches of trees have been lopped off.

SECTION IV.—*Suggestions for remedying any of the Defects still existing under the several heads (a.—g.) already given in Section II.*

(a.) It is suggested that measures be taken to fill up some of the depressions noticed, where rain water accumulates.

SECTION IV.—*Suggestions for remedying, &c., &c.*—continued.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

(b.) It is suggested that the wells be cleaned out and deepened, and that pullies be erected over them to facilitate the drawing of water. It would be advisable, to prevent contamination of the water, that the trench latrines of the 22nd N. I. be moved to some distance from their present situation.

(c.) Amended estimates are being prepared for building a new set of Native Infantry Lines.

(d.) It would be desirable to provide increased latrine accommodation for the Bazaar and for the suburb of Pensionpoora, the latter being at present totally unprovided with any.

(g.) An estimate for the repair of the floor of the slaughter-shed, amounting to Rs. 803, has been furnished by the Executive Engineer S. and B. Circle.

The question is under reference, the Cantonment Fund being unable to meet the expense.

The question of a market is under consideration, and will be submitted for reference hereafter.

The G. O. C. Northern Division reports that the defects above noticed shall receive due attention during his forthcoming visit to Baroda.

BELGAUM.

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison.*

The health of the European Troops has been very good, and there were only 9·85 admissions against 10·18 of the preceding year. Ague was the chief prevailing disease among the men of the Infantry Regiment, and there were 123 admissions under that head. Most of the men, however, had suffered previously from the disease in Sind where they contracted it, so that its prevalence cannot fairly be attributed to the climate of Belgaum.

Venereal affections have been equally prevalent as in 1874, the same number (58) having been admitted for syphilis; and the existence of the Lock Hospital at this Station does not appear to have effected any reduction in the sickness and inefficiency from this cause.

Intemperance has been the cause of 15 admissions directly attributable to it, as well as a large number of admissions for sprain, contusion, dyspepsia, &c., indirectly attributable.

Diseases of the respiratory system have also caused a large amount of sickness, due to the vicissitudes of temperature, which are very rapid at this Station, and the heavy rainfall during the monsoon. The chief diseases by which mortality was occasioned were eruptive fevers, under which head one death occurred from small-pox. From diseases of nervous system, four deaths resulted: one from meningites, one from abscess of brain, one from delirium tremens, and one from apoplexy. One death occurred from purpura hemorrhagica, one from cancer of stomach, one from fracture of skull, one from abscess of liver, and two occurred out of Hospital, one from suicide (gunshot) and one from fatty degeneration of heart.

SECTION II. (*a.*)—*Drainage within the Cantonment.*

It would be a great advantage if well made, paved open drains could be constructed, so as to prevent the lodgment of water (a). The rice and sugar-cane fields on the borders of the Cantonment, though for a considerable portion of the year marshy, are unobjectionable in a sanitary point of view.

(a.) An estimate of the cost of carrying out a system of surface drainage was called for in 1874; but on account of the large amount of money required, the work was ordered to be held in abeyance.

SECTION II. (*b.*)—*Water Supply.*

The water supply is very satisfactory; the wells are numerous; the water is abundant, found pure and good, uncontaminated and agreeable in taste. The supply is exclusively from wells.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

SECTION II. (*c.*)—*Accommodation for the Troops.*

The accommodation for European Troops is ample and good. The accommodation for the Native Regiments is also very good. There is no such thing as over-crowding either in the Lines or Hospitals.

SECTION II. (*d.*)—*Conservancy.*

The conservancy for the European Troops has been satisfactory; the dry-earth system being efficiently carried out at the Station; and the latrines have been kept in a good sanitary condition by limewashing when required, and by frequent dammering of the pans and urinals.

It would be an improvement to the Native Regimental Latrines if three or four washing places were added to each block with moveable receptacles for the ablution-water, and so all risk of sewage contamination avoided.

A tank partly excavated, to the eastward of the bazaar of the 14th Regiment N. I., should be completed, filled in, or drained, as in its present state it favours the development of malarious disease.

SECTION II. (*e.*)—*Cleanliness of the Station.*

No want of cleanliness.

SECTION II. (*f.*)—*Quality of the Rations supplied to the Troops.*

No inferiority in the quality of the rations. The cereals are all good of their kind, and the market prices have, as a rule, through the past year, ranged favourably for consumers.

SECTION II. (*g.*)—*Other Defects.*

The Lascar Lines are low and badly situated. A more healthy site should be selected; the huts, too, are chuppured instead of being tiled.

SECTION III.—*Measures adopted to improve the Sanitary Condition of the Station.*

The conservancy has been attended to and all existing rules carried out during the past year. The establishment sufficient, with the exception of that for the bazaar, to which one cart and one sweeper might be added with advantage.

SECTION IV.—*Suggestions for remedying any of the Defects still existing under the several heads (a.—g.) already given in Section II.*

The report contained in Section I. was made out by the Senior Medical Officer at this Station, who has since left Belgaum.

This Officer has evidently made a mistake in speaking of syphilis amongst the European Troops. There were only 30 cases admitted during the year 1875, but he has added to them 28 cases which remained over for treatment from the previous year, 1874.

There are no defects in (*b*), (*c*), (*e*), and (*f*). With reference to (*a*) it would be a great advantage if the drains mentioned could be constructed.

With regard to (*d*), the improvements suggested in the Native Infantry Lines were not previously brought to my notice. The Executive Engineer will be asked, as a preliminary measure, what would be the expense of carrying them out.

Adverting to (*g*), the Lascar Lines are badly situated on low ground. The reason the huts are chuppered is that the men have to provide them themselves and cannot afford to build better ones.

BOMBAY.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison.*

Annual strength 1348.

For 1874, the average strength of the Garrison was 1343 or 5 less than in the present year. The 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, Poona Horse and 26th N. I., also formed part of the Garrison in the month of October and November, during the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; but this report takes no cognizance of the sanitary condition of these Regiments further than to notice that complaints were received from the Medical Officers of two of the Corps regarding the insalubrious condition of their encamping grounds.

The general health of the Garrison during the year has been fully maintained, and the results of treated to strength, deaths to strength and treated, closely approximate to the figures for 1874. One thousand one hundred and seventy three were treated in 1875, as compared with 1164 in 1874, and deaths to treated and strength are for 1875 1·3 and 1·2; the same results for 1874 being 1·3 and 1·1. H. M.'s 20th Regiment N. I. contribute an average strength of 621 during the year, with a percentage of treated to strength and deaths to strength and treated of 105·4, 1·4 and 1·4 respectively. 21st Regiment N. I. has had an average strength during the year of 586 with percentages as above of 65·08 and 1·3. Detachment 4th Rifles has had an average strength of 141 with similar percentages of 97·1, 1·4 and 1·4. The average number of daily sick 20th Regiment N. I. has been 29·2, of the 21st Regiment 17·4, and of the Detachment 4th Rifles 6·3. It will be seen from the above figures that the 21st Regiment has enjoyed far better health than either the 20th Regiment N. I. or Detachment 4th Rifles and attribute this favourable circumstance to the fact of the Regiment not being called on to serve in Districts or Provinces where malaria is prevalent.

The prevailing diseases have been in the order named :—ague 209, diseases of the respiratory system 119, contusions 101, diarrhœa and dysentery 97, rheumatism 79 and syphilis 75, giving a total of 680 cases or 58·9 per cent. of the total treated. Syphilis of a bad type, we regret to say, is, and has been unusually prevalent since the last quarter of the year.

Sixteen deaths have occurred, being one in excess of last year Nine occurred in 20th Regiment N. I., 5 in the 21st Regiment N. I., or Marine Battalion, and 2 in the Detachment 4th Rifles N. I. The following diseases were the causes of death : ague 1, remittent fever 2, bronchitis 1, hepatitis 1, pneumonia 1, phthisis pulmonalis 4, diarrhœa 1, tetanus, 1 general dropsy 1, scurvy 1, chronic rheumatism 1, ischias 1.

Two cases of cholera occurred in the 21st Regiment N. I. or Marine Battalion; both cases treated in the pandals and recovered.

Nine cases of small-pox occurred in the 20th Regiment N. I.; of these 3 were sepoys, 3 women, 2 children and 1 male follower. One case only, in a child of the 21st Regiment N. I. (Marine Battalion) case sent for treatment to the Goculdass Tejpall Hospital. No case occurred in the Detachment 4th Regiment N. I. Rifles.

Vaccination has been regularly carried on both among children and recruits. There have been 115 primary operations and 153 re-vaccinations.

The result may be seen from the following table :—

	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
Primary Vaccination ...	108	7	115
Re-vaccination	75	78	153

SECTION II. (*a.*)—*Drainage within the Cantonment.*

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

The Lines of the 20th Regiment N. I. have been for the most part rebuilt during the year, and the new pandals, although built upon the same ground which the old ones occupied, are an improvement in some respects. The drainage of individual houses is said, in some respects, to be deficient. No material alteration has occurred in the lines of the Marine Battalion. Native Officers' quarters and pandals damaged by the late monsoon are being rebuilt and repaired. Drainage fairly satisfactory. Accommodation for families cramped.

The Lines occupied by the Detachment 4th Rifles N. I. are reported good and accommodation ample.

The two Hospital buildings are good, and the accommodation has been found adequate.

The total rain-fall during the year has been 75 inches and 36 cents, and average temperature maximum 87, mean 80, and minimum 73.

SECTION II. (*b.*)—*Water Supply.*

The water supply is good. The drinking water is entirely supplied by the Vehar Lake, and there are several wells in the vicinity of the Lines which yield sufficient water for washing and other purposes.

SECTION II. (*c.*)—*Accommodation for the Troops.*

There is sufficient accommodation for the Native Troops, but in the Lines of the 21st Regiment N. I. or Marine Battalion, the streets between the pandals are very narrow, and there is not sufficient ground to admit of their being widened.

SECTION II. (*d.*)—*Conservancy.*

There are no urinals or latrines in the lines, the men and families of the 21st Regiment N. I. (Marine Battalion) making use of the public latrines at Sonapore, and the 20th Regiment and Detachment 4th Rifles N. I. of those at Boree Bunder.

SECTION II. (*e.*)—*Cleanliness of the Station.*

The Regimental and Sweepers' Lines have been kept fairly clean during the year.

SECTION II. (*f.*)—*Quality of the Rations supplied to the Troops.*

No rations issued to Native Troops, grain compensation paid monthly.

SECTION II. (*g.*)—*Other Defects.*

The parade ground remains flooded for some days after rains.

SECTION III.—*Measures adopted during the year to improve the Sanitary Condition of the Station.*

Before the commencement of the monsoon it was recommended to issue water-proof sheets to the 20th Regiment N. I., but this could not be done, there not being sufficient in store. The cells of the Regiment were also reported damp but no other Lock-up rooms being available, all that could be done was to supply the prisoner with cots.

SECTION IV.—*Suggestions for remedying any of the Defects still existing under the several heads (a—g.) already given in Section II.*

The Board has no suggestion to offer.

BHUJ.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison.*

The Garrison during the past year has consisted of the 11th Regiment N. I., with an average strength of 670.

The health of the Troops during the year has been good. During the twelve months there were 308 admissions, of which 80 were due to fever. The highest daily average of sick was 22·9 in December, the lowest 12·3 in April. November gave the greatest number of admissions for fever. Fever was not prevalent during the year either amongst the troops or civilians in Cantonments, and there is, as last year, a marked immunity compared with the records of previous years. This may be due to the scanty rain-fall, but fever has been reported to have been prevalent in the town and country generally during a considerable portion of the year.

The rain-fall this year was 6 inches 35 cents, against 12·3 cents last year. Two cases of small-pox occurred amongst the Troops: one male, a sepoy, the other a female, a sepoy's wife. They were treated in a tent, and both made good recoveries. The eruption was pretty copious in each case; both had marks of previous vaccination. Four deaths took place in the Regimental Hospital, 1 from remittent fever, 1 abscess of the liver, 1 pneumonic phthisis, 1 general dropsy.

No deaths took place out of Hospital.

The health of the families of the Regiment has been good. A few cases of chicken-pox were met with in February and March. Two cases of measles occurred in one house in May. Hooping-cough was present during April, May and June. One case of small-pox occurred as noted above. A good many cases of diarrhœa were treated, the greater proportion being infants teething. Opthalmia has prevailed to a slight extent during the last month.

The health of the population of the Sudder has been good. Nine cases of small-pox occurred in February, March and April. None of them terminated fatally.

The accompanying table shews the monthly admissions into the Regimental Hospital:—

	Average strength.	Total admissions.	Average daily sick.	General Diseases. Sub-Division A. Fevers. Eruptive, 1 to 5.	Continued, 6 to 14.	Malarious, 15 to 16.	Malignant Cholera, 18.	Other diseases of this class.	Sub-Division B. Rheumatic affections, 34 to 42.	Syphilitic affections, 43.	Scorbutic affections, 54.	Dropsies, 57.	Other diseases of this class.	Local Diseases. Diseases of the Nervous System, 59 to 104.	Insanity, 105 to 110.	Diseases of the eye, 111 to 185.	Diseases of the Heart, 219 to 244 and 250 to 258.	Diseases of the Lungs, 290 to 337.	Diseases of the Stomach and intestines, 449 to 500. Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Others.	Diseases of the Liver, 501 to 520.	Diseases of the Spleen, 524 to 530.	Gonorrhœa, 585 to 594.	Abscess, 819, and elsewhere according to site.	Ulcers, 850.	Skin Diseases, 827 to 861.	Other Diseases of this class.	Old age and Debility, 904 to 905.	Poisons, 906 to 991.	Injuries. Injuries, 992 to 1146 and Blistered feet 1148.	Punishment, 1147.
January 1875 ..	683	25	15·7	..	2	5	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	.	..	..	5	..
February ..	684	17	14·5	..	1	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	..
March	637	22	13·3	1	5	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	2	..
April	627	14	12·3	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	2	..
May	663	18	12·3	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	2	..	1	1	3	1	..	..	1	..
June	673	24	15·	..	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	3	..	1	5	..
July	674	21	17·2	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	3	1	5	..	..	..	..
August	673	20	16·9	..	3	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..
September ..	672	29	19·3	..	6	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	2	1	1	1	..	1	1	2	4	..	..	3	..
October ..	659	28	17·6	..	6	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	5	1	2	..	..	..	3	2	..	1	..	..	..
November ..	701	48	17·7	..	15	7	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	1	1	1	..	..	1	3	2	3	2	..	..	2	..
December ..	704	42	22·9	..	8	3	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	7	2	..	3	2	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	4	..
Total ..	670·8	308	16·1	2	53	27	..	..	8	13	1	1	1	3	..	6	..	35	11	10	24	6	5	1	10	18	22	24	1	1	25	..

SECTION II. (*a.*)—*Drainage within the Cantonment.*

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

There are no defects to point out under this heading; the surface drainage is complete from the nature of the ground. There are no jheels in the neighbourhood, nor tanks within half a mile of the Cantonment.

SECTION II. (*b.*)—*Water Supply.*

The supply of water is drawn exclusively from wells. It has been sufficient for all purposes during the year and that obtained from the drinking wells clear and good.

The wells are not exposed to any source of contamination, except from substances getting blown into them, as they are uncovered.

The annual cleaning was carried out before the monsoon.

SECTION II. (*c.*)—*Accommodation for the Troops.*

No change has been effected in the Lines, except the usual annual repairs and clearing away the sand drifts, which accumulated this Spring to a great depth.

The accommodation, though not of the best, appears sufficient so far as health is concerned. The Lines have been more crowded this year than last, in consequence of men returning from furlough bringing their families with them. There has been no injurious overcrowding.

The Hospital accommodation has been ample for all requirements

SECTION II. (*d.*)—*Conservancy.*

The trench system of latrines has been continued during the year, and, so far as used, answers well enough; but as a matter of fact the men prefer, when practicable, resorting to the open country, as they do not like the scanty and somewhat dirty accommodation afforded by the trenches when much frequented.

No offensive smell has been observed from the filled-in trenches, and those in use are not at any time so offensive as the old system was apt to be.

The dry-earth system in a modified form has been carried out in the Hospital Latrine and answered well.

No cultivation has been attempted on the ground occupied by the trench latrines. It would not be remunerative.

The inhabitants of the Sudder Bazaar pay and arrange for their own conservancy. The establishment consists of one sweeper at Rs. six per month. A deep nullah outside Camp limits serves largely as a latrine and stray animals as scavengers. Sanction for the establishment of public latrines has been declined by the Government of India.

SECTION II. (*e.*)—*Cleanliness of the Station.*

The cleanliness of the Station generally is properly attended to. Compounds and Bazaars are kept in good sanitary condition.

SECTION II. (*f.*)—*Quality of the Rations supplied to the Troops.*

There has been no unusual deviation in the price of food generally. Prices have ranged somewhat higher since August, owing to the crops failing from scanty rain-fall.

SECTION II. (*g.*)—*Other Defects.*

None.

SECTION III.—*Measures adopted to improve the Sanitary Condition of the Station.*

The roads have been kept in a good state of repair and cleanliness Attention has been paid to promoting the growth of trees; but under hand-watering, and in the face of difficulties connected with soil and atmosphere, their progress is very slow.

There was no rank growth of vegetation this year.

SECTION IV.—*Suggestions for remedying any of the Defects still existing under the several heads (a.—g.) already given in Section II.*

None.

COLABA.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison.*

The general health of the Troops has been indifferent, more particularly since the month of September, or the end of the rainy season. Malarious fevers have been extremely prevalent amongst the men, but not amongst the officers, and the Detachment of the 2nd Queen's that has been two years at Colaba has suffered more than the Royal Artillery, (two Batteries of which Nos. 1-6th and 6-6th arrived from Aden on 28th October 1875, the other Battery 5-6th joined from Aden in February 1873,) but this is no doubt to be attributed to their having occupied inferior barracks on badly drained ground. This subject has been represented by Surgeon-Major Codrington, in medical charge of the detachment. The new barracks have been occupied by the Royal Artillery since June last. He has also brought to the notice of the Brigadier Commanding the District the state of health of the Detachment and most strongly recommended its removal from Colaba. Dr. Codrington's suggestion was immediately carried out. During the month of November s Detachment of the Queen's, under canvas at Parell, had several very aevere cases of acute dysentery. The same disease appeared in a most sntractable form among the men of the Horse Artillery that were iquartered there also. It is necessary that attention should be drawn to this circumstance, inasmuch as these cases were all treated in the Colaba Station Hospital and appear in the returns of the Station. There is a conflict of opinion as to the cause of the prevalence of malarious fever at this Station. It may be due in a certain degree to a salt water marsh in the vicinity of the Barracks; but we consider that the very detective surface drainage about the barracks would alone account for their insalubrity.

The general health of the civil community in Colaba has been very good. An outbreak of cholera occurred in the Lunatic Asylum during the months of July, August and September, but it did not extend beyond the walls of the Asylum.

SECTION II. (*a.*)—*Drainage within the Cantonment.*

The late Surgeon-Major Crane thought that the salt water marsh near the barracks was covered by water twice daily and consequently "not malarious." He was also of opinion that Colaba required deep drainage for the subsoil water.

Surgeon-Major Wade is of opinion that to the salt water marsh is due in a certain degree the prevalent malarious fever; but the very defective surface drainage would alone account for the insalubrity of the Infantry Barracks.

Estimates have been sent in by the Executive Engineer for a complete system of surface drainage, and he considers deeper drains would be more costly without being proportionately more effective.

SECTION II. (*b.*)—*Water Supply.*

Vehar water is used for all purposes, and is of first rate quality.

There are no means of its being contaminated at Colaba.

The supply continually fails to reach the higher ground in Colaba, and has to be brought up by bheesties, and in the hot weather ceases altogether to get so far even as Lower Colaba. This want of water is becoming a very serious matter.

SECTION II. (*c.*)—*Accommodation for the Troops.*

The men shifted over to the new Barracks in June of this year. No over-crowding in Barracks, but the Hospital at times has been full so as to necessitate pitching tents for additional patients, and keeping them in the verandahs. This more especially since the two additional companies of 2nd Queen's have arrived.

SECTION II. (*a.*)—*Accommodation for the Troops*—continued.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

No defects in the nature of the accommodation. Quarters for the Subordinate Medical Department and for the Purveyor attached to Station Hospital very much required (a).

(a.) The provision of accommodation for the Subordinate Medical Establishment is under consideratson.

Subsidiary buildings quite inadequate to the requirements of Hospital, lavatory particularly, also a house for the dhobies to keep the soiled wet clothes in at night (b).

(b.) Steps are being taken to remedy these defects.

Female ward recently erected has *mud floors* (c). During monsoon floor always damp, so much so that the children's clothes, playing on it, are literally filthy in a few moments. These are only a few of the defects in the accommodation in the Station Hospital.

(c.) An estimate of the cost of paving the female ward has been called for.

SECTION II. (*d.*)—*Conservancy.*

The system of conservancy for the troops is very good indeed, and the latrines are always clean and in good order. McDougall's Powder is used instead of dry earth and, if more expensive, answers the purpose better.

The latrines for the natives answer very well now. The old baskets have been replaced with excellent double iron pans to retain the fœces in the upper, and the urine in the lower pans. Immediately after being used the contents of each pan are emptied into covered iron receptacles in rear of the latrines. Those receptacles are taken away at night to Carnac Bunder, similarly to the receptacles in use with the troops, emptied, and cleaned there, and replaced in rear of the latrines for use next day.

SECTION II. (*e.*)—*Cleanliness of the Station.*

The Colaba Board of Health have brought to notice by their proceedings of the 24th July 1875 that the foreshores on the prongs South and West are defiled daily by the evacuations of 300 lunatics.

Also that this establishment, always short of water, and being to windward of the Troops, was, during an epidemic therein of cholera, a source of great anxiety. It was difficult to keep up the quarantine, as their food and water supply passed through the very centre of the Military Barracks.

SECTION II. (*f.*)—*Quality of the Rations supplied to the Troops.*

The rations are always good.

SECTION II. (*g.*)—*Other Defects.*

There are no special dust bins for either barracks or Hospital. The Station dust bins are too far away to be of much use. Screen walls for the Hospital Latrines have not been built.

This want of dust bins has been pointed out by the Board of Health, and is being remedied by the Municipality.

SECTION III.—*Measures adopted to improve the Sanitary Condition of the Station.*

An estimate of the cost of improving the surface drainage, amounting to Rs. 717, has been furnished to the Brigadier General Commanding for submission to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

6 new Barracks built with out-houses.
1 „ Quarter Guard (two stories).
1 „ Lock-up.
6 „ Cells.
1 Quarter for Provost Sergeant.
1 Prison moved to another site.
2 Blocks of quarters for twenty-eight families with out-houses under construction.

SECTION IV.—*Suggestions for remedying any of the Defects still existing under the several heads (a.—g.) already given in Section II.*

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

(*a.*) The foreshore or a portion of it to be reclaimed to the west and north-west of the Troops (d.)

(*b.*) The supply of Vehar water to Colaba to be direct by a separate pipe and not touched *en route* (d.)

(*c.*) All flooring to be of asphalte or some improvement upon the existing mud-floors in some buildings.

(*d.*) The system adopted by the Lunatic Asylum to lodge all sewage on the foreshore to cease (e).

(e.) It was recommended that the night soil from the Asylum be carted away to Carnac Bunder, but Government disapproved of the measure, being too expensive. Orders were given for the ordure to be deposited in the sea to the south-east of the Point.—G. R., G. D., No. 3242, dated 22nd October 1875

(d.) *Memorandum with reference to the Sanitary Report of the Station of Colaba for the year* 1875 *by the President, Colonel Bond, R.A.*

I do not think that suggestions "*a*" and "*b*," Section IV., should be made, as there does not appear to be sufficient proof of such costly measures being necessary, nor is there, I imagine, any likelihood of their being carried out; and this being so, it seems that the only effect of making the suggestions would be to decrease the weight of the Board's opinions on other questions.

2. I have, though, already demi-officially expressed my views as to this, and the suggestions referred to being still retained, I assume that the majority of votes is against me, and I sign the report as it stands; but I shall feel obliged if the President will cause this dissenting memo. to be recorded.

Received after the despatch of the Report.

Section IV. "*a*".—The reclaiming the foreshore is a proposition this Board cannot abandon, both from the limited space of Upper Colaba, and the existence of the salt marsh.

"*b*."—The want of water at Colaba is a subject of such vital importance that this Board could not pass it by without a suggestion. The pipes were enlarged last year at Major Merewether's suggestion, but have failed to give relief.

DEESA.

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison.*

The following Troops have been stationed here in 1875:—

The B. Battery 4th Brigade R. A. (arrived in March), the 83rd Regiment, the 2nd Cavalry, and the 18th Regiment N. I.

The general health of the Troops contrasts favourably with that of last year. That of the European Troops has been extremely good.

The strength of the Battery R. A. was 155·00, that of the 83rd Regiment 639·25; only 11 deaths have occurred.

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison*—continued.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

One man died from peritonitis, 3 sun-stroke, 1 bronchitis, 1 dysentery, 1 enteric fever, 1 gun-shot wound (accidental), 1 encephalitis. 1 apoplexy, and 1 pthisis pulmonalis.

The prevailing diseases have been simple fever and slight diarrhœa.

The average strength of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry and 18th Regiment N. I. together was 839.

There was only one death in the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry which was caused by dysentery.

There were no deaths in the 18th Regiment N. I.

The general health of the native population has been fair.

The population is about		...	...	10,000
Deaths in 1873	do.	...	...	243
Do. in 1874	do.	...	...	128
Do. in 1875	do.	...	...	219

There has been no epidemic.

The general health of the European residents has been good.

SECTION II. *(a.)—Drainage within the Cantonment.*

None.

SECTION II. *(b.)—Water Supply.*

The water supply is abundant and of good quality.

The only source from which contamination might occur would be from the mouth of the well.

No insufficiency occasioning over-crowding in barracks or hospital.

The accommodation for the Cavalry Regiment both in the line and in hospital is sufficient, and there are no defects to point out.

The lines of the Native Infantry are old and decayed, and the timber of the roofing has perished.

SECTION II. *(d.)—Conservancy.*

No defects regarding conservancy.

No part of the Cantonment land is manured with Station sewage.

SECTION II. *(e.)—Cleanliness of the Station.*

None.

SECTION II. *(f.)—Quality of the Rations supplied to the Troops.*

The rations have been generally good.

There has been no unusual deviation in the market price of the food of the population.

SECTION II. *(g.)—Other Defects.*

Made roads throughout the Cantonment are much wanted. In the heavy sandy soil of Deesa such roads would be a great boon to all the residents.

A civil hospital would be an advantage.

SECTION III. —*Measures adopted to improve the Sanitary Condition of the Station.*

Royal Artillery Lines.—Teakwood shelves and pegs in the store-room of the gun-shed provided.

Two teakwood windows and shelves and removing wooden bars and substituting glazed shutters to two windows in the Staff Serjeants' Quarters No. 16, provided.

European Infantry Lines.—Partition wall built in the verandah of the temporary ward in the hospital.

Alterations to the canteen made.

Railings to patcherry, No. 87, provided and fixed.

Parallel bars and jumping stands in the gymnasium-shed provided, and some of the apparatus strengthened.

SECTION III.—*Measures adopted to improve the Sanitary Condition of the Station*—continued.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

Two iron ventilators in the Staff Serjeants' Quarters, No. 32, provided.

Arrangements made for new works and an improved system for working them in the barracks and hospitals.

Two iron ventilators fixed, wooden shutters removed, and glazed ones substituted in the Band Master's Quarters.

Wooden bars removed and glazed shutters substituted to two windows in the Staff Serjeants' Quarters, No. 24.

A bath-room at the side of the Apothecary's Quarters added.

Native Infantry Lines.—A rifle range erected.

Commissariat.—Existing water tank of the well of the porter godown enlarged.

Cantonment.—Causeway constructed at the site of the broken bridge near the Travellers' Bungalow.

That roads be constructed in the undermentioned localities :—

Along the front of each line of Officers' houses in the Royal Artillery Lines.

Along the front of each line of Officers' houses in the European Infantry Lines.

Along the front of the line of the Cavalry Officers' Quarters.

Along the front of the line of Staff Officers' Quarters.

That the road already partially made from the Native Infantry Hospital to the Cavalry Mess be completed and continued round that mess till it (a) joins the main road by the porter stores.

(a). The provision of funds for the gradual construction of roads was recommended to Government in 1873, but no orders have yet been passed thereon.

That a civil hospital be constructed sufficient to meet the requirements of the civil population (b).

(b). Civil hospitals are not provided for in the Military Department, nevertheless H. E. the Commander-in-Chief recommends for favourable consideration the suggestion of the Cantonment Committee to establish one at Deesa.

DEOLALI.

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison.*

There is no permanent Corps at Deolali.

The chief diseases among men passing through the Station have been hepatitis, dysentery, debility, and phthisis pulmonalis.

There were twelve deaths, eight being of invalids, three time-expired men, and one volunteer.

There was one death from cholera, an isolated case.

There were seven cases of measles ex "Euphrates," and one of erysipalis.

The health of the few men stationed here had been good, and there occurred of malarial disease, only one case of ague among them during the year.

SECTION II. (*a.*)—*Drainage within the Cantonment.*

No defects.

SECTION II. (*b.*)—*Water Supply.*

From eight wells, and the supply is of excellent quality and sufficient in quantity.

The wells require covering.

SECTION II. (*b.*)—*Water Supply*—continued.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

In July 1875, a native woman committed suicide in one of the wells on the bazaar side, and in December, a man, native of the Bazaar, committed suicide in another well on the bazaar side, thus causing the shuting up of two wells until the hot weather, when they will be cleared out. It happens there is a sufficient quantity of water without these wells, but should any other well be fouled in the same way great inconvenience will be caused.

SECTION II. (*c.*)—*Accommodation for the Troops.*

The accommodation for the Troops is very good.

It has been ample throughout the year, with the exception of three weeks in March.

SECTION II. (*d.*)—*Conservancy.*

There are no defects in the conservancy.

Before the Bazaar had been built to its present size, two necessaries were built for natives. One of these, the largest, is now built close up to the new road to Nasik, which has been made since these necessaries were built, and passes close by the largest. For about eight months in the year the wind blows from the south-west to west, and then there is no apparent inconvenience from these privies; but at present, and all through the Trooping season, the stench is awful on the wind coming round to the north-east; no European can stop in the Bazaar, the stench is smelt as far off as the Barracks.

SECTION II. (*e.*)—*Cleanliness of the Station.*

None.

SECTION II. (*f.*)—*Quality of the Rations supplied to the Troops.*

None.

SECTION II. (*g.*)—*Other Defects.*

None.

The tope alluded to in last year's report has been cleared of inhabitants.

SECTION III.—*Measures adopted to improve the Sanitary Condition of the Station.*

Trees have been planted, holes filled up, drains and water courses cleaned and cleared out, and the general cleanliness of the Station well attended to.

SECTION IV.—*Suggestions for remedying any of the Defects still existing under the several heads (a.—g.) already given in Section II.*

The removal of the two privies mentioned under the head (*d*) is an absolute necessity; (a) the covering of the wells for the reasons mentioned under head (*b*) is most desirable.

(a). An estimate of the cost of removing these latrines has been called for.

DHARWAR.

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison.*

During the year 363 cases were admitted into hospital, 12 remained on 1st January, making the total number treated 375.

The percentage of treated to strength was 54·7, deaths to strength 6, and deaths to treated 1. The daily average number of sick was 18·3. Four deaths occurred during the year, 3 of them being from cholera, the other from bronchitis.

The prevailing diseases have been ague 87, and guinea-worm 64.

There was, I am glad to say, (and, as I stated in my last year's report I hoped there would be, from the unusually abundant rain-fall in 1874, and the use of the well water by the Regiment in the new Cantonment) an immense reduction in the admission from guinea-worm,

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison*—continued.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

not half the number having been admitted that were treated in 1874, (142). The principal number were admitted in March (14) and April (29). It will be interesting to observe the result of the entire use of well water by the whole of the Regiment during the present year.

Ague gave 30 more admissions this year than it did in 1874; but still this number (87) contrasts favourably with the admissions from this disease in 1872 (200) and 1873 (132).

Bronchitis.—Sixteen cases were admitted for this disease, one on which, a very severe case, proved fatal after 12 days residence if hospital.

Cholera.—Three cases were admitted, and all of them proved fata One women also died of this disease. Six cases only were admitted, so that I can hardly look upon this visitation as an epidemic in the Regiment, although, doubtless, a very severe epidemic of cholera has visited the Collectorate. I think about 1,800 cases have proved fatal.

Dysentery gave 6 admissions, and *Diarrhœa* gave 9 admissions, two of which for several days were in great danger, there being great collapse and very considerable suppression of urine. Had the term been now permitted, I should have returned these two cases as choleric diarrhœa.

Gun-shot wound.—One case was admitted, a blank cartridge having penetrated the substance of the liver for a considerable distance. I am very happy to say the man is now doing his duty.

Fractures.—One of the clavicle and another of the humeries (both simple) were admitted and discharged to duty.

Diseases of the Cutaneous System gave 25 admissions, 16 for ulcer, 9 for psoriasis.

Injuries, Lower Extremities, gave 23 admissions, all of which were for contusions.

SECTION II. (*a.*)—*Drainage within the Cantonment.*

None.

SECTION II. (*b.*)—*Water Supply.*

Quality Fair.—Quantity somewhat deficient. Another well would add greatly to the comfort of the Regiment.

SECTION II. (*c.*)—*Accommodation for the Troops.*

Good.

SECTION II. (*d.*)—*Conservancy.*

If the two extra sweepers applied for are granted, the conservancy arrangements would be satisfactory.

No sewage land was cultivated during the past year.

SECTION II. (*e.*)—*Cleanliness of the Station.*

None.

SECTION II. (*f.*)—*Quality of the Rations supplied to the Troops.*

None.

SECTION II. (*g.*)—*Other Defects.*

None.

SECTION III.—*Measures adopted to improve the Sanitary Condition of the Station.*

There are none.

SECTION IV.—*Suggestions for remedying any of the Defects still existing under the several heads (a.—g.) already given in Section II.*

Another well on the left flank or rear of the Lines would add to the comfort of the men greatly.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

HYDERABAD.

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison.*

The health of the Corps forming the Garrison during the year has been good. Three deaths occurred in the Detachment of the 56th Regiment, one from sunstroke (this man had been drinking), one from remittent fever, and one from valve disease of the heart. Only one of the above deaths, *i.e.*, from remittent fever, can possibly be attributed to local causes; and remittent fever can be, and is contracted in many other Stations as well as this.

There were no deaths in the B-9th R. A. The 27th or 1st Belooch Regiment N. L. I. was healthy; only three deaths occurred, two from heart disease and one from phthisis. None of these were attributable to local causes.

SECTION II. (*a.*)—*Drainage within the Cantonment.*

The drainage is surface drainage, and is fairly effective, but might be improved in some places. There are no jheels or marshes in the vicinity.

A report has been made to the Executive Engineer concerning the drainage.

SECTION II. (*b.*)—*Water Supply.*

The supply is fairly sufficient, but in the hot weather has to be economized as the wells become shallower. The quality is good. During the rains a large portion of the surface water flows into the hollows where the pucka built wells are situated and must, to a certain extent, percolate into the wells.

SECTION II. (*c.*)—*Accommodation for the Troops.*

The accommodation was sufficient.

SECTION II. (*d.*)—*Conservancy.*

The iron pans in the Native Infantry Latrines are too short (inches 18) and the urine frequently falls outside them. An iron receptacle is required for each latrine, and an additional carriage to remove the ordure, &c.

The latrines for the Native Infantry Hospital, the General Hospital and for Native Subordinates generally, require iron pans and receptacles. Several of the latrines for natives are built of mud. These should be removed and pucka built ones constructed.

Additional assistants for sweeping, &c., is required. Cess-pits are attached to several of the houses in the Sudder Bazaar, and these should be closed.

SECTION II. (*e.*)—*Cleanliness of the Station.*

None. The native town is about the same as all native towns.

SECTION II. (*f*).—*Quality of the Rations supplied to the Troops.*

None.

SECTION II. (*g.*)—*Other Defects.*

None.

SECTION III.—*Measures adopted to improve the Sanitary Condition of the Sation.*

Draining off surface water; airing, bedding and clothing; white-washing, deodorizing and generally cleaning houses, &c. Partial surface purification. The sanitation of the Fort and the latrines is under consideration.

A water scheme for supplying the Cantonment and town from the Indus is being constructed.

SECTION IV.—*Suggestions for remedying any of the Defects still existing under the several heads (a.—g.)—already given in Section II.*

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

Some additional drains might be cut for carrying off the rain-fall from the surface. The water scheme under construction, which is to supply water from the Indus, will remove all defects as far as practicable. The latrines require iron pans two feet long, and a large iron receptacle for each latrine, in which to collect the contents of the pans previous to removal, also an iron receptacle to receive the sewage water from each lascar's hut. Additional sweepers and conveyance for sweeping is required generally throughout the Cantonment, especially in the Fort.

The mud latrines should be removed and pucka built ones built. Holes should be pierced in the Fort wall to drain off the subsoil water, and the Eucalyptus Globulus might be planted in the Fort as an experiment to test its malaria-preventing power. All the vegetable matter should be removed from the surface of the Fort (a).

(a.) The G. O. C. Sind District has been requested to make special application for such expenditure as he may deem absolutely necessary for giving effect to these suggestions.

JACOBABAD.

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison.*

Health of Garrison, unsatisfactory. Sickness : percentage of sick to strength, 163·3. Mortality : percentage to strength, 1·5. Chief cause of mortality, malarious diseases and diseases of the respiratory system, caused by vicissitudes of climate and malaria.

Health unsatisfactory in all Regiments ; families in the same condition.

Health of the native community indifferent.

SECTION II. (*a.*)—*Drainage within the Cantonment.*

The Frontier Districts being situated in the valley of the Indus, malaria always prevails more or less. In 1875, the country to the south of Camp was partially inundated, owing to a breach in the Nurwah.

No rain to speak of during the year, but owing to the lateness of the inundation, as is invariably the case, the type of fever is of a more virulent description. It is impossible to drain the Station, *vide* Government Resolution No. 3985 of 1875.

SECTION II. (*b.*)—*Water Supply.*

There are numerous wells, affording an abundant supply of good water. The water in the canals is by no means pure, and the native population have been forbidden using it for drinking purposes.

The wells in Camp should be frequently cleared out, but there are no appliances for such a purpose. The Executive Engineer has been communicated with, and he expects during the course of the year to receive a pump for the purpose.

SECTION II. (*c.*)—*Accommodation for the Troops.*

Hospital accommodation is much under the regulation. This deficiency is much felt during the fever season. New hospital sanctioned for 3rd Sind Horse, and increased hospital accommodation for 2nd and 1st. Accommodation will be required for the Company of Native Artillery which is now *en route* from Aden to Jacobabad. It is proposed should the Brigadier General Commanding Sind District approve, to re-roof and repair one row of barracks in the centre of the old 2nd

SECTION II.—*Accommodation for the Troops*—continued.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

Regiment J. R. Lines for this purpose, another row of barracks being repaired for the drivers, and the barrack between these two pulled down, and the mule-shed built on the site of the barracks. By this means the quarter guard and hospital, both of which are in really good order, could be utilized, and the whole of the Mountain Train Battery would be together in one place and consequently under the immediate supervision of the Native Officers. The Executive Engineer, Jacobabad Division, calculated to put two rows of barracks in repair, to re-roof the same, and to pull down one row of barracks would cost about Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000. This will be brought to the immediate notice of General Vyse at the coming inspection. New mule-sheds must be built; plans and estimates for this have been submitted to the Superintending Engineer, S. D.

SECTION II. (*d.*)—*Conservancy.*

The system of conservancy is defective and opposed to hygienic laws. In the 1st and 2nd Regiments Sind Horse, 3rd Sind Horse and Rifles, fairly good. Ordure is removed and buried in pits; lime, ashes and earth used also. Native conservancy carried in much the same way but without the same amount of surveillance.

Conservancy in the Sudder Bazaar is very fair.

Cantonment roads cannot be kept as clean as might be wished owing to the Government allowance for Station conservancy being so small, only 27 Rupees being allowed monthly.

SECTION II. (*e.*)—*Cleanliness of the Station.*

The state of the Sudder Bazaar and family lines as regards cleanliness is not yet what it ought to be.

SECTION II. (*f.*)—*Quality of the Rations supplied to the Troops.*

Bazaar supplies abundant and cheap. During the inundation season food is dearer.

SECTION II. (*g.*)—*Other Defects.*

There are ruinous portions of the late 4th Regiment Sind Horse Lines and of the old bazaar, which cannot be removed or levelled as no funds are available from Government (a).

(a.) An estimate, amounting to Rs. 640, for removing these dilapidated buildings was submitted to Government in December 1873, when it was ruled that, as the work was not emergent, it must be postponed.

SECTION III.—*Measures adopted to improve the Sanitary Condition of the Station.*

Trees and branches have been greatly thinned out to admit of the free circulation of air.

During the past year an embankment has been made to the west of the Cantonment. Two canals inside of the Jumabinah bund in the Mukkunwals Vaddoo Khan Khosa and the Dhooreewah have been closed. All cultivation inside the Jumali bund to the south of Cantonment has been put a stop to. The large Kashmor and Begári embankment has been nearly completed, and owing to the foregoing measures percolation water has greatly disappeared, and the water in the well in the Political Superintendent's Bungalow was in October 15 to 18 inches less than at the same period in 1874, thus shewing that by degrees if the floods are kept from Jacobabad, the Cantonment will right itself in another two or three years. A new sluice head to the Begári and on banks from Chin to

SECTION III.—*Measures adopted to improve the Sanitary Condition of the Station*—continued.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

Abad, as well as a sluice head to the Nurwah and Mirzawah have been sanctioned, and the Kashmor and Begári Bund will be completed before the next inundation season.

SECTION IV.—*Suggestions for remedying any of the Defects still existing under the several heads (a.—g.) already given in Section II.*

An increased allowance for conservancy is very desirable (b).

(b.) This matter is receiving consideration.

KIRKEE.

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison.*

Royal Artillery.—Fever prevalent during the past year; 266 cases treated in 1875 against 158 in 1874, though the average strength during the latter year was much greater than in 1875. Cholera prevailed to a considerable extent over the country surrounding Kirkee.

The Cantonment remained comparatively free from this disease. Only two deaths occurred in the Royal Artillery from cholera; 11 deaths altogether during the year from all diseases.

Eight deaths fairly due to effects of climate.

Sappers and Miners.—The health of the Sappers and Miners has been good, the percentage of treated to strength being less than last year by nearly 15. The percentage of deaths to strength, however, was greater, as there were three deaths from cholera.

The principal diseases have been fever 127; contusions 21, and rheumatism 10 due to climate, heavy rainfall and sapper's work. The deaths were—3 cholera, 1 paralysis.

SECTION II. (*a*).—*Drainage within the Cantonment.*

Royal Artillery.—The Royal Artillery Barracks, being built on high and rocky ground, are naturally well drained; but after heavy rain there is a considerable lodgment of water between Horse Lines and grass-yard, also on both sides of the road leading to the grave-yard (a).

(a.) An estimate of the cost of draining this ground has been called for.

SECTION II. (*b*).—*Water Supply.*

Royal Artillery.—Water supply for drinking purposes is supplied to the Royal Artillery from a well situated near the Railway Station, good quality and ample. For ablution purposes the water is conveyed by iron pipes from Pashan Valley, and taps laid on roads and amongst the barracks. Supply good and abundant.

Sappers and Miners.—The water which has been the only supply for the men of the Sappers and Miners since they went to their new lines in June, has been that of the river, which, though stated by the Government Analyser in 1874 to be fairly potable, cannot be as good as it should be, as it is subject to all sorts of pollution from men and animals on the banks, for a large part of the year. It is almost stagnant just above the place where the men have to draw it; it receives during the rains the drainage of a large field used as a trench latrine by the men, and on the opposite side is a large sand-bank, which was let out to a native for the cultivation of melons, and the manure for which, as the man owned himself, was human excrement from the Station Cess-pits (b). The Secretary Station Committee promised to stop this in future.

(b.) An abundant supply of good water is now being laid on to the Sappers' Lines from the Kharakwasla Canal.

SECTION II. (*e*).—*Accommodation for the Troops.*

Royal Artillery.—Accommodation for Royal Artillery was ample. The average cubic space per man in barracks was 2,507 feet, and superficial space was 107 feet per man.

SECTION II. (*d.*)—*Conservancy.*

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

Royal Artillery.—Dry-earth system in use in latrines; urinaries kept clean.

Barracks and their vicinity clean.

Sappers and Miners.—The latrines for Sappers and Miners since their occupation of the new lines in June last, has been the trench system, which, in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Sappers and Miners, is a very objectionable one for several reasons: its want of decency; its distance from the lines; in wet weather the black soil becomes such a sea of heavy tenacious mud, that it is almost impossible to make use of the field at all; the drainage from it is almost directly into the river just above where the men have to get their drinking water, and lastly, the men seem to avoid the use of it and wander away among the brushwood by the banks of the river (c).

(c.) An estimate for the construction of permanent latrines for the Sappers and Miners has been prepared and will be submitted to Government in due course.

SECTION II. (*e.*)—*Cleanliness of the Station.*

Native Bazaar.—Kept scrupulously clean. Officers' compounds and Cantonment generally the same. All sweepings either burnt or removed.

SECTION II. (*f.*)—*Quality of the Rations supplied to the Troops.*

Royal Artillery.—Rations good, except mutton, which is exceedingly poor. The amount of bone to meat is altogether out of proportion to that allowed; on mutton-days, twice a week, the men don't get their proper allowance of meat when bone is deducted from the ration issued. The potatoes also have frequently been very small and indifferent. (d).

(d.) This has been communicated to the Adjutant General for action in his Department.

SECTION II. (*g.*)—*Other Defects.*

The Collector has been requested to remove some huts in the civil limits in the vicinity of the Cantonment which are considered a nuisance, which he has consented to, but as yet they have not been removed.

The Collector has been again addressed on the subject. They have now been removed.

SECTION III.—*Measures adopted to improve the Sanitary Condition of the Station.*

The burial ground of the Mahomedans has been objected to on sanitary grounds, and a new site has been selected for the same.

SECTION IV.—*Suggestions for remedying any of the Defects still existing under the several heads (a.—g.) already given in Section II.*

None.

KOLHA'PUR.

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison.*

The health of the Regiment during the past year has been good. The principal diseases were ague, bronchitis, and rheumatic complaints. Four deaths occurred; one from pneumonia, one from diarrhœa and chronic liver complaint, the third from senile grangrene, and the

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison*—continued.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

fourth from hepatitis; admissions from ague during the year were 115; admissions from rheumatic complaints, including lumbago, for the same period, were 32, from bronchitis 24.

The bazaar has been healthy, and there have been no epidemics either in it or in the lines.

SECTION II. (*a.*)—*Drainage within the Cantonment.*

The Camp appears to be singularly well situated in this respect: there are no defects to speak of, and no jheels nor marshes in the vicinity of Camp.

SECTION II. (*b.*)—*Water Supply.*

The water supply in Camp is derived from twelve wells, two of which never run dry. When the five wells are deepened for which sanction has been granted under $\frac{\text{Government Resolution}}{\text{P. W. D.}}$ No. 5, 6th January 1876, the Camp will be fairly supplied with potable well water. The city of Kolhápur is now being supplied with a high pressure system of very pure water from springs at Puttiani, the levels from which will allow of pipes being brought into Camp and the hospital, which is situated on the highest spot in Camp. The Committee strongly recommend that advantage may be taken of such an opportunity of supplying the Cantonment with this water which, both by experience and analysis, has been proved particularly wholesome and pure, and which might probably be made available at a cost roughly estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000 Rupees.

SECTION II. (*c.*)—*Accommodation for the Troops,*

Accommodation ample, hospital excellent.

SECTION II. (*d.*)—*Conservancy.*

The trench latrine system is in force in this Station both for the Troops and the residents in the bazaar,

The latrines are not used.

SECTION II. (*e.*)—*Cleanliness of the Station.*

None.

The Regulations as per S. G. O. section, Cantonments and Quarters, paragraphs 11—13, are thoroughly carried out in this Station.

SECTION II. (*f.*)—*Quality of the Rations supplied to the Troops.*

The price of grain varies very much.

The various provisions supplied are good.

The Cantonment Bazaar is supplied from the Town of Kolhápur.

SECTON II. (*g.*)—*Other Defects.*

The want of water in the hot weather is the only defect, and this is disposed of at page 5.

SECTION III.—*Measures adopted to improve the anitary Condition of the Station.*

Every precaution which experience could suggest and unremitting attention carry out, has been employed to keep the Camp healthy, and with the best results. Were the Grazing Fund appropriated for the benefit of the Station, (a) it might be much improved and beautified, more trees might be planted, new wells dug, the old ones cleaned, a Station garden established, and other useful objects promoted (b).

(a). It was noted in last year's report that this was inadmissible under existing orders of Government.

(b). Special application for works of this description will receive due consideration on

The annual grant from Government is all expended in planting and watering trees in the Conservancy Establishment.

SECTION *IV.—Suggestions for remedying any of the Defects still existing under the several heads (a.—g.) already given in Section II.*

Suggestions at page 5 and 11 of this report.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

submission of the same to Army Head Quarters. The sinking of more wells would appear to be unnecessary, as it is remarked under Section II. (b) that on the completion of those already sanctioned, "the Camp" will be fairly supplied with potable "well-water".

KURRACHEE, SIND.

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison.*

During the year 1875 the Kurrachee Garrison consisted of the D-4th R.A., the 56th Regiment of Foot, the 2nd Belooch Regiment, and during the last four months of the year by B-9th R.A., which came in September.

As regards D-4th R. A., the Medical Officer reports that the health of the Battery has been indifferent. Nine deaths occurred amongst the men, and six amongst the children from various causes. Of the former deaths five were from enteric fever, doubtless due to some local cause, the origin of which has not been traced. The others were partially due to climatic influences acting on a sickly number of men and children new to the country.

56th Foot.—During the year 1875, the health of the 56th Regiment has been fairly good; the total number of admissions from all causes was 684 or 1,157 per 1,000 of strength. The prevailing diseases have been fevers and bowel complaints. The total number of deaths at Head Quarters has been two, both from enteric fever, the cause of which is said to be due to climate.

2nd Beloochees.—The health of this Regiment for the year 1875 has been satisfactory. The principal diseases treated in the hospital were malarious fever, ulcers, chest and bowl affections. The total number of admissions into hospital was 565, of which 324 were cases of malarious fever chiefly of a mild nature, and very amenable to treatment, 30 of ulcers due to shoe bites, 17 of chest affections, 4 of which proved fatal, 12 of bowel affections of a mild nature, due to drinking brackish water.

Ghizree Sanitarium.—At the Ghizree Sanitarium the health of the convalescents sent there for change of air and treatment has been good, with the exception of two cases of cholera which occurred. Both proved fatal; the cause of the outbreak is unknown. The convalescents were ordered out under canvas to a place 14 miles distant.

There were no fresh cases.

The general health of the civil population, European and Native, residing within military limits has been good.

SECTION II. (*a.*)—*Drainage within the Cantonment.*

During the year the drainage in the Napier Lines was very much improved, and is now in good working order. No disease has arisen from the new drainage.

Sanitary condition of barracks and vicinity at Ghizree and of the D-4th R. A. has been good.

Drainage in the 2nd Belooch Regiment has been good. There are no jheels or marshes in the vicinity of Cantonment with the exception of a large tract of salt mangrove swamp between the sea and the Camp. This is daily submerged by the tide, and, although it is said to act injuriously on the health of the Station, it seems doubtful whether such is really the case or not.

SECTION II (*b.*)—*Water Supply.*

The water supply is sufficient in quantity, but full of saline ingredients.

The Medical Officer of the Belooch Regiment states that the water, although is sufficient in quantity, is inferior in quality; in several of the wells the water is very brackish, due to the salt which the soil contains.

In the 56th Regiment the water supplied has been of good quality and sufficient in quantity. A large filter reservoir has been in operation during the year, which gives a sufficient supply of good filtered water.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

SECTION II. (*b.*)—*Water Supply*—continued.

There is no source of contamination, and the water is obtained from the Commissariat well at the north-east of Camp and conveyed by means of earthenware pipes for a distance of over a mile into a large reservoir.

Water supplied to D-4th R. A. and at Ghizree Sanitarium from the Commissariat well is sufficient and of good quality.

SECTION II. (*c.*)—*Accommodation for the Troops.*

As regards the European and Native Troops the accommodation is reported to be ample, and no over-crowding either in barracks or hospitals.

SECTION II (*d.*)—*Conservancy.*

The dry-earth system of conservancy is in operation throughout the barracks of European Troops and works well.

There are no defects in the latrines or conservancy utensils. The latrines attached to the 2nd Belooch Regiment are insufficient in number, and in the hospital the dry-earth system is carried out, the excreta from both places being daily removed in carts and buried more than a mile from Camp.

SECTION II. (*e.*)—*Cleanliness of the Station.*

The station generally is kept very clean, and is constantly supervised by the Cantonment Magistrate and by the Conservancy Sergeant.

The Sudder Bazaar and the chief portion of Camp is in civil limits, and are very fairly looked after by the Municipal authorities.

SECTION II. (*f.*)—*Quality of the Rations supplied to the Troops.*

The rations have been good and ample. There is no system of rationing the men of the 2nd Belooch Regiment; they supply themselves with food and live very well. The market price of food this year is cheaper than what it was last.

SECTION II. (*g.*)—*Other Defects.*

Nothing particular.

SECTION III.—*Measures adopted to improve the Sanitary Condition of the Station.*

After the outbreak of cholera in July last the Sanitarium was vacated and the patients sent to Jamadar-ka-Landi under canvas. The buildings and outhouses were thoroughly disinfected and lime-washed, and where the infection was suspected the floors were dug up and re-made.

The following works have been executed by the Public Works Department, during the year under report, to improve the sanitary condition of the Station.

I.—Improving the drainage of the Napier Lines.

II.—Removing the ruins of the old Native Infantry Lines on the right flank of Fitzclarence Barracks.

SECTION IV.—*Suggestions for remedying any of the Defects still existing under the several heads (a.—g.) already given in Section II.*

The Medical Officer in charge of the 2nd Belooch Regiment makes a suggestion that the Station should be supplied with better water, which is worthy of consideration; also the Medical Officer in charge of the D-4th R. A. suggests that the site of latrine for use of regimental cells be altered from the present position.

MALEGAON.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison.*

The health of the Native Regiment (15th N. I.) located in the Station was reported good throughout the year.

Conjunctivitis was somewhat prevalent in September and October—was attributable to atmospheric changes. One case of cholera occurred in the Regiment in May; it was fatal. This was the only death in the year.

There was no small-pox. Cholera was prevalent in the bazaar and town; in other respects, health of Europeans and Natives was good.

SECTION. II (*a.*)—*Drainage within the Cantonment.*

The drainage is generally good. No changes in this respect since last report.

SECTION II. (*b.*)—*Water Supply.*

The water supply from the line wells has continued abundant, and of good quality. No sources of contamination at present. No changes since last report.

SECTION II. (*c.*)—*Accommodation for the Troops.*

Accommodation.—The same as at last report. No alteration.

SECTION II. (*d.*)—*Conservancy.*

The trench system has been continued. The ground formerly used has been cultivated with crops of bajri, &c.

No alterations since last report.

SECTION II. (*e.*)—*Cleanliness of the Station.*

The bazaar, private compounds and station generally are clean and in good sanitary condition.

SECTION II. (*f.*)—*Quality of the Rations supplied to the Troops.*

Quality of rations generally good, and fair price. Vegetables generally procurable. No changes since last report.

SECTION II. (*g.*)—*Other Defects.*

The hospital guard is quartered in the verandah of the hospital.

SECTION III.—*Measures adopted to improve the Sanitary Condition of the Station.*

Remain the same as at last report. No changes have been made.

SECTION IV.—*Suggestions for remedying any of the Defects still existing under the several heads (a.—g.) already given in Section II.*

As at last report.

MHOW.

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison.*

The British Corps forming the Garrison of Mhow in 1875 were the 3rd Hussars, E-C Royal Horse Artillery, 2-6th Royal Artillery

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison*—continued.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

(up to September 30th) 68th Light Infantry. The following table shows their sickness and mortality in 1875 as compared with 1874 :—

Years.	Corps.	Average Strength.	Admitted.	Died.	Ratio of admission per 1000 of mean strength.	Ratio of deaths per 1000 of mean strength.	Average daily sick.
1874	E-C R. H. A.	155·5	277	..	1781·3	..	12·99
1875	"	152·17	277	1	1800·62	6·75	11·40
1874	2-6th R. A.	80·41	144	1	1790·82	12·43	5·27
1875	"	78·07	83	3	1063·13	38·40	6·94
1874	3rd Hussars.	494·91	888	5	1790·75	10·01	35·60
1875	"	410·6	485	3	1182·92	7·31	23·48
1874	49th Regiment.	614·	683	3	1112·37	4·88	..
1875	68th L. I.	608·28	886	18	1457·23	29·60	23·66

The foregoing table shows a slightly improved state of things in the health of the Royal Horse Artillery, and exactly an opposite one in the case of the 2-6th Royal Artillery. With respect to the 3rd Hussars, the table shows a noteable improvement in the health of the Corps during 1875 as compared with 1874, when it was very unhealthy from enteric fever. In relation to the comparative unhealthiness of the 68th Light Infantry during 1875, compared with that of 49th Regiment in 1874, there was a difference of 203 in the total admissions of all diseases; the high ratio of diseases of liver in Royal Horse Artillery and Hussars is to be explained by large number of men who suffered from the disease in two preceding years and admissions occurring to the same soldiers. The enteric fever in 3rd Hussars did not manifest itself in 3rd Hussars in 1875 as in 1874, and it is hoped that this marked improvement was due in a great measure to the abandonment of all the Cavalry wells for drinking water and exclusive use of a rather purer water from the one Library well. Also to exclusion from the bed of the nullah of numerous natives who resorted there in preceding year. Also to improvement in the drainage.

Native Troops, &c.—Left Wing 16th Regiment Native Infantry, average strength 248; total admissions 33; no deaths. 25th Regiment Native Light Infantry, average strength 517; total admissions 744; one death. Average strength of the whole Regiment 16th Regiment Native Infantry for 1875, 402, admissions 638, deaths 5.

The health of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry during 1875 was considered generally good. Seven cases of cholera occurred during the year, out of which four were fatal.

The health of the 25th Regiment Native Light Infantry during 1875 was considered good as compared with the three preceding years. The Regiment derived much benefit from its move from Mehidpur in 1873, where the ague cases reached 713 against only 173 in 1875; two cases of cholera occurred among the men in 1875, both recovered. The disease was believed to have been contracted in Camp.

The average strength of Europeans receiving treatment from the Staff Hospital in 1875 was 63·1; total admissions 45; deaths 2. Natives, average strength 1710; total admissions 682; deaths 16.

1875 was not considered a healthy one. Cholera has prevailed more or less all over India and Mhow did not escape.

Cholera first appeared in the lines 16th Regiment Native Infantry, on 10th April 1875, in a recruit recently arrived (8th April), and who had passed through the then cholera-infected railway terminus of Choral Chowkee. Three cholera hospitals were opened. One for the Sudder Bazaar outside its limits, one on the Indore road, and one on the Simrole road. The first case occurred in the Bazaar on 14th April, the last on the 5th November; total number of cases 41; deaths 26. The outbreak for Mhow was unusually prolonged; in ordinary season it is over by August.

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison*—continued.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

In consequence of the larger portion of rain falling after 16th August (Cocoanut Day), the evaporation season was deferred, and a large amount of ague prevailed in the months of November and December, together with rheumatic and lung affections.

SECTION II. (*a.*)—*Drainage within the Cantonment.*

The drainage of the Cantonment itself is surface drainage, and generally satisfactory. It is carried off by nullahs flowing both towards east and west of ridge on which Cantonment stands.

The drainage of the bazaar which, until 1873, was very defective, has been greatly improved by the new drainage scheme, which has already been finished in the main streets of the bazaar, and is in progress throughout the bazaar generally.

There are no jheels or marshes in the Station or the vicinity.

The former defective drainage below the ridge on which the Cavalry Barracks stand, also near gymkhana ground, has been lately much improved.

The ventilation of the village of Pensionpoorah has been improved during 1875.

SECTION II. (*b.*)—*Water Supply.*

British Troops.—The water for drinking and bathing purposes is derived entirely from wells. The 3rd Hussars were dependent for their drinking water on well No. 14; but as it was considered that well No. 22, or the library well, was better water, this well was supplied with a cover and handed over to the Regiment during 1875 for drinking water. Both wells, Nos. 14 and 22, were cleaned out during this year, and careful analysis made in Bombay of their water, as also that of No. 12, at different seasons of the year, and the Government Analyser reported that the water of all three was good potable water, the library well, No. 22, being, perhaps, rather the best of the three.

The Royal Artillery and Infantry Regiment obtain their water from wells which is considered of fair quality; but the quantity is much restricted though extra water establishments are allowed.

The present supply from wells is barely sufficient. After a good monsoon the supply for ablution purposes is necessarily very limited, and quite insufficient for health and comfort.

Native Troops.—The wells contain water of fair quality. The supply is scanty in the hot season when there is barely three feet in the wells. An analysis made showed that only one of these wells contains chlorides and organic matter.

Native Community and Bazaar.—Wells in Cantonment and bazaar have been deepened during 1875, but owing to want of springs little more water was by this means obtained. A cutcha well was sunk not far from the library well during 1875, and by means of a pump some good water was obtained.

The water supply of the Cantonment much requires remedying. It is totally inadequate for ablution purposes for inhabitants of bazaar and in case of fire.

The monsoon has been ample, but still the water supply for this large Cantonment is very deficient, and great privation by the bazaar people is felt. There is a talk of a scheme for bunding up portion of a valley in the hills about six miles from here, and bringing the water into the Cantonment by pipes. This, if carried out, will be the only means of meeting the existing very deficient water supply of Mhow. The Executive Engineer tells me that the scheme is in progress, and plans and estimates being prepared.

Total rain-fall for 12 months 41·68 inches; heaviest fall in one day 5·8 inches.

SECTION II. (c.)—*Accommodation for the Troops.*

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

British Troops.—The Horse Artillery still occupy their bombproof barracks with thatch over them. New barracks are much required, as the present ones are not good, and are particularly deficient in subsidiary buildings of all kinds. The question of new barracks has lately been warmly taken up by the Government, and a grant sanctioned to commence them this year. A Committee has selected the sites for barracks, stables, &c.

The 2-6th occupy one of the new Cavalry Barracks, one of their own barracks having been burnt by lightning. It is contemplated that when the Horse Artillery move into their new barracks, the 2-6th shall occupy the old bombproof barracks, until the question of their being accommodated in the Fort is decided; but lately another scheme has been under consideration, to build a new barrack for them near the new Royal Horse Artillery Barracks.

The 3rd Hussars occupy their two old and two new barracks. They are good, and the accommodation sufficient; but they feel the loss of their one barrack now in use by the 2-6th R. A.

The 68th Light Infantry had one Company stationed at Indore and one at Asirgarh. The accommodation for the Head Quarters at Mhow is good. There is at present no necessity for completing the one Infantry Barrack which has been in abeyance for a long time.

The Married Quarters of all the Corps are good, with the exception of that for some of the families of the 2-6th.

Hospital accommodation for Cavalry is good. It requires a separate female ward, and this question is under consideration. One of the old Heavy Battery Barracks is proposed to be adopted and handed over for this purpose.

The British Infantry, Horse Artillery and Heavy Battery have one hospital between them. It is sufficient, except for two months in the cold weather, when fever prevails, and the wards somewhat crowded. The new contagious disease ward to this hospital was completed this year.

The Medical Officers report that there has been no overcrowding either in hospital or barracks during the year.

The accommodation for Ordnance subordinates has been improved by the Public Works Department hiring three or four small bungalows for them.

Native Troops.—The lines for Native Troops are very old and in bad repair. The question of building new lines, or Government granting a sum to put the present lines in order, is now before Head Quarters.

The want of a civil hospital is much felt, and the necessity has been urged by me in Form D for this year.

SECTION II. (d.)—*Conservancy.*

British Troops.—All the latrines and urinals are on the standard plan, and the dry-earth system of conservancy is properly carried out and works most satisfactorily. The receptacles are carted away at fixed hours and deposited in shallow trenches and deodorized by layers of fresh earth.

Native Troops, and followers British Corps, Commissariat.—The trench system of latrines is in force during the fair weather and has been found to answer well. During the rains the permanent latrines (excepting in case of Commissariat followers) are reverted to. Arrangements are being made for the construction of permanent latrines for Commissariat followers.

The sewage is extensively used for garden purposes. The sale of manure this year amounted to Rs. 323 against Rs. 170-8 the year before. About 6 begas of land were manured.

Bazaar.—The cleanliness of the bazaar, all circumstances considered, is very satisfactory. Dry earth is much used; disinfecting powder is also much used both in public and private latrines with advantage.

SECTION II (*e.*)—*Cleanliness of the Station.*

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

The general cleanliness of the Station is good and well improved.

Native Bazaar.—The cleanliness of the bazaar is well looked after, and besides the supervision of the Cantonment Magistrate, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate and Conservancy Serjeants, it is weekly watched over by the Sub-Committee at their meetings.

Private Compounds are divided into conservancy sections, and all sanitary evils at once brought to notice, and owners and occupiers served with notices.

SECTION II. (*f.*)—*Quality of the Rations supplied to the Troops.*

British Troops.—The monthly sanitary reports of all these Corps have testified to the excellence of the rations supplied by the Commissariat.

Market price of Food.—The price of grain was a little cheaper in 1875 than in 1874, and the quantity of all food sold in the bazaar is reported to be good.—

SECTION II. (*g.*)—*Other Defects.*

Bazaar.—The old dhurrumsala is being dismantled, and a site has been selected for a new one and the matter will be ready shortly for submission to Head Quarters for sanction.

A new sheep slaughter-yard has been built, and it is hoped funds will be available in 1876 to erect a new beef slaughter-yard. These two requirements were, for a long time, standing defects.

An epidemic hospital has been estimated for, and plans and estimate gone forward to Head Quarters. As funds are available, the following requirements will be supplied:—Additional latrines, new vegetable and meat market improved, perflation through the narrower streets by dismantling of crowded houses and setting back of others, also improvement of the whole drainage of the bazaar, which work is now in progress.

SECTION III.—*Measures adopted to improve the Sanitary Condition of the Station.*

British Troops.—Trees have been planted near the patcheries and moorum beaten down round the Married Quarters. Trees have also been planted along the road below the ridge on which the Cavalry Barracks stand. A number of surface drains have been cut near the gymkhana ground to improve the drainage of the ground in front of the Cavalry Barracks. Other drains have been cut between the Cavalry Hospital and the barracks occupied by 2-6th R. A. About three acres of ground in front of the Cavalry Barracks has been cultivated, and a cereal crop raised on it. Nos. 12 and 14 Cavalry wells were thoroughly cleaned out, and the ground about No. 14 well levelled, and the nullah which carries off the waste deepened and cleared.

The ground near the Infantry Quarter Guard was levelled and inequalities filled up. This was also done near the Infantry Patcheries, and the tank at Kodria, which was complained of in 1874, was during this year drained by the Indore Durbar, and no accumulation of water in it allowed.

Plan and estimate for lavatories of the British Infantry to be altered and assimilated to those in the Cavalry Lines is being prepared.

One plunge-bath for the Infantry, another for the Royal Artillery, and one for the Cavalry Barrack have been completed.

A new canteen for the Infantry has been commenced and is nearly complete.

The roofs of the Cavalry and Infantry Barracks were overhauled and made more water-tight. The work is still in progress in the Infantry Barracks.

SECTION III.—*Measures adopted to improve the Sanitary Condition of the Station*—continued.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

Sanction has been received by the Executive Engineer for the construction of two isolating wards to each end of the combined hospital, European Infantry and Artillery, and a sum of Rs. 5,000 allotted.

Groves of babool trees have been planted to the west of the Cavalry Barracks, and a number of huts in the native village across the Neemuch road bridge have been cleared away by the Indore Durbar. A line of demarcation was defined by the Holkar State Engineer, showing the limits within which the inhabitants of the villages on the Gumbeer river outside Cantonment are prohibited from committing nuisances.

A very large hollow in the bazaar, which was long a standing nuisance, but owing to its size could not be completely filled up, was during this year filled up. Another large hollow, near the Commissariat followers' lines, has also been partially filled up and levelled.

SECTION IV.—*Suggestions for remedying any of the Defects still existing under the several heads (a.—g.) already given in Section II.*

(*a.*) No suggestions.

(*b.*) No suggestions.

(*c.*) As the question of providing new barracks for the Royal Horse Artillery and accommodating the 2-6th elsewhere than in the Cavalry Barracks is now well in progress, the defective accommodation of the Royal Horse Artillery and the deprivation of the Cavalry of one of its Barracks may be said to be now being remedied.

(*d.*) The conservancy system for the British Troops cannot be much improved. If some more satisfactory system for the permanent latrines for natives could be adopted, it would be a very great benefit. They are resorted to by the Troops in the rains only.

(*e.*) No suggestions. There is no want of cleanliness in the Station generally. The conservancy of bazaar, compounds and outhouses of the Cantonment residents is carefully looked after.

(*f.*) No suggestions.

(*g.*) I am glad to say that, as brought to notice in preceding section of this report, the only improved water supply which will be of any real benefit to the Cantonment, viz., bringing in water by ducts from the bunded up valley about six miles from here, is now being warmly taken up and the plans and estimates being prepared.

MEHIDPUR.

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison.*

The Head Quarters of the 10th Regiment N. L. I. has garrisoned this Station during the past year. The health of the Corps has seriously suffered from malarious influences. The total number of admissions into Hospital was 858, and 500 of these came under the heading of fever. The above numbers do not, however, fully represent the prejudicial influence the malarial atmosphere of this Station has had upon the general health of the men, for a large majority of them bear a cachectic appearance, are anemic to a degree, and readily become fatigued after ordinary exertion, as evidenced by some of them falling out during ordinary parades (sometimes as many as eight in one morning) and others applying for relief at the hospital after the conclusion of the parades, so that if all those who merely received medicine from time to time were added to the number actually admitted, the list would be surprisingly large for one wing of a Regiment. If the Regiment remains at this Station through another hot season, a large amount of sickness and invaliding may be anticipated.

Cholera visited the Station in the month of May, and 43 of the fighting men came under treatment from that disease; of these 24 died. Eighteen of the women were attacked and 8 died, and of 8 followers attacked, 4 died; 13 children were attacked and 7 died.

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison*—continued.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

The following table is convenient for reference :—

Average strength during the year	...	361·
„ daily sick „ „	...	24·3
Admissions into Hospitals „	...	858
„ from fever „ „	...	500
Men sent before Invaliding Committee „	.	26
Men sent on sick leave „ „	...	21

SECTION II. (*a.*)—*Drainage within the Cantonment.*

In 1874 the lines were thoroughly drained and a marked improvement was the result in the comfort and health of the men and families.

Since then the system of drainage has been extended to the Cantonment generally, but sanction for this work was received too late last year for any benefit to be derived from the plan last monsoon; but there is no doubt the Cantonment will be very much drier in future.

There are no jheels or marshes in the immediate vicinity, but the occasional high floods in the river cause considerable dampness in a soil that easily retains moisture, and to this, in a great measure, may be attributed the prevalence of fever.

There has, however, been a gradual improvement in this respect since 1873.

	Average Strength.	Admissions from Fever.
1873...25th Regiment N.L.I.	347	1,069
1874...10th „ „	365	718
1875...10th „ „	361	500

SECTION II. (*b.*)—*Water Supply.*

The river Sipri and surface dipping wells are the sources of the water supply to this Station. Both have been most unfavourably reported on by the Chemical Analyser to Government. In the hot season the wells are nearly dry, and the river water is of necessity the main source of supply. During the rains the men prefer collecting rain water wherever it lodges in pools to using either the river or the well water.

A well is now being sunk near the river in view to a supply of purer water being obtained by filtration.

SECTION II. (*c.*)—*Accommodation for the Troops.*

As regards the lines there is ample accommodation for one wing of a Native Infantry Regiment, but the hospital accommodation is quite inadequate to meet the requirements of the large number of sick which is invariably present here. The present building is only fitted (as regards cubic space) to contain 20 men at the outside.

SECTION II. (*d.*)—*Conservancy.*

The trench system is in force during the dry months.

Last monsoon temporary covered latrines were introduced, which were in every way a marked improvement on the plan of having open trenches during the rainy season.

The ground occupied by trenches last year (about 2¼ begahs) was cultivated and produced a fair crop of native vegetables.

SECTION II. (*e.*)—*Cleanliness of the Station.*

Cleanliness has been carefully attended to.

SECTION II. (*f.*)—*Quality of the Rations supplied to the Troops.*

Supplies are moderately good, but high priced, especially in the rains, owing to the want of a made road to Oojein. This should be remedied, as without this means of communication, Mehidpur is at ti mes isolated.

SECTION II. (g.)—*Other Defects.*

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

A better water supply is the main want. If the well now being sunk proves a success, another should be constructed.

The men's lines, though far superior to what previously existed, ought to be increased in height and better ventilated.

More hospital space is an absolute necessity.

The temporary covered latrines having been found to answer well last monsoon, they should be converted into permanent ones, as the present structure will not last.

SECTION III.—*Measures adopted to improve the Sanitary Condition of the Station.*

1. Drainage throughout Cantonment completed.
2. Covered latrines provided for the men and families during the monsoon months.
3. Masses of prickly pear in Cantonment removed.
4. Jungle to a considerable extent cleared.
5. A stone ghaut constructed by the river bank for the use of the men.

SECTION IV.—*Suggestions for remedyiny any of the Defects still existing under the several heads (a.—g.) already given in Section II.*

(*a.*) Nothing further can be done at present till it is seen how the drainage just completed acts.

(*b.*) An additional well should be sunk near the river, if the present experiment succeeds.

(*c.*) The present lines might be better ventilated and the walls raised (a).

(*d.*) Permanent latrines should be substituted for the present temporary ones (b).

(*e.*) Nothing within Cantonment; much might be done in its immediate vicinity, but being beyond Camp limits, it could only be effected by the native authorities of the town.

(*f.*) A made road between Mehidpur and Oojein would much improve the market supplies of the former.

(*g.*) The hospital should be enlarged (c).

(a). An estimate of the cost of ventilating the lines has been called for.

(b). The General Officer Commanding Mhow Division has been requested to provide permanent latrines in place of the temporary ones.

(c). An estimate of the cost of enlarging the hospital to the extent allowed by the standard plan has been called for.

NEEMUCH.

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison.*

H. M.'s 108th Foot.

Average strength			282·9
Total admissions			447·
Fevers.	Remittent	31	209·
	Ague	177	
	Continued	1	
Deaths.	Aneurism of aorta thoracis.	1	5
	Apoplexy	1	
	Cholera	2	
	Deliriain	1	
Average daily number of sick			14·95

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison*—continued.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

F-9th Brigade-Royal Artillery.

Average strength			154·40
Total admissions			347·
Fevers.	Remittent	22	167
	Ague	144	
	Continued	1	
Deaths.	Apoplexy	1	20·
	Cholera	18	
	Remittent fever	1	
Average daily number of sick			11·48

H. M.'s 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.

Average strength			316·
Total admissions			361·
	Ague	144	361
	Bronchitis	12	
	Pneumonia	1	
	Dysentery	6	
	All other diseases	198	
Death—Acute aneurism			1
Daily average number of sick			12·3

H. M.'s 24th Regiment Native Infantry.

Average strength			622
Total admissions			1,015
Fevers.	Ague	563	1015
	Remittent	2	
	Rheumatism	27	
	Bronchitis	56	
	Pneumonia	9	
	Dysentery	15	
	Diarrhœa	44	
	All other diseases	299	
Deaths.	Pneumonia	3	11
	Dropsy	1	
	Diarrhœa	1	
	Dysentery	1	
	Rheumatism	2	
	Cholera	2	
	Fatty Degeneration	1	
Average daily number of sick			23·2

Staff and Details.

Average strength			421
Total admissions			145
	Ague	98	145
	Bronchitis	4	
	Pneumonia	1	
	Rheumatism	7	
	All other diseases	35	
Death—Pneumonia			1
Average daily number of sick			4·6

There have been about one-third less of fever cases this year (the rain-fall was less than last year and commenced nearly a month later). Cholera raged during the monsoon, but the average daily number of sick has been considerably less than last year.

SECTION II. (*a.*)—*Drainage within the Cantonment.*

The platform of trap rock on which the Station is built is bounded on either side by two nullahs which come more or less from an extensive black soil tract which approaches the European barracks on the North

SECTION II.—*Drainage within the Cantonment*—continued.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

to within 600 yards (and yet outside of Cantonment limits). It is cultivated, but badly drained, its water not flowing readily into either nullah. Nor do these nullahs as yet flow quite freely, either up to or below the bunds by which they are barred.

There is an artificial tank 600 yards to west of European Barracks (no black soil between); another with rice fields at "*Kanowtee*" outside of Cantonment limits, 1,400 yards from east of European barracks, and two small ones on south-east of Cantonment about two miles from European barracks. An extensive system of drainage is required, and was recommended by me in 1873. It has at last been sanctioned, the expense having been considered at first too great. In the rain the subsoil water in the wells near the European Infantry lines is within one or two feet of the surface. It is now (December the 4th)s within four or five feet of the ground surface. In other parts of Camp the subsoil water is much lower. The extraordinary high subsoil water level, near the European barracks, cannot be healthy (a large saucer drain and deep cuttings round the barracks have been suggested). Neemuch, in fact, is in a vast basin, and one of the lowest points of that extensive area.

SECTION II. (*b.*)—*Water Supply.*

The drinking water is drawn almost entirely from wells, 40 in number. The favoured ones are free from contamination, and therefore much used. There are springs in most of them; none ever run dry (at some 36 feet of depth) but only a few gallons can be got in the 24 hours during some hot seasons.

When the rain-fall is less than 25 inches there is generally a drought; but this year there is no such thing to be apprehended. All the potable waters have been sent to Bombay for analysis.

Table shewing depth of waters in wells below platform of wells (generally a foot or 18 inches above adjacent ground.)

	September 14.		October 5.		November 13.		December 1.	
	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.	ft.	in.
Well No. 1, near European Barracks.	4		4	6	7	2	8	3
„ No. 2, do. do. ...	6	4	4	9	7	6	8	7
„ No. 3, near Native Hospital ...	8		6		7	2	8	2
„ No. 4, do. . do.	7		4		6	2	6	10
„ No. 5, do. do.	14		6	2	9		10	4
„ No. 6, 24th Native Infantry...	13		5	10	7	2	8	6
„ No. 7, 3rd Light Cavalry ...	11		6	2	8	2	8	3
„ No. 8, Royal Artillery ...	...		3	10	8	1	9	6
„ No. 9, Bazaar	12		4	5	7	7	8	9
„ No. 10, Fort	...		9	3	14	5	...	
„ No. 11, Cavalry	11		7		...		8	9

The water level is higher at this date (December) than it was last year, although the rain-fall was less; but it lasted a month later and began later. The levels, as seen in the table, vary with the locality.

The level of the tank is always above that of the wells; but the rise and subsidence of each are not simultaneous.

SECTION II. (*c.*)—*Accommodation for the Troops.*

The barracks and hospital for the European troops are palatial. No over-crowding has taken place.

The lines of the 24th Native Infantry are reported to be too small and not raised on plinths; cubic space per man 486 cubic feet. The huts of the 3rd Light Cavalry are too small also, and not raised on plinths; cubic space per man 480 cubic feet, area 88 square feet. The forma-

SECTION II. (c.)—*Accommodation for the Troops*—continued.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

tion of an artificial tank near the European barracks was followed by a large increase of fevers for two years (1873-74), but not so this year (1875), although the number of fevers are still greater than before the tank was made, viz., 376 cases instead of 212 in (1872). Cholera was prevalent then, and also this year (1875). Rains were later also.

SECTION II. (d.)—*Conservancy.*

The sewage is removed from all the latrines and buried in distant trenches, as a Committee formerly reported that there is no ground available for trench Latrines near enough without danger of contaminating the drinking water. The Native Cavalry Latrines have been condemned by a Committee, and some further off used (also of masonry). But, as before mentioned, the high caste females will not frequent the public regimental latrines, but use the *closed court-yards* of their huts for purposes of nature (ablution, &c.) The excreta, disinfected with ashes, are removed, at their own expense, to the iron receptacles and buried afterwards. All this is scarcely satisfactory. Trench latrines are used by the inhabitants of the bazaar, but new ground will have to be purchased, as that now available is everywhere too near the small river or *wells*, taking 150 feet as the standard distance. Little cultivation seems to be practised on the land used for the latrines, although strongly recommended.

SECTION II. (e.)—*Cleanliness of the Station.*

I must refer to the preceding remark (d) as to the rather unsatisfactory system of private latrines in the Cavalry, although ashes, &c., are freely used as disinfectants. Some places are still much used for urinating in the bazaar; compound latrines are, as a rule, not kept sweet enough.

The bazaar (regularly visited by me) is remarkably sweet and clean.

The side drains, which are of masonry and square, with perpendicular walls about a foot deep and a foot wide, would, perhaps, be better if they were saucer shaped and thus more open. But it appears that the breadth of the streets will scarcely admit of this.

SECTION II. (f.)—*Quality of the Rations supplied to the Troops.*

The rations have been reported to me as plentiful and good in the European corps, with the single exception of the potatoes, which have been of inferior quality.

In the Native Troops everything seems to have been plentiful and not dear.

SECTION II. (g.)—*Other Defects.*

The chief storm water drain, which still opened into the little river (south-west) *above* the temporary bund, was provided with a new outfall. This had silted up and required further opening out and deepening; (this has been done).

A side drain to the main road to prevent rain water slightly flooding the bazar was still required (it has been made at my recommendation).

I believe the sweepers to be not numerous enough. A straight drain was required in the centre of Camp to carry off a pool of water that lodged there long after the rains; this has been done. But the thorough and extensive drainage of the black soil round the barracks and clearing of the beds of the two rivulets that skirt the Camp are only just now sanctioned, though long ago recommended by me.

SECTION III.—*Measures adopted to improve the Sanitary Condition of the Station.*

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

The drainage of the black soil about the tank is regularly looked to, but I had recommended a straightening and excavation of the nullah leading from it, with more extensive and efficient drainage on every side. This was at first objected to on the score of expense, but has been now sanctioned. Gardens, &c., have been also laid out and cultivated where the black soil approaches the site of the barracks (never nearer than 600* yards). An efficient side drain has been made at my request (on the main road) to keep storm water from the bazaar, also one to carry off the same from the middle of Camp. Trees have been planted near the tank and along the principal roads.

The chief storm water drain has been diverted *to below* the small bund of the river instead of *above* it, where a well is sunk in the river bed and used for drinking in times of draught (very rarely).

During the cholera epidemic patrols and police intercepted any case of sickness from entering Camp. The whole of the Camp drainage was carefully put in order by the Executive Engineer. Separate cholera hospital huts were built outside, and for the bazaar. Disinfectants were freely used every where.

SECTION IV.—*Suggestions for remedying any of the Defects still existing under the several heads (a.—g.) already given in Section II.*

(1.) The extensive system of drainage of the trap platform, on which the barracks are situated, and of all black soil, near the same, as recommended long ago by me (now sanctioned); also the straightening and excavating of the nullahs, both east and west of Camp, to prevent stagnating pools, (also recommended in 1873, and now sanctioned.)

(2.) Quarantine† for all doubtful cases of diarrhœa and prohibition of intercourse between the villages and travellers in all directions.

(3.) Extra number of sweepers; disinfectants recommended to be used extensively.

(4.) Cultivation of latrine ground has been yearly and repeatedly urged by me. This has been declared impossible by the authorities, as the ground is continually re-opened, the space being limited (a).

(5.) The drains alluded to in Cantonment Report, Section III. which have been efficiently constructed.

(6.) A civil hospital or ward has been suggested yearly for paupers, who are now in the Staff Hospital (b).

(7). The covering of wells (c).

(a.) Orders for the acquisition of more ground have been issued.

(b.) The provision of a civil hospital by utilizing one of the old barracks was ordered by H. E. the C. in C. last year.

(c.) Estimates for covering the wells have been called for.

* NOTE.—Except at the northernmost barracks (2), when it approaches two or three hunderd yards nearer.

† NOTE.—Although I am not a great believer in the contagion of cholera.

NUSSEERABAD.

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison.*

The European Corps comprised in the Nusseerabad Brigade during the year 1875 were as follows:—

	Average Strength.
G-4 R. A. from 10th March to 31st December 1875...	152
108th Regiment from 1st January to 31st do.	450
Total...	602
Total admissions for all diseases in Royal Artillery	300
Deaths	4

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison*—continued.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

The chief diseases which caused the greatest amount of sickness in the Battery are as follows :—

Fevers	98
Syphilis or gonorrhœa	33
Diseases of the digestive organs	46
Accidents...	23

Causes of Mortality.

Disease of the digestive system	1
Bright's disease...	1
Cholera	1
Dysentry	1
Total admissions for all diseases in 108th Regiment	611
Deaths	13

The diseases which occasioned the greatest amount of sickness in the 108th Regiment are as follows :—

Fever	188
Syphilis and gonorrhœa	36
Diseases of digestive organs...	104
Do. of respirating organs	45

Causes of Mortality.

Remittent fever	2
Sec. syphilis	1
Diseases of respirating system	4
Do. of digestive do.	3
Do. nervous do.	2
Local disease	1

The inference to be drawn from the above statistics is that the health of the European Troops during the past year has been unexceptionally good. In addition to the 188 admissions for fevers above recorded, there were a number of mild cases of this disease coming under the denomination of heat-fevers, requiring little medical treatment.

The Right Wing 23rd N. L. I. was at this Station from the 18th November to 26th December.

There were 30 cases treated. Of these

Fevers gave ...	23
Dysentery ...	2
Lung diseases ...	4
Diarrhœa ...	1

There were no deaths.

SECTION II. (*a.*)—*Drainage within the Cantonment.*

The Committee have little to add to their observations under this heading in the report for 1874. In the remarks which Officers Commanding and Medical Officers have submitted for consideration, prominent mention has been made of the fact that impediments to surface drainage exist in the Artillery Lines, and that after rainy weather the ground does not dry as quickly as may perhaps be desirable; but the defects pointed out can, without much difficulty, by cutting small channels where required, be remedied, and the Cantonment generally has in its situation such rare advantages in the matter of natural drainage that the Committee believe the ordinary annual opening out of surface drains before the rains will leave little, if anything, to be further desired in this respect.

They are fortified in this opinion by the remarks made by the Senior Medical Officer, British Troops, who states "the condition of the surface drainage within the Cantonment of Nusseerabad is satisfactory and sufficient."

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

SECTION II. (*b.*)—*Water Supply.*

The two sources of water supply are at present the same as they were when the report for 1874 was submitted, viz., the well at Dilwarra, two miles off, for the European Troops and community generally, and the Lal Diggi reservoir for the Native Troops and followers. The project then alluded to as the construction of a reservoir within the hills to the north-west of Cantonments with a feeding pipe to the Station, for which a sum of Rs. 50,000 was to be allotted by Government, has ripened to maturity, and the Engineering Department promise to have a supply of fresh water for distribution in about a year from this time. The scheme if carried successfully to completion will prove an inestimable boon to Nusseerabad, and will help to place this Cantonment on a level with more fertile stations. The Committee are devoting their earnest consideration towards the preservation of the sources of the existing water supply from risk of pollution or contamination.

SECTION II. (*c.*)—*Accommodation for the Troops.*

The opinions of the Senior Medical Officer, British and Native Troops, are that the accommodation for Troops, British and Native, is sufficient in every respect, both in barracks and in hospital. The only complaint in this matter is from the Officer Commanding G-4th R.A., who asserts that the latrines of Nos. 1 and 2 barracks might, with advantage, be enlarged. The Regimental Quarter Guard for Native Infantry has, on former occasions, been reported on; but a new one is now under construction which will, it is believed, answer all requirements.

SECTION II. (*d.*)—*Conservancy.*

The dry-earth system of trenching is carried out with very fair success and will, it is hoped, eventually prove a source of revenue to the Cantonment funds. The Medical Officer Native Troops remarks that the system does not answer fully in the wet weather. This might be remedied by temporarily opening the permanent latrines of the Regiment, and the matter will receive consideration during the approaching monsoon. For the greater part of the year, however, there is no appreciable odour near the ground used for this purpose, and, on the whole, the Committee believe the system is carried out in its integrity with successful results. As ground used becomes fit for cultivation it is leased out. A portion of worked land in the vicinity of the Native Infantry Lines is now yielding a very creditable crop of wheat. The difficulty is to find fresh land unobjectionable in point of situation, with an easy access for those who are to use it. The matter is one to which the Committee devote a considerable amount of attention.

SECTION II. (*e.*)—*Cleanliness of the Station.*

On this point the Committee have only to remark that the Medical Officers consider the cleanliness of the Station Regimental Bazaars and compounds generally to be satisfactory. A daily report on conservancy matters is submitted through the Cantonment Magistrate, who takes immediate action whenever special measures appear necessary.

SECTION II. (*f.*)—*Quality of the Rations supplied to the Troops.*

The quality of the rations supplied daily to British Troops is favourably reported on, and there has been no unusual deviation in the market price of food.

SECTION II. (*g.*)—*Other Defects.*

There are, as far as the Committee with (from the fact of most of the Members having but recently arrived in the Station) but an inperfect knowledge of the sanitary requirements of the Station can judge, no special defects which require notice. From the recorded opinions of their predecessors, together with the knowedge they have been able to acquire, there would seem to be no doubt but that the sanitary condition of the Station leaves little to be desired.

SECTION III.—*Measures adopted to improve the Sanitary Condition of the Station.*

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

The surface drains of the European Lines and Station have been greatly improved and extended, and there is now an abundant supply of fresh water available in all the European barrack ablution-rooms. Several wells have been dug, and cultivation and the supply of vegetables have been improved thereby.

SECTION IV.—*Suggestions for remedying any of the Defects still existing under the several heads (a.—g.) already given in Section II.*

The Committee have no suggestions to offer under this heading.

POONA.

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison.*

The European Regiments 2-7th, 2-15th, and Detatchment 1-2nd (from March, the latter leaving in September) constituted the European part of the Garrison at this Station.

The general health of the Troops may be pronounced to have been good, notwithstanding the prevalence of cholera, which attacked the troops at Wanowrie, but which fortunately subsided after a fatal result in ten instances. It is remarkable that the 2-7th Regiment at Ghorpoorie, though with indifferent health at the time, and consequently more susceptible to the influence of the plague, escaped it altogether.

Malarial fevers and bowel complaints were the prevalent diseases, attributable to climatic causes and local influences.

Venereal was also an agent in the production of sickness.

The Fusiliers at Ghorpoorie suffered from fever and its consequences more than others, the causes being ascribed to climate, and certain defects in the drainage of the locality around the barracks, while the general health of the 2-15th Foot has been good, notwithstanding its recent arrival in the country at the commencement of the hot season.

As regards the fever in the Detachment 1-2nd, the Medical Officer attributes the large number of admissions to the fact that the men had suffered previously elsewhere, and were consequently predisposed to relapses from slight causes.

The mortality was inconsiderable, and the chief causes of death were fevers, bowel complaints, cholera, diseases of liver and consumption.

The health of the European families may be pronounced good on the whole; but the families at Ghorpoorie suffered from ague in a degree corresponding to the men.

Native Troops.

The following table will show the comparative sickness and mortality among the Native Regiments :—

	Average strength.	Percentage of treated to strength.	Percentage of deaths to strength.	Percentage of deaths to treated.	Average daily sick.
8th Regiment N. I.	690	249·4	0·4	0·2	28·1
1st Grenadiers N. I.	619	128·8	0·48	0·37	24·5
17th Regiment N. I.	662	104·3	0·75	0·37	20·8
1st Regiment Light Cavalry ...	301	106·3	...	...	8·9
Staff and Details	913	59·3	0·3	0·55	21·8

It will be seen that the percentage of treated to strength is much greater in the 8th Regiment than in the other Regiments, probably owing to line building. The health of the Regiment, however, on the whole, was satisfactory, as only a few cases were of a serious nature, a large

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison*—continued.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

proportion being due to slight injuries. A few cases of small-pox and purulent opthalmia were treated in this Regiment, and two cases of cholera, on he of which proved fatal.

17th Regiment has not suffered from any unusual sickness. There was one admission from cholera, which recovered.

1st Cavalry.—Fever in its various forms appeared, and caused a large number of admissions into hospital. It is attributed to the large rain-fall, bad drainage, and the late date up to which the monsoon continued. As there were no deaths, the type of fever was probably mild.

The health of the civil population during the year may be said to have been good. There were 432 deaths from all causes (12 being from cholera). The Cantonment Magistrate visited the villages of Wanowrie and Ghorepoorie frequently during the prevalence of cholera, and adopted timely measures to check the spread of the epidemic.

SECTION II. (*a.*)—*Drainage within the Cantonment.*

Surface drainage good, but under ground drains are required in certain crowded parts of the Sudder Bazaar to carry off sewage, &c., but these cannot be taken in hand for want of funds.

The 9,335 lineal feet of pueca masonry drains of various capacity (from 1′ square feet to 2′ × 3′) which were reported to be in progress in the Annual Report for 1873, have all now been completed.

These have entirely removed the cesspool nuisance, which was a source of anxiety in the localities where the drains are built.

The Committee are of opinion that periodical flushing of these drains in the dry season will greatly add to the health and sanitation of the bazaar, and suggest that Government will issue orders to the Irrigation Department to allow water for the above purpose.

7,500 lineal feet of roads have been made in several gullies of the Sudder Bazaar, which have considerably added to their neat appearance and comfort of the residents, as they were frequently inaccessible during monsoons, and dangerous to walk through in dark nights.

It will however be necessary to keep them in repair, and as the residents have contributed towards their construction, the Committee are of opinion that Government undertake their repairs, once in every two years, with moorum through the Public Works Department as with the other roads.

The estimated cost of the above works is about Rs. 20,000, but they have been executed at a little over Rs. 10,000, which sum was collected by voluntary subscription.

As stated in the Annual Report for the year 1873, the Committee have very great pleasure in bringing prominently to notice the services of the Cantonment Magistrate's Sheristadar, Mr. Gungaram Bhao. His indefatigable exertions in superintending and successfully carrying out the above works of improvement and public utility in so satisfactory and economic a manner at great personal inconvenience and risk to himself out of office hours, are entitled, in our opinion, to some recognition; we therefore strongly recommend that Government will be pleased in consideration of the services of this valuable public servant to confer upon him the title of Rao Bahadoor and some personal allowance which, in our opinion, he richly deserves.

SECTION II. (*b.*)—*Water Supply.*

The water supply from the Kurruckwasla is good, both as to quantity and quality, and will greatly improve when it has undergone the process of filtration, the works for which are nearly completed; but the Committee are of opinion, that the canal being open, and passing through or by certain insanitary localities, the water is liable to pollution, and its purity is further endangered by the rapid growth of vegetation on the banks of the canal and surface washings. The proximity of the public grave-yards to the canal as a polluting against

SECTION II. (*b.*)—*Water Supply*—continued.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

has been already brought to the notice of Government, and the Committee hope that before long their suggestion will be carried out by closing the cemeteries.

The Kurruckwasla water is abundantly supplied to the Troops, but the Committee regret that a great many restrictions are put on the public fountains in the bazaar, by the Irrigation Department, in allowing people only to draw at certain hours; and demanding a fee of Rs. 2-10-0 per mensem from each bheestie, who is not always employed by the rich alone; and the Committee consider the levy of any water rate at public fountains as both unprecedented and impolitic, and the illegal demand has already caused an amount of discontent amongst all classes.

The Committee are fully aware that irrigation works are undertaken as reproductive works, and when pipes are laid throughout the Station and the bazaars, and moderate water rates are fixed, a reasonable return may be expected on the outlay at this Station.

The Committee beg to recommend that Government will be pleased to issue immediate orders for the discontinuance of any impost at public fountains, and keeping them open at all hours (a.)

(a.) The question of drawing water from the public reservoirs and fountains by the poorer classes, free of cost, is at present under the consideration of the authorities.

SECTION II. (*c.*)—*Accommodation for the Troops.*

Barrack and hospital accommodation is good. Any deficiency in the latter is met by tents whenever necessary.

The lines of the 1st Grenadiers are reported to be in disrepair, and unless immediate steps are taken to put them into thorough repair, they are considered not safe to live in during the next rains (b.)

(b.) The repair of these lines is also under consideration.

The thatch hospital of this Regiment was destroyed by fire, but it has been considerably improved and a tiled roof substituted; it is expected to be ready for use in about a month. The sick are being treated in old European Barracks.

The lines of the 1st Light Cavalry are defective in ventilation, and remedial measures are necessary for the health of the Corps, and new lines for the syces are urgently required.

SECTION II. (*d.*)—*Conservancy.*

Conservancy generally good, but the Committee are of opinion that dry-earth system cannot successfully be introduced without a considerable outlay for sheds and other accommodation, and the provision of some mechanical contrivance to supersede the individual will of the persons in using the common scoop to cover up the soil, and that its maintenance would be more expensive than the present system.

SECTION II. (*e.*)—*Cleanliness of the Station.*

The Station and the several bazaars have been kept as clean as possible with the means at disposal.

SECTION II.—*Quality of the Rations supplied to the Troops.*

The rations to the Troops during the year under revision have been good. Except on two occasions, coffee and tea was not supplied according to contract samples, and the contractors were fined in terms of their contracts.

At times the supply of potatoes was rather somewhat smaller than the contract size, but this was owing to the want of supply in the markets in consequence of the crops having suffered during the year.

Bread, which is supplied departmentally, was at times reported not to have been properly baked. Quartern and 2 lbs. ones were introduced, which were complained of at first, but are now appreciated.

The supply of meat was also complained of at times, but this was in consequence of the deficient supply of sheep in the markets, a large number having been imported into Bombay in anticipation of the arrival of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in hopes of higher prices.

SECTION II. (g.)— *Other Defects.*

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

The want of public latrines for the poor.

The removal of the beef market from its present place.

The construction of a new and permanent mutton slaughter-yard.

The raising of the walls of the beef slaughter-yard to conceal the slaughtering from the public gaze.

The watering and lighting of the roads.

The provisions of dust-bins at certain places.

SECTION III.—*Measures adopted to improve the Sanitary Condition of the Station.*

The mutton slaughter-yard has been removed from the Convent Street, and a temporary one erected instead on the south of the Cantonment.

The ground near the Cantonment Magistrate's Court, which was being levelled up, has now been turned into a nice garden, and affords ground for recreation to a large number of residents of all classes.

This was done by gifts and contributions from several well-to-do residents, through the endeavours of Mr. Gungaram Bháo.

SECTION IV.—*Suggestions for remedying any of the Defects still existing under the several heads (a.—g.) already given in Section II.*

The construction of sewage drains in some parts of the Sudder bazaar.

The construction of public latrines for the poor.

The removal of beef market from its present place.

The lighting and watering of the roads.

The provision for dust-bins.

The construction of a new mutton slaughter-yard.

The Committee hope to undertake next year the construction of a new mutton slaughter-yard, and the removal of the present beef market, and the commencement of a new one, and that of the open drain to convey sewage through the nullah on the west side of the Cantonment, complained of by some of the residents residing in the neighbourhood, with the grant of Rs. 25,000 from Government of India (c.)

(c.) The numerous sanitary improvements which are urgently required in the Poona Sudder Bazaar can only be effected by a continuation, annually, of the grant of Rs. 25,000 by the Government of India.

POORUNDHUR.

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison.*

Two hundred and fifty men, sixteen women and forty-seven children, of different Corps in the command, were stationed at the Sanitarium during the year, of which number one hundred and eighty-one men, sixteen women and fourteen children were under treatment in Hospital during the same period. All the men were convalescents and were sent to the Sanitarium for change. Selected cases only were retained during the monsoon.

The convalescents have derived much benefit from the change, and in many instances chronic cases have recovered after a short residence on the Hill. No deaths have occurred.

There has been no special prevalence of any disease in the Station itself; but in most of the villages in the surrounding district, cholera prevailed during the months of July, August and September.

SECTION II. (a.)—*Drainage within the Cantonment.*

The drainage of the Station is excellent.

There are no jheels or marshes in the vicinity.

SECTION II. (*b.*)—*Water Supply.*

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

The supply of drinking water is from wells and it was sufficient in 1875, though not so in the three previous seasons.

The water of the covered wells is excellent. One well of good water situated near the Roman Catholic Chapel cannot be used for drinking purposes, as, being uncovered, it gets polluted by dust, &c. A recommendation was made last year that this should be covered in, but the expense was objected to. It is now again recommended.

Water for lavatory and other purposes is drawn from two tanks at the east and west ends of the Station. The supply is insufficient. Both tanks leak considerably, and it is recommended that their stone retaining walls should be painted and cemented afresh. This could be done gradually, as the water gets low during the present hot season.

SECTION II. (*c.*)—*Accommodation for the Troops.*

There is now accommodation for 185 men, including those in married quarters.

The barracks are excellent, and there has been no overcrowding.

Quarters are required for the Native Police, only four men out of twelve being now provided for.

SECTION II. (*d.*)—*Conservancy.*

Dry-earth system in operation, with satisfactory results.

Conservancy carts collect all rubbish; and all excreta from latrines and urinals are buried in pits on the south-west side of the hill and regularly covered in.

No defects under this head, except that sieves are required for preparing dry earth for latrines.

SECTION II. (*e.*)—*Cleanliness of the Station.*

The establishment provided to attend to the cleanliness of the Station is sufficient, and their work is satisfactory.

Due arrangements are made for the bazaar and private houses, &c.

SECTION II. (*f.*)—*Quality of the Rations supplied to Troops.*

The meat portion of the ration (beef and mutton) has been uniformly of good quality throughout the year, and the other constituents of the ration have given satisfaction.

No unusual deviation in the market price of food, which has been much the same as last year.

SECTION II. (*g.*)—*Other Defects.*

A bath-room and latrine for the Hospital Sergeants' Quarters is still needed.

A recommendation was made last year for the formation of a reservoir at the present quarry, but this would seem to be a very expensive project.

It is now recommended that the wall of the East Tank should be raised 10 feet. This tank always overflows several times during the monsoon, and the area of its supply might be greatly extended by making a few cuts on the hill side. There would therefore be no difficulty in filling it when the walls are raised, and a sufficient quantity of water would be obtained all the year round.

An asphalte floor is required for the slaughter house, and an iron tray to catch the drippings from the carcasses in the meat house, which now percolate into the stone flooring, and cause it to become offensive in hot weather.

It is recommended that the compound of the Roman Catholic Chapel be enclosed with posts and chains, similar to those of the Church compound.

SECTION III.—*Measures adopted to improve the Sanitary Condition of the Station.*

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

No special sanitary measures have been required during the year; but the following buildings, &c., which have been completed, or have been in course of construction during the year, may be enumerated.

New barrack-room for 32 men and 2 sergeants.
New school-room.
New canteen and coffee-shop (under one roof).
New cook-room for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Barracks.
New latrine for No. 1 Barracks.
New building, extra accommodation for Hospital Servants.
Bath accommodation in Barracks enlarged.
Improvements in slaughter-house.
Road round the hill levelled and widened as far as Ken's Point.

SECTION IV.—*Suggestions for remedying any of the Defects still existing under the several heads (a.—g.) already given in Section II.*

(c.) The Sergeants' Quarters in Nos. 1, 2 and 4 Barracks require the addition of a bath-room, and the conversion of one window into a door in each quarter would add greatly to the comfort of the Non-Commissioned Officers.

Estimates of the cost of remedying the defects above noticed have been called for.

A sentry-box is required for the protection of the cells.

RAJKOTE.

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison.*

The health of the various Corps composing the Garrison of this place has been very fairly good during the past year.

The average strength of the Garrison has been 1,050 for the past year.

The average daily sick per mille has been 26·05.

The total number of deaths has been 17 for the whole year: two in the 2nd Squadron 2nd Light Cavalry; one in the Native Artillery; five in the 7th Regiment N. I., and nine in the 28th Regiment N. I. In the latter corps the chief mortality has been among the men who had been during the previous year on detachment duty at Burdachowkey.

SECTION II. (*a.*)—*Drainage within the Cantonment.*

The drainage of the Station is only natural.

There are no jheels or marshes in the Station or its vicinity.

The conservancy system is good; but the staff for the carrying out of the same is insufficient, there being only one cart for removing the filth of the whole Station, which is quite inadequate to the work, consequently the latrines are not visited so frequently for the purpose of removing the filth as is proper.

SECTION II. (*b.*)—*Water Supply.*

The water supply is very good as to quality, but from the scanty fall of rain the supply is very limited at present.

For drinking water the Camp is wholly dependent on wells, and this during the present year is likely to fail. Most of the wells are dry and are being deepened.

The water from the river is utterly unfit for drinking purposes, but is used solely for ablution.

Two new wells are about to be sunk within Camp limits.

SECTION II. (c.)—*Accommodation for the Troops.*

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

New lines are in process of construction for the Gujerat Mountain Train.

Two blocks and quarters for three Native Officers have been completed. There are twenty-eight huts in each block, four of which are for Non-Commissioned Officers and the remainder for the Gunners. The huts are roomy and well built.

There has been no alteration in the lines of the 7th Regiment N. I., 28th Regiment N. I., or the Squadron of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry. In the lines of the latter there is slight over-crowding. Many of the men are obliged to be housed in barracks which contain nine men, but the accommodation, though roomy, is not satisfactory.

There is no over-crowding in the hospitals.

SECTION II. (d.)—*Conservancy.*

There are well-built latrines for all the corps in Garrison. Those of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry are situated at a great distance from their lines, and must be a serious inconvenience to all who have to use them.

From November till the end of June the permanent latrines of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry are closed, and trench latrines, enclosed in tatties, are substituted. These are not at all popular with the men, but in other respects they are satisfactory.

The Conservancy Establishment, as before remarked, is not sufficient for the work.

SECTION II. (e.)—*Cleanliness of the Station.*

The Station is generally kept fairly clean ; at one time complaints were made about the want of cleanliness in the bazaar in the charge of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, but this was soon remedied and no further complaints have had to be made.

The hedges of the bungalows in close proximity to the Camp limits, and which were formerly included in them, are in a lamentable state, being allowed to grow to an enormous height and depth.

SECTION II. (f.)—*Quality of the Rations supplied to the Troops.*

No rations have been supplied to any of the Troops.

The price of provisions is dear, and free trade being allowed in the bazaar, of course all the natives combine to keep up the price of all articles, free trade in this country meaning combination, and not competition.

The bazaar should most certainly be placed under the control of the Military authorities, so that the price of necessary articles of food may be kept at a reasonable rate, and that the good quality of the same may be ensured.

SECTION II. (g.)—*Other Defects.*

None.

SECTION III.—*Measures adopted to improve the Sanitary Condition of the Station.*

The principal measures for improving the sanitary condition of the Station have been, deepening and cleaning most of the wells in the Camp limits.

It is also intended to sink two new wells—one near the 28th Lines, and the other between the last bungalow in Camp and the Gooria road.

SECTION IV.—*Suggestions for remedying any of the Defects still existing under the several heads (a.—g.) already given in Section II.*

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

We would suggest that an extra cart be employed for the purpose of removing the filth from the latrines (a).

(a). An additional cost has recently been sanctioned.

2. That the Sudder Bazaar should be placed under the control of the Military authorities (b).

(b). Such a measure would involve a great expense on the Military Department which it is not desirable to incur.

3. That the hedges in the Civil limits should be reduced to the limits in force in the Military Cantonment (c).

(c). The Civil authorities have been asked to remedy this.

4. That the wells proposed to be sunk should be proceeded with at once as the proper time for sinking them is quickly passing (d).

(d). Sanction to the construction of one well, and to the; deepening of others has already been given.

SATARA.

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison.*

The troops serving in Satara during 1875 were composed of a Detachment ½ Regiment, and the Head Quarters H. M.'s 4th Rifles.

The health of the Satara Garrison has been good. Two deaths occurred from rare or exceptional causes. The Surgeon of the Queen's thus writes :—The health of the Satara Detachment ½ Regiment, average strength as under : Officers 2·58, Non-Commissioned Officers and 159, women 13, children 37, has been, on the whole, good. Amongst the men there have been 148 admissions, of which one died and one was invalided. The death was from valvular disease of the heart; the invalided for epilepsy. Of the 148 admissions, 51 were from the various forms of venereal affections, namely, primary syphilis 18, secondary syphilis 11, gonorrhœa 22, total 51 ; 44 from paroxysmal fevers, leaving 53 for all other causes. Amongst the women, 11 admissions and no deaths. Of these 7 were for child-birth. Amongst the children, 20 admissions and 3 deaths. Of these 14 were from diarrhœa. The fatal cases were diarrhœa 2, acute bronchitis 1. In the Rifles, with an average strength of 338·1, admissions numbered 303, of which one died from gangrene of the right lower extremity, the result of local injury in a crazy constitution. Ague furnished the majority of admissions. Chronic rheumatism due, in most cases, to venereal taint, comes next. There is a marked difference in the admissions of European and Native Soldiers from the various forms of venereal disease. Fifty-one Europeans appear on the list, and only 12 Natives. In the Rifles the total number treated, remainder included, for all diseases was 308; the average number of daily sick 5·5 ; the percentage of treated to strength 89·6, and of deaths to strength 0·3.

During the year 3 women and 7 children died in the lines from fever, bronchitis, diarrhœa, &c. One of the women died of cholera. None of the sepoys were attacked. Small-pox was unknown. The health of the European community appears to have been good.

SECTION II. (*a.*)—*Drainage within the Cantonment.*

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

Defects of drainage in the immediate vicinity of the Lines and Station are not apparent, for the drainage of the Cantonment is naturally secured by nullahs running from the Hill Fort and Yawateshwar. In the Lines themselves the defects are obvious enough. A proper system of drainage should be introduced. The surface gutters should be widened, deepened, faced with masonry, and covered in to prevent their noisome contents from contaminating the air (a). The practice in force of sweeping the gutters is most offensive and cannot be condemned in sufficiently strong terms. There are no jheels or marshes in the Station.

(a). The drainage of the Lines is under consideration.

SECTION II. (*b.*)—*Water Supply.*

The water in use by European and Native Troops and their families is obtained from wells. Dr. Slaughter, of the Queen's, states that the "supply is ample and good, but liable to contamination from the method of drawing and distribution by vessels dipped in the wells, bheesties' mussacks," &c. The wells in the lines of the Rifles dry up in the hot weather, and the supply is then brought from other sources. Additional wells should be provided in the Lines, and those already there should be deepened. The water is considered good. Three samples from as many wells were sent for examination to the Chemical Analyser to Government, who thus writes, that, "two of the samples, viz., Nos. 2 and 3, are, for Indian well water, of fair quality; but the figures obtained for albuminoid ammonia, viz., ·08 and ·09 parts per million, respectively, indicate that filtering is required before the waters in question are used as drinking water."

SECTION II. (*c.*)—*Accommodation for the Troops.*

The accommodation for the European Troops seems all that could be desired. There has been no over-crowding at any time either in Barrack or Hospital. The Lines of the 4th Rifles are over-crowded additional acom modation should be provided. Ventilation is defective. There are no openings of any kind with this object in the sepoys' quarters, and when cooking is carried on therein, the smoke has no way of escape except by the doors.

Since 1st April a newly built house in the Sudder Bazaar has been hired as an Hospital. As a temporary arrangement, and until the Regiment shall be provided with a proper Hospital, no better accommodation is available in Satara. The 1st and 2nd Class Hospital Establishments have no quarters.

SECTION II. (*d.*)—*Conservancy.*

Under this head, the Medical Officer in charge of the Detachment Queen's writes that there are "no defects."

The mode of conservancy in the Native Lines is offensive, and only susceptible of improvement by the introduction of the dry-earth system in the latrines now in use.

SECTION II. (*e.*)—*Cleanliness of the Station.*

There is a great want of cleanliness of the Station generally. The sanitary condition of the Sudder Bazaar, which is objectionably near the Lines, is in a disgraceful state. Private compounds, with few exceptions, are dirty and untidy. The trenches or ditches in Camp are seldom or never in proper order, and the public roads are never watered.

SECTION II. (*f.*)—*Quality of the Rations supplied to the Troops.*

None.

SECTION II. (*g.*)—*Other Defects.*

None.

SECTION III.—*Measures adopted to improve the Sanitary Condition of the Station.*

In consequence of the appearance of cholera (a sepoy's wife was attacked and died) the lines were whitewashed, the huts disinfected,

SECTION III.—*Measures adopted to improve the Sanitary Condition of the Station*—continued.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

and gravel was laid down between the pandals. A tent on a suitable site to leeward of Camp was pitched for the reception and treatment of patients. Happily it was not required.

None of the sepoys of the Regiment were attacked by the epidemic, which was raging all around from July to November, when it finally disappeared. In the Collectorate 8,702 persons were attacked, 3,630 died and 5,072 recovered. A few latrines on the dry-earth system have, during the year, been erected on the banks of the principal nullah which divides the Station into two nearly equal parts. Formerly, in the absence of all sanitation, this nullah was unfortunately the *cloaca maxima* of the Cantonment.

SECTION IV.—*Suggestions for remedying any of the Defects still existing under the several heads (a.—g.) already given in Section II.*

A Cantonment Committee, or Station Board of Health, should be appointed with powers to enforce sanitary measures (b.)

(b). Satara being a civil station, a Board of Health would have no jurisdiction beyond the Regimental Lines, and these can be kept clean under Regimental supervision.

Additional lines, and of a better kind than those in use, should be erected for the accommodation of the sepoys and their families (c).

(c). Improvements to the Lines are under consideration.

An hospital on a judicious site is urgently needed(d).

(d). The provision of improved Hospital accommodation is also under consideration.

The present makeshift is in the Bazaar, the sanitary condition of which is disgraceful (e).

(e). It is to be hoped that ere long the sanitary condition of Satara will improve under the supervision of the Collector, who recently voluntarily undertook that duty on Government conceding to him certain funds for the purpose.

The prostitutes who live and ply their loathsome vacation there, are under supervision of no kind. On sanitary grounds the propriety of establishing a Lock Hospital is beyond question. More than a third of the European Detachment were during the year treated for venereal. Some of the worst cases I have ever seen were in patients who contracted syphilis in the Sudder Bazaar. These and such like suggestions have been the burden of annual Regimental Reports from Satara for years, and will only cease, it is believed, when Civil gives place to Military jurisdiction (f).

(f). The introduction of the Cantonment Act is essential to the establishment of a Lock Hospital. Endeavours were recently made to apply the Cantonment Act to Satara; but the difficulties in the way of doing this effectually proved almost insurmountable, hence the matter was allowed to drop.

SHOLAPUR.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison.*

The health of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, which has formed the Garrison during the year, has been very good, and contrasts very favourably with that of the previous year, the admissions into hospital having been 625 in 1875, against 950 in 1874.

The chief cause of sickness was ague, for which disease there were 330 admissions, as compared with 588 in the previous year. Dysentery, rheumatism and eye affections were the next most frequent causes of sickness, but do not appear to be due to any special local causes.

The health of the European and Native community inhabiting the Cantonment was also very good, and though cholera prevailed extensively in the city of Sholapur, and to some extent in the Suddur Bazaar also, during the months of July and August, yet owing to the strict precautions taken, not a single case occurred within Cantonment limits. Only two deaths occurred in the 19th Regiment Native Infantry during the year, one being due to phthsis, and one to quinsey.

SECTION II. (*a.*)—*Drainage within the Cantonment.*

The drainage is natural, and provisions have been made for the clearing of the tanks in the vicinity of the Mottee Baug.

SECTION II. (*b.*)—*Water Supply.*

A new well is under construction in the vicinity of the Native Infantry Lines which will rectify all deficiencies. No complaint has yet been made as regards the inferior quality.

SECTION II. (*c.*)—*Accommodation for the Troops.*

Estimates for increased hospital accommodation have been sanctioned, but a bath-room is absolutely requisite.

SECTION II. (*d.*)—*Conservancy.*

The latrines are in good order and kept clean.

SECTION II. (*e.*)—*Cleanliness of the Station.*

The Station generally and the private compounds are clean, and the hedges have been cut. Suddur Bazaar not under Military authorities.

SECTION II. (*f.*)—*Quality of the Rations supplied to the Troops.*

None.

SECTION II. (*g.*)—*Other Defects.*

None.

SECTION III.—*Measures adopted to improve the Sanitary Condition of the Station.*

None required.

SECTION IV.—*Suggestions for remedying any of the Defects still existing under the several heads (a.—g.) already given in Section II.*

A bath-room for the Native Infantry Hospital (a.)

The tanks in Camp will be cleaned during the hot weather.

Latrines should be established in the Suddur Bazaar, which is under Civil authority, as the inhabitants are accustomed to resort to nullahs in its vicinity for the purposes of nature.

(a.) An estimate of the cost of providing bathing accommodation in the Native Infantry Hospital has been called for.

SURAT.

SECTION I.—*Health of the Corps forming the Garrison.*

The Troops forming the Garrison at Surat have been :—

26th Regiment Native Infantry, from January 1st to 20th October Detachment 26th Native Infantry, from 20th October to 23rd December 17th Regiment Native Infantry, from 23rd to 31st December. According to the report of the Medical Officer the health of the 26th Regiment

SECTION I.—*Health of the orps forming the Garrison*—continued.

Remarks by the Quarter Master General.

Native Infantry was only fair. Cholera prevailed in the City, Camp and surrounding villages. Only two deaths from this cause are reported in Camp.

The prevailing diseases, in order of frequency, were :—Ague, chest affections, boils, rheumatism, diarrhœa, conjunctivitis, dysentery, of which ague gave the largest number of admissions.

Eight deaths altogether are reported, exclusive of cholera :—

4 from pneumonia.
1 from ague.
1 from debility.
1 from remittent fever.
1 from dysentery.

In the 17th Regiment Native Infantry from the 23rd to 31st of December there was but little sickness, and no deaths.

The health of the European population has been good.

Vaccination has been successfully carried on.

SECTION II. (*a.*)—*Drainage within the Cantonment.*

The Camp at this Station, is on low flat ground, close to the river Taptee. It is formed and surrounded by black soil. This soil retains and absorbs moisture largely, and during the drying process cracks and splits in holes and fissures.

Black soil is said to be eminently productive of malaria, and there appears to be no other all over Camp or neighbourhood ; but there are no jheels or marshes.

The drainage of the lines, as far as I am able to judge, is as good as the situation will allow. A covered drain carries off all superfluous water into the river Taptee.

SECTION II. (*b.*)—*Water Supply.*

The water supply is ample but the quality inferior. It is obtained from wells in the vicinity of the Lines.

Good water can be obtained a short distance off, and is, I believe, made use of.

SECTION II. (*c.*)—*Accommodation for the Troops.*

The Sepoys' huts are, I think, on the whole, very good, and quite ample as regards accommodation.

The Hospital is roomy and well ventilated, with an upper story. The accommodation is ample.

SECTION II. (*d.*)—*Conservancy.*

The conservancy of the Camp is carried on in the same way as reported in 1874.

The latrines appear in good condition.

The sewage is disposed of in the same manner, *viz.*, conveyed away by carts and buried.

The hospital latrines are managed in the same manner.

SECTION II. (*e.*)—*Cleanliness of the Station.*

The sanitary condition of the Camp is good, and of the Station generally.

SECTION II. (*f.*)—*Quality of the Rations supplied to the Troops.*

No rations are supplied. There has been no material deviation in the price of food.

SECTION II. (*g.*)—*Other Defects.*

None.

SECTION III.—*Measures adopted to improve the Sanitary Condition of the Station.*

None.

SECTION IV.—*Suggestions for remedying any of the Defects still existing under the several heads (a.—g.) already given in Section II.*

None.

GENERAL ORDERS relating to the Sanitary Condition and Comfort of the Troops.

(Published during 1875.)

G. G. O. No. 31, *dated* 13*th January* 1875.

The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 4, dated 5th January 1875, is republished :—

"No. 4 of 1875.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the five right flank cells of the Garrison Prison at Aden shall be deemed and taken to be a Military Prison under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1004, dated the 18th October 1870."

G. G. O. No. 633, *dated* 1*st September* 1875.

With the sanction of the Government of India, one lamp, with six ounces of oil per night, is authorised to be issued by the Barrack Department to each Infirmary of all Mounted Corps.

G. G. O. No. 714, *dated* 16*th October* 1875.

The cots for hospital use entered in the scale published under G. G. O. No. 664 of 1871 should be supplied complete with tape bottoms by the Barrack Department, and when a cot s not fit for use, owing to the tape having become worn out, or otherwise, it should be irepaired or replaced by that Department, on indent, as usual.

G. G. O. No. 718, *dated* 19*th October* 1875.

With the approval of the Government of India, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule be added as Rule 77 to the Rules framed under Clauses 1 to 6 and 8 to 11, Section XI., Chapter III., of the Bombay Cantonment Act III. of 1867 :—

"The Cantonment Magistrate may, from time to time, cause to be put up in a conspicuous place on the outer side of any building, or at the entrance of the enclosure thereof, a number by which such building is to be known; and no one shall destroy, pull down, or deface any such number, or put up any different number from that put up by the Cantonment Magistrate."

G. G. O. No. 719, *dated* 19*th October* 1875.

The following rule should be added to Rule 20 framed under Clause 7, Section XI., of Act III. of 1867 :—

"Every registered prostitute shall provide and keep up at her own cost, for purposes of ablution, the following articles, viz :—

Three gharras of water, containing not less than one gallon each,
Three pint tin-pots,
One piece of soap,
and shall keep them in the court-yard, at the back of her house, always ready for use."

G. G. O. No. 730, *dated* 20*th October* 1875.

The following General Order by the Government of India, No. 1022, dated 8th instant, is republished :—

"No. 1022 of 1875.—The scale of equipment and warm clothing, as noted in the

margin, is laid down for the use of Native followers on board-ship when proceeding with troops for service beyond sea.

2. Clothing, on landing, will also be issued to the Native followers, the supply being determined according to the circumstances of station, climate, and season, as well as the nature and duration of the service.

Equipment.

Scuttle casks...	... 1	per 100 men.	
Buckets ...	... 1	„ 10 „	
Funnels ...	... 1	„ 100 „	
Large copper pots, with covers.	1	„ 75 cooking men.	
Ladles ...	... 1	„ 75 „	
Cabooses ...	... 1	„ 50 „	
Pumps, copper	... 1	„ 100 „	
Hatchets ...	... 1	„ 50 „	
Tawahs, iron...	... 1	„ 10 Hindus.	
Earth and gober, or cow's dung	1 bhd. or cask.	25 „	
Lanterns ...	... 4	per 100 men.	
Candles	... 1	„ lantern nightly.	
Scales, medium	... 1	per 100 men.	
Scales, small	... 1	„ 100 „	
Brooms, country	...20	„ 100 „	
Scrapers, deck	...20	„ 100 „	
Stones, curry	... 1	„ 100 „	
Grind stones	... 1	„ 100 „	
Holy stones	... 2	„ 100 „	
Swabs ...	... 4	„ 100 „	
Mallets ...	... 1	„ 100 „	
Necessaries ...	... 4	„ 100 „	
Mussuck ...	... 1	„ 10 „	
Baskets, large, rattan	1	„ ship.	
Saws, hand ...	... 2	„ „	
Knives, laboratory...	6	„ „	

Warm Clothing.

Looie, or country flannel banians.	2 each.	Woollen socks	1 pair each
Cumbly or country blanket	... 1 „		

This order is applicable to the three Presidencies."

G. O. C. No. 33, *dated* 16*th January* 1875.

33. **Prisoners.**—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct the publication of the following scale of diet, which has been ordered to be adopted in Military Prisons in India :—

Rations.

Government Resolution No. 3357, 7th September 1874.

Scale.

Days of the Week.	Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
Sundays ... ... Wednesdays ... Fridays	Bread, 8 oz. Milk, 8 oz. Soojee, 2 oz. Sugar, 1 oz.	Meat with bone, 1 lb. Barley and onions, 4 oz. Potatoes, 12 oz. The above ingredients to be made into soup.	Same as breakfast.
Mondays ... ... Saturdays	Tea, 1 pint. Milk, 2 oz. Sugar, 1 oz. Bread, 8 oz.	Meat with bone, 8 oz. Split peas, 4 oz. The above ingredients to be made into soup. Bread, ½ lb.	Same as breakfast.
Tuesdays	Same as on Sunday.	Rice, 6 oz. Milk, 1 pint. Bread, ½ lb.	Same as breakfast.
Thursdays	Same as on Saturday.	Potatoes, 20 oz. Milk, 1 pint. When good potatoes are not procurable, 1 lb. of bread may be substituted.	Same as breakfast.

Half an ounce of salt daily to be allowed to each prisoner.

Note.—After 30 days' imprisonment one-half pound of meat and two ounces of ghee will be allowed as an addition to the Thursday's dinner, and, with the 20 ozs of potatoes already allowed, will be made into an Irish stew for that day.

2. For all places of Military confinement other than Military Prisons, the scale of diet will be that laid down in the Regulations for Station, Garrison, and Regimental Cells, promulgated under G. O. C. No. 514, 5th June 1869.

3. G. O. C. No. 458, 30th July 1873, and No. 537, 10th September 1873, are hereby cancelled.

G. O. C. No. 160, *dated* 13*th March* 1875.

Prisoners.—With reference to para. 13 of the Regulations for Station, Garrison, and Regimental Cells, it is notified that bedding and field kits should always accompany prisoners when sent to a Military Prison.

Bedding.

G. O. C. No. 615, *dated* 25*th September* 1875.

Cantonments.—The following General Order, by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, is published for information and guidance in those Stations where Bengal Act. XXII. of 1864 is in operation :—

Lock Hospitals.

Head Quarters, Simla, 12*th July* 1875.
No. 180.

With the sanction of the Government of India, the following is to be added as the second clause of Rule I. of the Lock Hospital Rules, framed under Section XIX. of Act XXII. of 1864.

Military Department letter No. 863, dated 31st May 1875, to the Quartermaster General.

"The Committee or Sub-Committee shall meet for the transaction of business at least once in every month or as often as meetings may be called by the Officer Commanding the Cantonment, regular minutes of the proceedings of each meeting being kept as a public record."

G. O. C. No. 625, *dated* 2*nd October* 1875.

625. The following General Orders, by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, are published for information and guidance :—

Head Quarters, Simla, 1*st September* 1875.
1. No. 238.

Medical.—The Government of India has been pleased to rule, that troops moved into Camp beyond the immediate vicinity of Cantonments on occasions of epidemic outbreaks, shall when considered absolutely necessary by the Military and Medical authorities, be supplied by the Commissariat Department with light charpoys.

Sanitary.

Military Department No. 687-S, dated 26th July 1875, to the Quartermaster-General.

2. In accordance with the foregoing, para. 52 of G. O. 193 of 1870,* laying down the measures to be adopted on the appearance of cholera or small-pox, is to be altered as follows :—

"52. When considered desirable by the local Military and Medical authorities, cots are to be taken into Camp for all the men, so that there may be no occasion for their sleeping on damp ground. In the immediate vicinity of Barracks, the ordinary cots should be used, but if the distance of the Camp is such as to require carriage being provided for the cots, they will be left in the Barracks, and light charpoys will be supplied instead by the Commissariat Department. Should the season of the year not necessitate cots being taken, straw will be provided on requisition by the Commissariat Department. If the Troops travel by rail, the straw can either be taken in the train or be furnished by the Commissariat at the selected Camp."

* Bombay G. O. C. 550 of 1870.

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT OF THE MOVEMENTS OF CORPS, BATTERIES, DETACHMENTS, &c., IN RELIEF FROM 1st JANUARY TO 31st DECEMBER 1875.

Corps, Battery or Detachment.	From.	To.	Date, 1875.	Remarks.
European Troops.				
Royal Artillery.				
Head Quarters, 4th Brigade, R. A.	England...	Ahmedabad	February	
A Battery 4th „ „	Do.	Baroda	„	
B „ 4th „ „	Do.	Deesa	„	
C „ 4th „ „	Do.	Belgaum...	„	
D „ 4th „ „	Do.	Kurrachee	March	
E „ 4th „ „	Do.	Kirkee	„	
E „ 4th „ „	Kirkee	Neemuch	December	
F „ 4th „ „	England...	Ahmedabad	February	
G „ 4th „ „	Do	Nusseerabad	„	
B „ 9th „ „	Hyderabad	Kurrachee	October	
D „ 9th „ „	Kirkee	Baroda	January	
D „ 9th „ „	Baroda	Kirkee	February	*En route* to Trichinopoly.
1-6th Brigade, R. A.	Aden	Bombay	October	
2-6th „ „	Mhow	Aden	September and October ...	
3-6th „ „	Bombay	Do.	October	
4-6th „ „	Do.	Mhow	September	
6-6th „ „	Aden	Bombay	October	
British Infantry.				
2-2nd Foot (Detachment)	Ahmednagar	Poona	March	
2-2nd „ „	Poona	Bombay	October	
2-2nd „ „	Ahmednagar	Do.	December	
2-15th „	England	Poona	March	
2-25th „	Saugar	Aden	February	
56th „ (Detachment)	Hyderabad	Kurrachee	January	
56th „ „	Kurrachee	Hyderadad	„	

68th „	Mhow	Nusseerabad	December	
68th „ „	Indore	Mhow	October	
68th „ „	Mhow	Indore	„	
68th „ „	Assirghar	Mhow	December	
83rd „ „	Ahmedabad	Deesa	„	
83rd „ „	Deesa	Baroda	October	
108th „	Nusseerabad	Mhow	November and December ...	
108th „ (Detachment)	Neemuch	„	„	
108th „ „	Mhow	Assirghar	December	
Native Troops.				
2nd Regiment, L. C., (Detachment)... ...	Deesa	Rajkot	November	
No. 2 Company, N. A.	Aden	Kurrachee	December	*En route* to Jacobabad, on withdrawal.
1st Regiment, N. I.	Poona	Ahmedabad	„	
2nd „ N. I. (Wing)	Aden	Belgaum...	November and December ...	
4th Regiment, N. I. Rifles, (Detachment) ...	Satara	Assirghar	„	
4th „ „ „ „ ...	Asirghar	Satara	„	
5th „ N. L. I.	Belgaum..	Poona	December	
6th „ N. I. (Wing)	„	Aden	November and December ...	
13th „ N. I.	Ahmednagar	Poona	November	
13th „ (Right Wing)...	Poona	Málegaon	December	
13th „ (Left „	Do.	Ahmedabad	„	
14th „ N. I. „	Kolhapur	Belgaum...	November	
15th „ „	Málegaon	Poona	October	
15th „ „	Poona	Ahmednagar	December	
16th „ „	Mhow	Nusseerabad	November and December ...	
16th „ (Detachment)	Indore	Mhow	July	
17th „ N. I.	Poona	Surat	December	
23rd „ N. L. I.	Nusseerabad	Mhow	November and December ...	
25th „ „ (Detachment) ...	Mhow	Indore	July and November... ..	
26th „ N. I.	Surat	Bombay	October	
26th „ „	Bombay	Poona	December	
28th „ „ (Detachment)	Barda Choki	Porbandar	September	

APPENDIX II.

DESCRIPTION RETURN of Barracks and Hospitals occupied by Troops of the Bombay Army on the 1st January 1875.

Stations.	Buildings.	Number.	Number of Stories.	Aspect.	Dimensions. Length.	Dimensions. Breadth.	Dimensions. Height.	Total Superficial Area.	Total Cubic Space.	Superficial Area per Man.	Cubic Space per Man.	By Scale authorized to date will accommodate.	Actually accommodated as shown by Return.	Over Regulation Number.	Under Regulation Number.	Remarks.
	Royal Artillery Barracks' Camp.															
	Barracks ...	1	1	S.W.	192	24	19	4,608	87,552	92	1,751	51	50	...	...	
		2	1	,,	192½	24	14	4,235	59,290	92	1,289	47	46	...	...	
	Hospital	55.	1	W.N.W.	134½	23	13	3,093	40,209	119	1,546	26	26	...	...	
	New Artillery Barracks.															
	Barracks, Upper Floor...	1	2	N.	174	24	18	4,176	75,168	94	1,708	46	44	...	2	
		2	2	W.	174	24	18	4,176	75,168	94	1,708	46	44	...	2	
		3	2	&.W.	174	24	18	4,176	75,168	94	1,708	46	44	...	2	
	European Infantry Barrack's Camp.															
	Barracks ...	1	1	S.W.	192½	22	14	4,235	59,290	92	1,289	47	46	...	...	
		2	1	,,	192½	22	14	4,235	59,290	92	1,289	47	46	...	...	
		3	1	,,	192½	22	14	4,235	59,290	92	1,289	47	46	...	...	
		4	1	,,	192½	22	14	4,235	59,290	92	1,289	47	46	...	...	
		5	1	,,	192½	22	14	4,235	59,290	92	1,289	47	46	...	...	
		6	1	,,	192½	24	19	4,608	87,552	92	1,751	51	50	...	...	
		7	1	,,	192	24	19	4,608	87,552	92	1,751	51	50	...	...	
		8	1	,,	192	22	14	4,235	59,290	92	1,289	47	46	...	...	*N.B.*—Barracks 11 and 12 have been removed.
		9	1	,,	192½	22	14	4,235	59,290	92	1,289	47	46	...	...	
		10	1	,,	192½	22	14	4,235	59,290	92	1,289	47	46	...	..	

BELGAUM.	*New Infantry Barracks' Camp.*															
	Barracks, Upper Floor ...	B.	2	S.W.&S.	68½	24	18	1,644	29,592	91	1,644	18	18	...	...	
	Do. do. ...	„	...		68½	24	18	1,644	29,592	91	1,644	18	18	...	...	
	Do. do. ...	C.	2		87½	24½	20	2,143	42,860	97	1,948	24	22	...	2	
	Do. do. ...	„	...		87½	24½	20	2,143	42,860	97	1,948	24	22	...	2	
	Do. Lower Floor ...	„	...		40	24	17	960	16,320	96	1,632	10	10	...	...	
	Do. do. ...	„	...		42	24	17	1,008	17,136	101	1,713	10	10	..	...	
	Do. do. ...	„	...		42	24	17	1,008	17,136	101	1,713	10	10	...	...	
	Do. Upper Floor ...	D.	2		68½	24	18	1,644	29,592	91	1,644	18	18	...	...	
	Do. do. ...	„	...		68½	24	18	1,644	29,592	91	1,644	18	18	...	...	
	Do. do. ...	E.	2		72	24	18	1,728	31,104	96	1,728	18	18	...	...	
	Do. do. ...	„	...		72	24	18	1,728	31,104	96	1,728	18	18	...	...	
	Do. do. ...	F.	2		68½	24	18	1,644	29,592	91	1,644	18	18	...	...	
	Do. do. ...	„	...		68½	24	18	1,644	29,592	91	1,644	18	18	...	...	
	Do. do. ...	G.	2		72	24	18	1,728	31,104	96	1,728	18	18	...	...	
	Do. do. ...	„	...		72	24	18	1,728	31,104	96	1,728	18	18	...	...	
	Do. do. ...	K.	2		72	24	18	1,728	31,104	96	1,728	18	18	...	...	
	Do. do. ...	„	...		72	24	18	1,728	31,104	96	1,728	18	18	...	...	
	Hospital Wards...	1	2	W.N.W.	134	22	13¼	2,948	39,061	163	2,170	24	18	...	...	Upper floor.
		2	1	S.W.	53	23	13¼	1,219	16,151	121	1,615	10	...	...	...	
		3	2	W.N.W.	123½	24	21	2,964	62,244	164	3,458	24	18	...	...	
		4	1	S.S.W.	98	24	21	2,352	49,392	2,352	49,392	20	1	...	...	
	Barracks in the Fort.															
	Barrack	1	1	N.	107	31	18	3,317	59,706	92	1,658	36	40	...	...	
	Do.	2	1	W.N.W.	110	24	20	2,640	52,800	91	1,820	29	34	...	...	
	Hospital Wards ...	23	1	S.	37	20	14	740	10,360	92	1,295	6	6	...	...	
	Do. ...		1	S.	37	20	14	740	10,360	92	1,295	6	6	...	...	
AHMEDABAD.	*Artillery Barracks.*															
	Barracks.	8	1	S.W.	252	22	14	5,544	77,616	89	1,251	62	52	...	...	Vaccant.
		9	1		252	22	14	5,544	77,616	222	3,104	62	54	...	...	
		10	1		91¼	24	20	2,190	43,800	91	1,825	24	...	...	...	
		18	1		252	22	14	5,544	77,616	88	1,232	62	...	...	...	
		19	1		91¼	24	20	2,190	43,800	91	1,825	24	...	...	...	

DESCRIPTION RETURN of Barracks and Hospitals—continued.

Stations.	Buildings.	Number.	Number of Stories.	Aspect.	Dimensions. Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Total Superficial Area.	Total Cubic Space.	Superficial Area per Man.	Cubic Space per Man.	By Scale authorized to date will accommodate.	Actually accommodated as shown by Return.	Over Regulation Number.	Under Regulation Number.	Remarks.
Ahmedabad—*contd.*	Hospital Ward No. 1 ...	26	1	S.W.	20¼	24	17	486	8,262	121	2,065	4	...	...	...	
	No. 2 ...				74¾	24	17	1,794	30,498	128	2,178	15	13	...	...	
	No. 3 ...				37	24	17	888	15,096	222	3,774	7	...	...	...	
Deesa.	*Royal Artillery Barracks.*															
	Barracks	2	1	S.W.	141½	23	12	30,254	39,054	90	1,084	36	...	...	...	Vacant.
		3	1		141½	23	12	30,254	39,054	90	1,084	36	...	...	...	
		4	1		141½	23	12	30,254	39,054	90	1,084	36	...	...	...	
		5	1		91¼	24	20	2,190	43,800	91	1,825	24	...	...	...	
	Hospital	72	1	S.W.	75½	23	17	1,736	29,512	124	2,108	14	...	...	...	
	European Infantry Barracks.															
	Barracks ...	2	1	S.W.	175¾	23¼	13½	4,086	55,161	90	1,226	45	51	...	...	Over-crowding is owing to insufficient accommodation, and the Government of India will not sanction new Barracks for the present.
		3	1		175¾	23¼	13½	4,086	55,161	90	1,226	45	51	...	...	
		4	1		175¾	23¼	13½	4,086	55,161	90	1,226	45	51	...	...	
		5	1		175¾	23¼	13½	4,086	55,161	90	1,226	45	51	...	...	
		6	1		175¾	23¼	13½	4,086	55,161	90	1,226	45	51	...	...	
		7	1		175¾	23¼	13½	4,086	55,161	90	1,226	45	51	...	...	
		8	1		175¾	23¼	13½	4,086	55,161	90	1,226	45	51	...	...	
		9	1		175¾	23¼	13½	4,086	55,161	90	1,226	45	51	...	...	
		10	1		201	23½	13½	4,723	63,760	90	1,226	52	60	...	...	
		11	1		201	23½	13½	4,723	63,760	90	1,226	52	60	...	...	
		12	1		201	23½	13½	4,723	63,760	90	1,226	52	60	...	...	

	Hospital	13	1		91¼	24	20	2,190	43,800	91	1,825	24	30	...	...	Same remark as above.
		14	1		91¼	24	20	2,190	43,800	91	1,825	24	30	...	...	
		15	1		91¼	24	20	2,190	43,800	91	1,825	24	30	...	...	
		16	1		91¼	24	20	2,190	43,800	91	1,825	24	30	...	...	
		17	1	S.W.	91¼	24	20	2,190	43,800	91	1,825	24	30	...	...	
		18	1	"	91¼	24	20	2,190	43,800	91	1,825	24	30	...	...	
		19	1	"	91¼	24	20	2,190	43,800	91	1,825	24	30	...	...	
		189	1	S.W.	105	24	20	2,520	50,400	120	2,400	21		...	...	
		190	1		105	24	20	2,520	50,400	120	2,400	21		...	...	
					55	25	14	1,375	19,250	114	1,604	12	51	...	...	
					55	25	14	1,375	19,250	114	1,604	12		...	...	
		172		"	55	25	14	1,375	19,250	114	1,604	12		..	...	
					55	25	14	1,375	19,250	114	1,604	12	...	...	...	
					55	25	14	625	8,750	125	1,750	5	...	...	...	
					55	25	14	625	8,750	125	1,750	5	...	...	...	
BARODA.	Barracks ...	15	1	S.W.	201	20	12	4,020	48,240	91	1,096	44	...	...	...	These Barracks have been condemned.
		16	1		201	22	12	4,422	53,064	90	1,083	49	...	...	...	
		17	1		201	22	12	4,422	53,064	90	1,083	49	...	...	...	
		18	1	N.W.	200	20	15½	4,000	62,000	90	1,409	44	...	...	...	
		19	1		200	20	15½	4,000	62,000	90	1,409	44	...	...	...	
		22	1		200	20	15½	4,000	62,000	90	1,409	44	...	...	...	
		23	1		200	20	14½	4,000	58,000	90	1,318	44	...	...	...	
		25	1		80	20	15¼	1,600	24,400	100	1,525	18	6	...	...	These are the only buildings that are fit for occupation by the Detachment R.A.
	Patcherry	4	1	W.	93·6	30	18½	2,805	51,892	116	2,162	24	24	...	...	
	Hospital.															
	Ward No. 1	48	1	N.W.	96	22	15½	2,112	32,736	117	1,818	18	...	...	...	
	Do. No. 2	52	1	S.W.	96	22	15½	2,112	32,736	117	1,818	18	...	...	...	
	Do. No. 3	58	1	N.W.	96	22	15½	2,112	32,736	117	1,818	18	...	...	...	
ABOO.	Barracks ...	1	1		42	16	16	672	10,752	74	1,194	9	...	...	...	
		2	1		42	16	16	672	10,752	74	1,194	9	9	...	...	
		3	1		42	16	16	672	10,752	74	1,194	9	9	...	...	
		4	1		42	16	16	672	10,752	74	1,194	9	9	...	...	
		5	1		42	16	16	672	10,752	74	1,194	9	9	...	..	

DESCRIPTION RETURN of Barracks and Hospitals—continued.

Stations.	Buildings.	Numbers.	Number of Stories.	Aspect.	Dimensions. Length.	Dimensions. Breadth.	Dimensions. Height.	Total Superficial Area.	Total Cubic Space.	Superficial Area per Man.	Cubic Space per Man.	By Scale authorized to date will accommodate.	Actually accommodated as shown by Return.	Over Regulation Number.	Under Regulation Number.	Remarks.
Abbo.—*contd.*	Barracks—*contd.*	6	1	W.	42	16	16	672	10,752	74	1,194	9	...	...	...	
		7	1		42	16	16	672	10,752	74	1,194	9	9	...	...	
		8	1		42	16	16	672	10,752	74	1,194	9	...	...	...	
		9	1		42	16	16	672	10,752	74	1,194	9	...	...	...	
		10	1		42	16	16	672	10,752	74	1,194	9	...	...	...	
		11	1		42	16	16	672	10,752	74	1,194	9	...	...	...	
		12	1		42	16	16	672	10,752	74	1,194	9	...	...	...	
		13	1		42	16	16	672	10,752	74	1,194	9	...	...	...	
		14	1		42	16	16	672	10,752	74	1,194	9	...	...	...	
		15	1		42	16	16	672	10,752	74	1,194	9	...	...	...	
		16	1		42	16	16	672	10,752	74	1,194	9	...	...	...	
	Hospital.															
	Ward	...	1		25	13½	21½	337	7,256	112	2,408	3	3	...		There are 3 wards of this kind.
	Do.	...	1		41	22	16	902	14,432	100	1,603	9	9	...	...	
	Royal Artillery Barracks.															
	Barrack	1	2	by W.	136	24	15	3,264	48,960	90	13,60	36	...	...	...	Vacant.
	Do.	2	2		137	25½	15	3,493	52,395	97	1,455	38	...	...	...	
	Do.	3	2		139	27	13	3,753	48,789	98	1,284	41	...	...	...	
	Hospital	1	1		79	24	24	1,896	45,504	474	11,376	15	...	...	...	

KURRACHEE.	*European Infantry Barracks.*														
	Barrack ...	1	1	S.W.	277	24	18	6,648	1,19,664	91	1,639	73	...	...	...
		2	1		277	24	18	6,648	119,664	91	1,639	73	55	...	...
	Do. Upper Floor	3	2		277	24½	20	6,787	135,740	90	1,809	75	75	...	...
		4	2		277	24½	20	6,787	135,740	90	1,809	75	75	...	...
		5	2		277	24½	20	6,787	135,740	90	1,809	75	75	...	...
		6	2		777	24½	20	6,787	135,740	90	1,809	75	75	...	...
		7	2		277	24½	20	6,787	135,740	90	1,809	75	75	...	...
	Do. Upper Floor ...	8	1	"	277	24	18	6,648	119,664	91	1,639	73	66	...	...
		9	1	"	277	24	18	6,648	119,664	100	1,813	73	...	...	...
		10	1	"	277	24	18	6,648	119,664	332	5,983	73	...	...	...
	Hospital—North-end Ward.	1	2	S.	88	24	18	2,112	38,016	301	5,430	17	5	...	...
	Central Ward ...	...	...	W.	96	24	18	2,304	41,472	121	2,182	19	1	...	...
	South-end Ward.	...	...	by	88	24	18	2,112	38,016	124	2,236	17	15	...	...
	Upper Ward ...	...	...	W.	96	24	13½	2,304	31,104	121	1,637	19	...	...	...
HYDERABAD.	*European Infantry Barracks.*														
	Barrack ...	1	1	S.W.	174	24	23½	4,166	98,136	87	2,044	48	...	...	...
		2	1	"	174	24	23½	4,166	98,136	1,044	2,453	48	40	...	...
		3	1	"	34½	24	23½	828	19,458	92	2,162	9	...	...	...
					32¾	24	23½	1,266	29,751	90	2,125	14	...	...	...
					82¼	24	23½	1,986	46,671	90	2,121	22	...	...	...
		4	1	"	174	24	23½	4,176	98,136	1,044	2,453	48	43	...	...
		5	1	"	137½	24	23½	3,300	77,550	103	2,435	36	40	...	...
					35¼	24	23½	846	19,881			9 45			
		6	1	"	174	24	23½	4,176	98,136	87	2,044	48	42	...	...
		7	1	"	174	24	23½	4,176	98,136	163	3,925	48	26	...	...
		8	1	"	174	24	23½	4,176	98,136	87	2,044	48	46	...	...
		9	1	"	174	24	23½	4,176	98,136	87	2,044	48	41	...	...
		10	1	"	174	24	23½	4,176	98,136	87	2,044	48	46	...	...
	Infantry Hospital Ward—														
	No. 1.	1	1	"	89½	24	24	2,148	51,552	306	7,364	7	...	...	...
	Do. No. 2.	...	...	"	86	24	24	2,064	49,536	121	2,913	17	9	...	...
	Do. No. 3.	...	...	"	42	24	24	1,008	24,192	126	3,024	8	...	...	...
	Artillery Hospital Ward—														
	No. 1.				43	24	24	1,032	24,768	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Do. No. 2.	2	1	"	77¼	24	24	1,854	44,496	927	22,248	15	14	...	...
	Do. No. 3.				97½	24	24	2,340	56,160	...	...	...	...	...	...

DESCRIPTION RETURN of Barracks and Hospitals, &c.—continued.

Station.	Buildings.	Number.	Number of Stories.	Aspect.	Dimensions. Length.	Dimensions. Breadth.	Dimensions. Height.	Total Superficial Area.	Total Cubic Space.	Superficial Area per Man.	Cubic Space per Man.	By Scale authorized to date will accommodate.	Actually accommodated as shown by Return.	Over Regulation Number.	Under Regulation Number.	Remarks.
					Ft.	Ft.	Ft.									
Bombay.	New Barrack (2 rooms)	1	1	W. by S.	76·6	24	24½	1,836	44,982	96	2,367	20	17	...	...	Head Quarters and Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Batteries 6th Brigade Garrison Artillery.
			1	"	76·6	24	24½	1,836	44,982	102	2,499	20	18	...	...	
		2	1	"	76·6	24	24½	1,836	44,982	108	2,446	20	16	...	...	
			1	"	76·6	24	24½	1,136	44,952	108	2,446	20	16	...	...	
	Barrack	3	1	"	212½	23	16½	4,888	80,652	97	1,613	54	43	...	...	
		4	1	"	212½	23	16½	4,888	80,652	95	1,581	54	42	...	...	
		5	1	"	212½	23	16½	4,888	80,652	87	1,440	54	49	...	...	2 Companies European Infantry.
		30	1	"	212½	23	16½	4,888	80,652	88	1,466	54	48	...	...	
		31	1	"	212½	23	16½	4,888	80,652	113	1,875	54	41	...	...	
		32	1	"	212½	23	16½	4,888	80,652	87	1,440	54	46	...	...	
	Hospital...	A	1	N.W. by. N.	50	25	16½	1,250	20,625	125	2,062	10	3	...	...	
		B			50	25	16½	1,250	20,625	125	2,062	10	...	...	...	
		C			50¼	20	16½	1,005	16,583	335	5,527½	8	8	...	...	
		D			102	20	16½	2,040	33,660	225	4,207½	17	17	...	...	
		E			50¼	20	16½	1,005	16,583	201	3,316½	8	8	...	...	
		F			50	25	16½	1,250	20,625	212½	5,156	10	...	...	...	
		G			50	25	16½	1,250	20,625	89	1,473	10	3	...	...	
	Sanitarium.															
	Barrack No. 1 (7 rooms).	1	1	N.W.	33½	16	15¾	536	8,442	89	1,407	6	4	...	...	
		2	1		33½	16	15¾	536	8,442	134	2,110	6	4	...	...	
		3	1		33½	16	15¾	536	8,442	107	1,688	6	3	...	...	
		4	1		33½	16	15¾	536	8,442	89	1,407	6	...	...	...	
		5	1	S.W. by. W.	45¼	25¾	22	1,165	25,630	166	3,661	12	...	...	...	
		6	1		24¾	16	15¾	396	6,237	99	1,559	4	...	...	...	
		7	1		24¾	16	15¾	396	6,237	99	1,559	4	...	...	...	

	Barrack No. 4 (5 rooms).	1	1	W.	20	20	13	400	5,200	100	1,300	4	...	...	...	Vacant.
		2	1	"	20	20	13	400	5,200	100	1,300	4	...	...	...	
		3	1	"	19¾	20	13	395	5,135	98	1,283	4	...	...	...	
		4	1	"	19¾	20	13	395	5,135	98	1,283	4	...	...	...	
		5	1	"	19¾	20	13	395	5,135	98	1,283	4	...	...	...	
	Hospital, 4 wards ...	B	1	N.W.	105	24	19	2,520	47,880	252	4,788	21	7	...	...	Ward "A" has been removed to supplement Station Hospital, Colába.
		C	1	S.	105	24	19	2,520	47,880	229	4,352	21	6	...	...	
		D	1	N.	83	24	19	1,992	37,848	664	12,616	16	4	...	...	
		DA	1	"	21½	24	19	516	9,804	129	2,451	4	...	...	...	
DEOLALEE.	Barracks	1 to 24	1	W.	148	20	19	2,960	56,240	64	1,222	45	46	...	...	The whole of the Barracks in the Rest House are occupied during the Trooping Season, but 4 only were actually occupied on the 1st January 1875.
	New Hospital.															
	Hospital: Ward ...	...	1	W.	20	23½	20	470	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Hospital: " ...	...			46	23½	20	1,081	21,620	216	4,324	12	5	...	5	
	Hospital: " ...	...			61½	23½	20	1,445	28,900	120	2,408	16	12	...	6	
	Hospital: " ...	...			19¾	23½	20	464	92,800	232	4,640	2	...	...	...	
KHUNDWA.	Barracks	1	1	W.	350	20	20	7,000	1,40,000	70	1,400	107	96	...	...	
		2	1										96	...	...	
		3	1										100	...	...	
		4	1										96	...	...	
	There is no Hospital at Khundwa.															
MHOW.	*Royal Horse Artillery.*															
	Barrack	1	1	W.	76·6	23·6	21	1,798	37,758	105	2,221	20	18	...	...	There are 4 rooms of this kind.
		2	1		76·6	23·6	21	1,798	37,758	105	2,221	20	18	...	...	Ditto.

DESCRIPTION RETURN of Barracks and Hospitals, &c.—continued.

Station.	Buildings.	Number.	Number of Stories.	Aspect.	Dimensions. Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Total Superficial Area.	Total Cubic Space.	Superficial Area per Man.	Cubic Space per Man.	By Scale authorized to date will accommodate.	Actually accommodated as shown by Return.	Over Regulation Number.	Under Regulation Number.	Remarks.
					Ft.	Ft.	Ft.									
	Heavy Field Battery.															
	Cavalry Barrack. Ground floor	3	2	W.	72	23-6	18	1,692	30,256	90	1,800	18	16	...	...	2 rooms on ground floor accommodating 6 and 10 men respectively.
	Cavalry Barrack. Upper floor ...				72	23-6	18	1,692	30,256	90	1,800	18	18	...	...	There are 3 rooms of this kind used as dormitories.
	Cavalry Lines.			*N.B.*—No separate Hospital. Sick accommodated in Hospital of European Infantry.												
	Barrack. Ground floor ...	6	2	W.	71	23	18	1,633	29,394	108	1,959	18	16	...	...	There are 4 rooms of this kind used as dormitories.
	Barrack. Upper floor ...				71-9	23-6	18½	1,686	31,191	105	1,949	18	15	...	...	Ditto.
	Do. Ground floor ...	7	2	"	71	23	18	1,633	29,394	102	1,837	18	18	...	...	Two rooms used as dormitories.
	Do. Upper floor ...				71-9	23-6	18½	1,686	31,191	112	2,079	18	16	...	...	Ditto.
	Do. Upper floor ...	4	2	"	72	23½	16	1,692	27,072	92	1,504	18	18	...	...	There are 3 rooms of this kind used as dormitories.
	Do. Lower floor ...				72½	24	20	1,740	34,800	91	1,831	19	...	...	...	
	Do. Upper floor ...	5	2	"	72	23-6	16	1,692	27,072	94	1,504	18	...	...	...	Unoccupied.
	Do. Lower floor ...				72-6	24	20	1,740	34,800	92	1,832	19	...	...	...	
	Hospital.															
	Upper floor	...	2	"	94	24	20½	2,256	46,248	125	2,569	18	17	...	...	There are 2 wards of this kind.
					38	24	20½	912	18,696	114	2,337	8				
					23¼	24	20½	558	11,439	139	2,859	4				
					15½	24	20½	372	7,626	186	3,813	3				

MHOW—*continued.*

	European Infantry Barracks.															
	Barrack. Ground floor ...	65	2	W.	71	23	18	1,633	29,394	81	1,469	18	16	...	...	There are 4 rooms of this kind.
	Barrack. Upper floor ...				71-9	23½	18½	1,686	31,191	84	1,559	19	20	...	...	Ditto.
	Do. Ground floor ...	66	2	"	71	23	18	1,633	29,394	90	1,633	18	...	...	...	Not occupied as Dormitory.
	Do. Upper floor ...				71-9	23½	18	1,686	31,191	84	1,559	19	16	...	...	There are 4 rooms of this kind
	Do. Ground floor ...	67	2	"	71	23	18	1,633	29,394	81	1,469	18	18	...	...	Ditto.
	Do. Upper floor ...				71-9	23½	18	1,686	31,191	84	1,559	19	20	...	...	Ditto.
	Do. Ground floor ...	4	2	"	72	23½	18	1,692	30,456	141	2,538	19	15	...	...	One room used as dormitory.
	Do. Upper floor ...				72	23½	18	1,692	30,456	105	1,903	19	19	...	...	There are 4 rooms of this kind.
	Barrack, Upper floor ...	5	2	"	17½	24	20¾	1,740	36,105	97	2,006	18	18	...	...	There are 4 rooms of this kind.
	Hospital. Upper floor ...	25	2	"	96	24	18	2,304	41,472	329	5,924	19	11	...	...	Two wards occupied.
	Hospital. Ground floor ...				64	24	18	1,536	27,648	102	1,843	13	20	...	...	Ditto.
	Indore, European Detachment.															
	Barrack	1	1	W.	72	23½	25	1,692	42,300	94	23,500	18	12	...	...	There are 4 rooms of this kind.
	Hospital	13	1	"	78	24	20	1,872	37,440	187	3,744	16	7	...	...	
ASIRGHAR.	Barrack	1	1	S.W.	127	24	18	3,048	54,864	92	1,662	34	31	...	...	
	Barrack	2	1	"	127	24	18	3,048	54,864	92	1,662	34	28	...	...	
	1 Native Musjeed, Temporary	9	...	E.	124	40	116	4,960	37,040	275	3,168	55	28	...	...	
	Hospital. East Ward ...	21	1	S.W.	26	16	19	416	7,904	138	2,634	3	...	...	...	
	Hospital. Main " ...	...	...	"	45	26	19	1,170	22,230	190	7,410	9	7	...	...	
	Hospital. West " ...	...	...	"	21	27	19	567	10,773	141	2,693	4	...	...	...	
NEEMUCH.	*Royal Artillery Lines.*															
	Barrack	1	1	Facing N.E.	145	20	13½	2,900	39,150	76	1,030	32	45	...	...	The over-crowding is temporary; new barracks are under construction.
	Barrack	2	1	N.W.	145	20	16½	2,900	47,853	78	1,293	32	46	...	...	
	Barrack	3	1	"	145	20	16½	2,900	47,850	64	1,063	32	46	...	...	
	Hospital. Ward ...	...	1	S.W.	96	24	15	2,304	34,560	230	3,456	19	...	...	...	
	Hospital. Ward ...				50	24	15	1,200	18,000	120	1,800	10	...	...	...	

DECRIPTION RETURN of Barracks and Hospitals, &c.—continued.

Station.	Buildings	Number.	Number of Stories.	Aspect.	Dimensions. Length.	Dimensions. Breadth.	Dimensions. Height.	Total Superficial Area.	Total Cubic Space.	Superficial Area per Man.	Cubic Space per Man.	By Scale authorized to date will accommodate.	Actually accommodated as shown by Return.	Over Regulation Number.	Under Regulation Number.	Remarks.
					Ft.	Ft.	Ft.									
Neemuch—*continued.*	*European Infantry Barracks.*															
	½ Company Barrck ...	1	2	Facing W. S. W.	73	24	20	1,752 1,752	35,040 35,040	92	1,844	38	38	...	...	2 rooms, upper floor.
		2	2	"	73	24	20	1,752 1,752	35,040 35,040	92	1,844	38	38	...	...	
		4	2	"	73	24	20	1,752 1,752	35,040 35,040	92	1,844	38	37	...	...	
		5	2	"	73	24	20	1,752 1,752	35,040 35,040	97	2,944	38	38	...	...	
		7	2	"	73	24	20	1,752 1,752	35,040 35,040	92	1,844	38	36	...	...	
		8	2	"	73	24	20	1,752 1,752	35,040 35,040	92	1,844	38	38	...	...	
		9	2	"	73	24	20	1,752 1,752	35,040 35,040	92	1,844	38	37	...	...	
		6	2	"	73	24	20	1,752 1,752	35,040 35,040	125	2,502	38	15	...	...	Used as a Hospital.
	European Infantry Barracks.															
	Full Company Barrack, Upper Storey ...	28	1 1	W. "	73 73	24 24	20 20	1,752 1,752	35,040 35,040	87 87	1,752 1,752	20 20	... ...	... ...	... ...	
	½ Company Barrack ...	23	1 1	" "	73 73	24 24	20 20	1,752 1,752	35,040 35,040	97 97	1,946 1,946	20 20	... ...	... ...	... ...	
	½ do.	24	1 1	" "	73 73	24 24	20 20	1,752 1,752	35,040 35,040	87 109	1,752 2,190	20 20	19 19	... ...	... ...	

NUSSERABAD.	½ do.	7	1	„	73	24	20	1,732	35,040	97	1,946	20	18	...	...	
			1	„	73	24	20	1,752	35,040	97	1,946	20	18	...	..	
	½ do.	8	1	W.	73	24	20	1,752	35,040	92	1,844	20	...	...	...	
			1	„	73	24	20	1,752	35,040	92	1,844	20	11	...	...	
	½ do.	27	1	„	73	24	20	1,752	35,040	219	4,380	20	...	...	...	
			1	„	73	24	20	1,752	35,040	194	3,893	20	...	...	...	
	¼ Company Barrack ...	9	1	„	72	24	20	1,728	34,560	90	1,819	19	...	...	...	
		10	1	„	72	24	20	1,728	34,560	90	1,819	19	...	...	...	
		11	1	„	72	24	20	1,728	34,560	90	1,819	19	...	...	...	
		12	1	„	72	24	20	1,728	34,560	90	1,819	19	...	...	...	
		13	1	„	72	24	20	1,728	34,560	90	1,819	19	...	...	...	
		14	1	„	72	24	20	1,728	34,560	90	1,819	19	...	...	...	
		15	1	„	72	24	20	1,728	34,560	90	1,819	19	...	...	...	
		16	1	„	72	24	20	1,728	34,560	90	1,819	19	...	...	...	
		17	1	„	72	24	20	1,728	34,560	90	1,819	19	...	...	...	
		18	1	„	72	24	20	1,728	34,560	90	1,819	19	...	...	...	
		19	1	„	72	24	20	1,728	34,560	90	1,819	19	19	...	...	
		20	1	„	72	24	20	1,728	34,560	90	1,819	19	19	...	...	
		21	1	„	72	24	20	1,728	34,560	99	1,819	19	19	...	...	
		22	1	„	72	24	20	1,728	34,560	90	1,819	19	19	...	...	
		25	1	„	72	24	20	1,728	34,560	90	1,819	19	19	...	...	
		26	1	„	72	24	20	1,728	34,560	90	1,819	19	...	...	...	
	Hospital Main room ...	1	...	„	81	22	18	1,782	32,076	356	6,415	14	10	...	...	
		2	...	„	81	22	18	1,782	32,076	296	5,346	14	...	...	...	
		3	...	„	58	22	18	1,276	22,968	127	2,296	10	...	...	...	
	Royal Artillery Lines.															
	½ Company Barrack. Dormitory	1	2	W.	87	24	20	2,088	41,760	90	1,815	22	...	...	...	
	½ Company Barrack. Dormitory				87	24	20	2,088	41,760	90	1,815	22	...	...	...	
	Old Barrack	2	1	„	112	24	24	2,688	64,512	90	2,154	30	...	...	...	Two rooms of this kind.
	½ Company Barrack ...	3	2	„	87	24	20	2,088	41,760	90	1,815	22	4	...	18	
					87	24	20	2,088	41,760	90	1,815	22	...	...	...	
	Hospital Main room ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	
POONA.	*Old Horse Artillery Lines, Wanowri.*															
	Barrack, upper storied ...	1	U.	N. E.N	100½	32	12½	3,216	40,200	146	1,827	36	...	...	...	Vacant.
			L.		100½	32	12½	3,216	36,284	536	6,164	36	...	...	...	

DESCRIPTION RETURN of Barracks and Hospitals, &c.—continued.

Station.	Buildings.	Number.	Number of Stories.	Aspect.	Dimensions. Length.	Dimensions. Breadth.	Dimensions. Height.	Total Superficial Area.	Total Cubic Space.	Superficial Area per Man.	Cubic Space per Man.	By Scale authorized to date will accommodate.	Actually accommodated as shown by Return.	Over Regulation Number.	Under Regulation Number.	Remarks.
Poona—*continued.*	*Old Horse Artillery Lines, Wanowri*—continued.															
	Barrack, Single-storied...	2	1	N.N.E.	64	24	10	1,536	15,360	90	903	17	...	...	...	Removed, as being no longer required for Military purposes.
		3	1	,,	64	24	10	1,536	15,360	90	903	17	...	...	...	
		5	1	,,	64	24	10	1,536	15,360	90	903	17	...	...	...	
		5	1	,,	64	24	10	1,536	15,360	90	903	17	...	...	...	
		6	1	,,	64	24	10	1,536	15,360	90	903	17	...	...	...	
		7	1	,,	64	24	10	1,536	15,360	90	903	17	...	...	...	
	Hospital Ward	54	1	,,	21	24	15	504	7,560	126	1,890	4	...	...	...	Converted into a Female Ward.
					41½	24	15	996	14,940	124	1,867	8	...	...	...	
	Right Flank European Infantry Lines.															
	Old Barrack, Upper-storied	1	U.	N.W.	110	25	15½	2,750	42,625	98	1,522	30	...	...	...	Unoccupied.
			L.	,,	109 7½	247½	17½	2,699	47,232	103	1,816	30	...	...	...	
		2	U.	,,	110	25	15½	2,750	42,625	101	1,578	30	...	...	...	
			L.	,,	109 7½	247½	17½	2,699	47,232	93	1,628	30	...	...	...	
		3	U.	,,	110	25	15½	2,750	42,625	105	1,639	30	...	...	...	
			L.	,,	109 7½	247½	17½	2,699	47,232	103	1,816	30	...	...	...	
		4	U.	,,	110	25	15½	2,750	42,625	98	1,522	30	...	...	...	
			L.	,,	109 7½	247½	17½	2,699	47,232	99	1,749	30	...	...	...	
		5	U.	,,	110	25	15½	2,750	42,625	98	1,522	30	...	...	...	
			L.	,,	109 7½	247½	17½	2,699	47,232	99	1,749	30	...	...	...	
		6	U.	,,	110	25	15½	2,750	42,625	105	1,639	30	...	...	...	
			L.	,,	109 7½	247½	17½	2,699	47,232	96	1,686	30	...	...	...	
		9	U.	,,	110	25	15½	2,750	42,625	98	1,522	30	...	...	...	
			L.	,,	109 7½	247½	17½	2,699	47,232	103	1,816	30	...	...	...	
		10	U.	,,	110	25	15½	2,750	42,625	101	1,578	30	...	...	...	
			L.	,,	109 7½	247½	17½	2,699	47,232	103	1,816	30	...	...	...	

POONA—*continued.*

New Barrack, Upper-storied	11	U.	N.W.	174	24	21½	4,176	87,696	94	1,993	46	...	...	...	
		L.	,,	171½	23½	17	4,030	68,510	93	1,593	44	...	...	...	
	12	U.	,,	166	24	21	3,984	83,664	97	2,040	44	...	...	...	
		L.	,,	163½	23½	17	3,842	65,314	93	1,593	42	...	...	...	
	13	U.	,,	144	24	21	3,456	72,576	108	2,268	38	32	...	...	
		L.	,,	141½	23½	17	3,325	56,525	103	1,766	36	33	...	...	
	14	U.	,,	144	24	21	3,456	72,576	104	2,199	38	33	...	...	
		L.	,,	141½	23½	17	3,325	56,525	107	1,823	36	34	...	...	
	15	U.	,,	144	24	21	3,456	72,576	93	1,961	38	33	...	...	
		L.	,,	141½	23½	17	3,325	56,525	89	1,527	36	33	...	...	
	16	U.	,,	144	24	21	3,456	72,576	93	1,961	38	33	...	...	
		L.	,,	141½	23½	27	3,325	56,525	92	1,570	36	33	...	...	
Hospital Ward ...	104	1.	,,	352	24	15	3,448	126,720	183	2,754	70	...	...	...	Unoccupied.
		1.	,,	24	24	20	816	16,320	136	2,720	6	...	...	...	
Left Flank European Infantry Lines.															
Old Barrack, permanent.	1	1	W.	100	24	19	2,400	45,600	85	1,628	27	24	...	...	
	2	1		100	24	19	2,400	45,600	88	1,688	27	26	...	...	
	3	1		100	24	19	2,400	45,600	88	1,688	27	23	...	...	
	4	1		100	24	19	2,400	45,600	92	1,753	27	25	...	...	
	5	1		100	24	19	2,400	45,600	92	1,753	27	24	...	...	
	6	1		100	24	19	2,400	45,600	92	1,753	27	24	...	...	
	7	1		100	24	19	2,400	45,600	92	1,753	27	26	...	...	
	8	1		100	24	19	2,400	45,600	88	1,688	27	...	...	...	
	9	1		100	24	19	2,400	45,600	88	1,688	27	24	...	...	
	10	1		100	24	19	2,400	45,600	92	1,753	27	25	...	...	
	11	1		100	24	19	2,400	45,600	88	1,688	27	26	...	...	
	12	1		100	24	19	2,400	45,600	96	1,824	27	24	...	...	
	13	1		97	24	12	2,328	27,936	105	1,269	26	24	...	...	
	14	1		97	24	12	2,328	27,936	116	1,330	26	23	...	...	
	15	1		97	24	12	2,328	27,936	101	1,214	26	25	...	...	
	16	1		97	24	12	2,328	27,936	97	1,164	26	24	...	...	
	17	1		97	24	12	2,328	27,936	101	1,214	26	25	...	...	
	18	1		97	24	12	2,328	27,936	105	1,296	26	26	...	...	
	19	1		97	24	12	2,328	27,936	97	1,164	26	24	...	...	
	20	1		97	24	12	2,328	27,936	105	1,269	26	23	...	...	
	21	1		97	24	12	2,328	27,936	97	1,164	26	25	...	...	
	22	1		97	24	12	2,328	27,936	101	1,214	26	23	...	...	
	23	1		97	24	12	2,328	27,936	105	1,269	26	24	...	...	
	24	1		97	24	12	2,328	27,936	101	1,214	26	23	...	...	

DESCRIPTION RETURN of Barracks and Hospitals, &c.—continued.

Station.	Buildings.	Number.	Number of Stories.	Aspect.	Dimensions. Length.	Dimensions. Breadth.	Dimensions. Height.	Total Superficial Area.	Total Cubic Space.	Superficial Area per Man.	Cubic Space per Man.	By Scale authorized to date will accommodate.	Actually accommodated as shown by Return.	Over Regulation Number.	Under Regulation Number.	Remarks.
Poona—*continued.*	Hospital Wards ...	64	1 1	S.	300 24	24 23	15 13½	7,200 552	108,000 7,452	168	2,509	60 4	65 ...	... ...	... ...	There are four Wards of this kind.
	Neutral Lines, General Depôt.															
	Old Barrack, permanent.	1	1	N.E.	90½	24	12½	2,172	26,245	90	1,093	24	...	...	...	These Barracks having been condemned, and being no longer required, are with exception of Nos. 12, 13, and 14 removed.
		2	1		90½	24	12½	2,172	26,245	90	1,093	24	...	...	...	
		3	1		90½	24	12½	2,172	26,245	90	1,093	24	...	...	...	
		4	1		90½	24	12½	2,172	26,245	90	1,093	24	...	...	...	
		5	1		90½	24	12½	2,172	26,245	90	1,093	24	...	...	...	
		6	1		90½	24	12½	2,172	26,245	90	1,093	24	...	...	...	
		7	1		90½	24	12½	2,172	26,245	90	1,093	24	...	...	...	
		8	1		90½	24	12½	2,172	26,245	90	1,093	24	...	...	...	
		9	1		90½	24	12½	2,172	26,245	90	1,093	24	...	...	...	
		10	1		90½	24	12½	2,172	26,245	90	1,093	24	...	...	...	
		11	1		90½	24	12½	2,172	26,245	90	1,093	24	...	...	...	
		12	1		90½	24	12½	2,172	26,245	90	1,093	24	...	...	...	
		13	1		90½	24	12½	2,172	26,245	90	1,093	24	...	...	...	
		14	1		90½	24	12½	2,172	26,245	90	1,093	24	...	...	...	
	Hospital Ward	48	1	N.W.	348	24	15¾	7,656	120,582	121	1,914	63	...	...	...	Unoccupied.
	Artillery Lines.															
		1	1	N.W.	87	24	20	2,088	41,760	90	1,815	23	23	...	...	
			1	,,	87	24	20	2,088	41,760	90	1,815	23	23	...	...	
		2	1	,,	87	24	20	2,088	41,760	90	1,815	23	23	...	...	
			1	,,	87	24	20	2,088	41,760	90	1,815	23	23	...	...	

Kirkee.	Barrack, New, Upper-storied	3	1	N.W.	87	24	20	2,088	41,760	90	1,815	23	23	...	...	
			1	,,	87	24	20	2,088	41,760	90	1,815	23	23	...	...	
		4	1	,,	87	24	20	2,088	41,760	90	1,815	23	23	...	...	
			1	,,	87	24	20	2,088	41,760	90	1,815	23	23	...	...	
		5	1	,,	87	24	20	2,088	41,760	90	1,815	23	23	...	...	
			1	,,	87	24	20	2,088	41,760	90	1,815	23	23	...	...	
		6	1	,,	87	24	20	2,088	41,760	90	1,815	23	...	...	...	Unoccupied.
			1	,,	87	24	20	2,088	41,760	90	1,815	23	...	...	...	
		7	1	,,	87	24	20	2,088	41,760	90	1,815	23	...	...	...	
			1	,,	87	24	20	2,088	41,760	90	1,815	23	...	...	...	
	Barrack, Old, White ...	1	1	N.	96	24	19	2,304	43,776	92	1,751	25	...	...	...	Ditto.
		2	1	,,	96	24	19	2,304	43,776	92	1,751	25	...	...	...	
	Barrack, Old ...	1	1	,,	72	24	20	1,728	34,560	90	1,819	19	...	...	...	Ditto.
		2	1	,,	72	24	20	1,728	34,560	90	1,819	19	...	...	...	
		3	1	,,	72	24	20	1,728	34,560	90	1,819	19	...	...	...	
		4	1		72	24	20	1,728	34,560	90	1,819	19	...	...	...	
		5	1	N.W.	72	24	20	1,728	34,560	90	1,819	19	21	...	...	
		6	1	,,	72	24	20	1,728	34,560	90	1,819	19	21	...	...	
		7	1	,,	72	24	20	1,728	34,560	90	1,819	19	21	...	...	
		8	1	,,	72	24	20	1,728	34,560	90	1,819	19	...	...	...	Unoccupied.
	Hospital Ward ...	1	1	,,	90	24	14	2,160	30,240	270	3,780	18	10	...	...	
		2	1	S.E.	90	24	14	2,160	30,240	720	10,080	18	1	...	...	
		3	1	N.	56	24	14	1,344	18,816	672	9,408	11	...	...	...	
		4	1	,,	56	24	14	1,344	18,816	149	2,090	11	...	...	...	
		5	1	S.E.	34	24	14	816	11,424	136	1,904	6	...	...	...	
		6	1	,,	34	24	14	816	11,424	136	1,904	6	...	...	...	Isolation Ward.
Purandhur.	Barrack	1	1	W.	84	24	18½	2,016	37,296	77	1,434	26	...	...	...	The excess No. was accommodated in Verandah rooms attached.
		4	1	N.W.	89	24	19½	2,376	46,332	79	1,544	30	32	...	...	
		7	1	W.	84	24	18½	2,016	37,296	1,008	18,648	26	34	...	...	
	Hospital Ward No. 3 ...	32	1	,,	41	24	17½	984	17,220	75	1,324	13	9	...	...	
	Do. No. 4 ...			,,	41	24	17½	984	17,220	75	1,324	13	11	...	...	
	Do. No. 1 ...			,,	41	24	17½	984	17,220	109	1,913	9	9	...	...	
	Do. No. 2 ...			,,	41	24	17½	984	17,220	109	1,913	9	...	...	...	

DESCRIPTION RETURN of Barracks and Hospitals, &c.—continued.

Station.	Buildings.	Number.	Number of Stories.	Aspect.	Dimensions. Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Total Superficial Area.	Total Cubic Space.	Superficial Area per Man.	Cubic Space per Man.	By Scale authorized to date will accommodate.	Actually accommodated as shown by Return.	Over Regulation Number.	Under Regulation Number.	Remarks.
	Royal Horse Artillery.															
	Barracks, Upper-story ...	1	2	W.	87	24	20	4,176	83,520	92	1,856	46	49	...	...	
		2	2	"	87	24	20	4,176	53,520	92	1,856	46	47	...	...	
		3	2	"	87	24	20	4,176	53,520	92	1,856	46	48	...	...	
	Hospital	1	1	"	120	24	20	2,880	57,600	120	2,400	24	...	...	...	
	Cavalry Barracks.															
Ahmednagar.	Barrack	1	1	W.	96	24	22	2,304	50,688	72	1,584	26	38	...	...	The overcrowding was caused by the withdrawal of Detachment from Asirghar to join Head Quarters 2nd Queen's, It was however only temporary, as 2 Companies have since left to join the Detachment to Bombay.
		2	1										37	...	...	
		3	1										36	...	...	
		4	1										42	...	...	
		5	1										38	...	...	
		6	1	"	96	24	22	2,304	50,688	85	1,877	26	36	...	...	
		7	1	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	
		8	1	W.	96	24	22	2,304	50,688	72	1,584	26	41	...	...	
		9	1										43	...	...	
		10	1	"									38	...	...	
		11	1										37	...	...	
		12	1										36	...	...	
	Hospital Ward No. 1 ...	1	1	W.	65	24	20½	1,560	31,980	120	2,460	13	24	...	...	
	1 ...			"	65	24	20½	1,560	31,980	120	2,460	13				
	1 ...			S.W.	70	24	20½	1,560	34,440	120	2,460	14				
	Barrack	1	1	W.	90	24	20	2,160	43,200	90	1,800	24	24	...	...	No. 21 Barrack has been removed, the site being required for an Orderly-room and Coffee shop.
				"	82½	24	20	1,980	39,600	90	1,800	22	22	...	...	
		5	1	"	72	24	20	1,728	34,560	86	1,728	20	13	...	...	
		9	1	"	72	24	20	1,728	34,560	86	1,728	20	21	...	...	
		13	1	"	72	24	20	1,728	34,560	132	2,658	20	20	...	...	
		16	1	"	72	24	20	1,728	34,560	86	1,728	20	21	...	...	

SATARA.	Old Native Palace used as Barrack.	1	2	N.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Upper Story: 1 Room	...	...	„	78	33	9	2,574	23,166	92	827	28	...	...	...		Vacant.
	2 Do.	...	...	„	86	10½	9	903	8,127	90	812	30	...	...	...		
	3 Do.	...	...	„	30	11	9	330	2,970	82	742	4	...	...	...		
	4 Do.	...	...	„	16	11	9	176	1,684	88	792	2	...	...	...		
	5 Do.	...	...	„	30	11	9	330	2,970	82	742	4	...	...	...		
	6 Do.	...	...	„	16	11	9	176	1,684	88	792	2	...	...	...		
	Lower Story: 1 Room	...	...	„	84	10½	8	882	7,056	88	705	10	...	...	...		Vacant.
	2 Do.	...	...	„	74	10½	8	777	6,216	97	777	8	...	...	...		
	3 Do.	...	...	„	84	12¾	8	1,071	8,568	89	714	12	...	...	...		
	4 Do.	...	...	„	26	10¾	8	279	2,236	93	145	3	...	...	...		
	5 Do.	...	...	„	11	10¾	8	118	945	118	945	1	...	...	...		
	6 Do.	...	...	„	26	10¾	8	279	2,236	93	745	3	...	...	...		
	7 Do.	...	...	„	11	10¾	8	118	946	118	946	1	...	...	...		
	Hospital	40	1	W.	96	22	16	2,112	33,792	132	2,112	18	5	...	...		
ADEN (FRONT BAY.)	*Royal Artillery.*																
	Barrack, Upper floor ...	1	2	N.E.	120	24	18	2,880	64,800	115	2,592	32	25	...	...		
	Do. Lower do. ...			„	120½	24½	18	2,952	56,088	118	2,243		25	...	...		
	Do. Upper do. ...	2	2	„	120	24	18	2,880	64,800	115	2,592	32	25	...	...		
	Do. Lower do. ...			„	120½	24½	18	2,952	56,088	118	2,243		...	...	...		Day-room.
	N.B.—Sick accommodated in European Infantry Hospital.																
	European Infantry.																
	Barrack, Lower floor ...	1	2	N.E.	116	23	16	2,668	42,688	86	1,377	30	31	...	...		
	Do. Upper do. ...				116-6	23½	16	2,737	43,792	88	1,412	30	31	...	...		
	Do. Lower do. ...	2	2	N.E.	116	23	18	2,668	48,024	86	1,549	30	31	...	...		There are 3 Barracks of this kind.
	Do. Upper do. ...				116-6	23½	18	2,737	49,266	88	1,589	30	31	...	...		
	Hospital Ward	1	1	S.	36	20	12-6	720	9,000	337	4,775	6	16	...	...		
	„			S.	18	15	12-6	270	3,375			2					
	„			E.	19-6	15	16-6	292	4,818			2					
				„	27	15	16-6	405	6,682			3					
	„	2	1	„	30	22	14	660	9,240	120	1,620	5	4	...	...		
	„			„	22	20	14	440	6,160			4					
	„			„	22	10	11	220	2,420			2					

DESCRIPTION RETURN of Barracks and Hospitals, &c.—continued.

Station.	Buildings.	Number.	Number of Stories.	Aspect.	Dimensions. Length.	Breadth.	Height.	Total Superficial Area.	Total Cubic Space.	Superficial Area per Man.	Cubic Space per Man.	By Scale authorized to date will accommodate.	Actually accommodated as shown by Return.	Over Regulation Number.	Under Regulation Number.	Remarks.
Isthmus.	*European Infantry Barracks.*															
	Barrack { Lower floor ...	1	2	N.E.	116	23	16	2,668	42,688	86	1,377	30	32	...	...	There are 2 barracks of this kind.
	Barrack { Upper do. ...			„	116½	23-6	16	2,737	43,792	88	1,412	30	32	...	...	
	Do. { Lower do. ...	2	2	„	116	23	18	2,668	48,024	86	1,549	30	32	...	...	
	Do. { Upper do. ...			„	11-6	23-6	18	2,727	49,266	88	1,589	30	32	...	...	
	Hospital	43	1	„	34-6	23	17-4	793	13,745	132	2,290	6	8	...	...	
	Do.	...	...	„	11	23	17-4	253	4,385	126	2,192	2		...	...	
Steamer Point.	*Royal Artillery Barracks.*															
	Barrack { Lower floor ...	4	2	N.	111	25	18	2,775	49,950	92	1,665	30	25	...	...	
	Barrack { Upper do. ...			„	111	25	18	2,775	49,950	92	1,665	30	27	...	...	
	Do. { Lower do. ...	42	2	„	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	Occupied as Library, Orderly-room, &c.
	Do. { Upper do. ...			W.N.W.	46½	20½	18	953	17,154	80	1,430	12	12	...	...	
	European Infantry Barracks.															
	Barrack { Lower floor ...	1	2	N.	120	24	15-9	2,880	45,360	90	1,417	32	32	...	...	
	Barrack { Upper do. ...			„	120	24	16-4	2,880	47,040	90	1,470	32	32	...	...	
	Do. { Lower do. ...	2	2	W.	69-5	23	18	1,597	28,746	93	1,690	17	17	...	...	
	Do. { Upper do. ...			„	69-5	23	18	1,597	28,746	93	1,690	17	17	...	...	
	Do. { Lower do. ...	3	2	W.	53	23	18	1,219	21,942	87	1,567	14	15	...	...	
	Do. { Upper do. ...			„	53	23	18	1,219	21,942	87	1,567	14	15	...	...	
	Hospital Ward	1	1	N.	51-6	22½	14	1,138	16,212	379	5,404	9	6	...	...	
	Do.	2		„	40½	15½	12	627	7,524	156	1,881	5	3	...	...	

APPENDIX III.

LIST OF WORKS OF CONSTRUCTION, ADDITIONS AND ALTERATIONS, COMPLETED OR IN PROGRESS DURING 1875 IN BARRACKS, HOSPITALS AND CANTONMENTS GENERALLY IN CONNECTION WITH THE ACCOMMODATION, HEALTH OR COMFORT OF THE TROOPS.

ABU.

EUROPEAN TROOPS.

Barracks and their Out-Buildings.

Remedying the defects in the roofs in connection with the flues of the chimnies of certain Military Buildings	Completed.
Lavatories for Barracks	Ditto.

Barracks and Subsidiary Buildings.

Alterations to the Hospital	Completed.
Constructing Bakery and Slaughter House	In progress.
Making certain alterations in the Library and School-room	Ditto.
Enclosing a portion of the open verandah of the Canteen	Ditto.
Supplying hooks for hanging lamps to the open verandah of the Quarter Master Sergeant's Quarters	Completed.
Fixing iron bars to two windows in the Sanitarium Canteen	Ditto.

Miscellaneous.

Remedying the defects in the roofs in connection with the flues of the chimnies of the Lawrence Asylum	Completed.
Certain additions and alterations to Abu Lawrence School Building ...	In progress.
Removal and reconstruction, on another site, of Meteorological shed ...	Completed.
Constructing temporary shed for the accommodation of the Detachment of Her Majesty's 83rd Regiment at present located on Mount Abu ...	Ditto.
Constructing additional out-office accommodation to the Staff Quarters ...	Ditto.
Constructing roads from the Barracks to Standing Camp	Ditto.
Constructing new roads and paths	Ditto.

ADEN.

EUROPEAN TROOPS.

Barracks and their Out-Buildings.

Renewing the floors of the Barracks at the Isthmus	Completed.
Reconstructing the floor of the Royal Artillery Barrack, Steamer Point...	Ditto.
Constructing cook-house for the Battery of Royal Artillery, Steamer Point.	Ditto.

Barracks Subsidiary Buildings.

Improvements to the Royal Artillery Hospital in Camp	Completed.
Paving the floors of the Quarter Guard and Verandah of the Royal Artillery, Steamer Point	Ditto.
Substituting pucka for Jowlee roofs to certain Regimental Buildings, Camp	Partly do.
Guard Room at the Main Pass Gate, Aden	In progress.

NATIVE TROOPS.

Lines and their Out-Buildings.

Latrine for Native Infantry at Perim	Completed.
Latrines for the men and women of the Sappers and Miners, Aden ...	Ditto.
Constructing walled enclosures in rear of the Native Officers' Quarters, Aden Troop	Ditto.
Reconstructing the roofs of the buildings at Perim	In progress.

Lines Subsidiary Buildings.

Substituting pucka for Jowlee roof to the Native Infantry Hospital, Camp.	Completed.

Miscellaneous.

Kussaff Valley Water-supply project, Aden...	Completed.
Carrying out certain additions to the Government Steam Bakery, Aden...	Ditto.
Improvements to Officers' Quarters, Perim	Ditto.
Reconstructing the roofs of the Tanks at Perim	Ditto.
Connecting the Reserve Tanks in the Isthmus with Shaik Othman Tanks.	Ditto.
Renewing the roofs of the Condensing Engineers' Quarters, Isthmus ...	Ditto.
Latrine for the residents of the Dasween Bazaar	Ditto.
Converting a block of Family Quarters into Stores for the Arsenal ...	Ditto.
Opening of the Shaik Othman Duct, Aden	Ditto.

AHMEDNAGAR.

E-9 Royal Artillery.

Addition to the Latrine for the Staff Sergeants' Quarters of the Royal Artillery Lines	Completed.
Constructing Harness-room, Royal Artillery	Ditto.

E-9 Royal Artillery and H. M.'s 2nd Queen's.

Alterations to the punkahs in the Barracks and Patcherries for European Troops	Completed.

H. M.'s 2nd Queen's.

Alteration to the punkahs in one and a half Blocks of Patcherries in the European Infantry Lines	Completed.

H. M.'s 13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Adding Boiler and Drying-rooms on the south side of the Native Infantry Armourer's Shop	In progress.

Cantonment.

Constructing a new Commissariat Slaughter-yard at Ahmednagar ...	Completed.
Additions to the Lock Hospital	In progress.

Fort.

Stone paving to the Commissariat Godown floor	Completed.
Special repairs to the Magazine in the Fort	Ditto.
Special repairs to the Suspension Bridge over the Fort Ditch at the Sally-port Gate	Ditto.

AHMEDABAD.

MILITARY.

Barracks for European Artillery.

Construction of two Barracks with Out-Buildings	Foundations completed.
Construction of guard room, lock-up and solitary cells, &c.	Completed.
Providing pegs for clothes in the Royal Artillery Office in No. 33 School buildings	Ditto.
Converting part of the old Gun-shed No. 17 into a coffee shop... ...	Ditto.
An urinal shed near the east end of the Horse Lines	Ditto.
Construction of a gun platform near the new Quarter Guard	Ditto.
Putting up shelves in the cook room attached to the Coffee Shop and double tiling the same	Ditto.

Providing Collar Maker's bench and shelves with pegs for the Workshops...	Completed.
Erection of two punkhas in the Library	Ditto.
Removal of old Royal Artillery Guard-room, Cells and Latrine No. 40, 44, 46 and 47	Ditto.
Removal of two blocks of Royal Artillery Stables, Nos. 15 and 16 ...	Ditto.
Path from the new Quarter Guard to the Harness-room	Ditto.
Providing a wall one brick thick round the gram shed	Ditto.
Providing ceiling cloth to end room of Barrack No. 18.	Ditto.
Providing lugs in the Quarter Guard	Ditto.
Providing iron barred frames, &c., to the windows, &c., of the Store-room of the R. A. Gun-shed	Ditto.

Barracks for European Infantry.

Construction of one Barrack without building (materials are collected) ...	Not commenced.

Buildings for European Artillery and Infantry.

School House	Foundations in progress.
Temporary accommodation for Female Hospital	Completed.
Two temporary latrines for Europeans in the compound of 9th Hospital ...	Ditto.
Certain improvements to verandah, 9th Hospital, for Europeans with a view to convert it into Quarters for Assistant Apothecary	Ditto.
Supplying and fixing Gymnastic Apparatus...	Ditto.
Construction of dressing and store-sheds with a prepared wall in connection with the Gymnasium	Ditto.
Putting up corrugated iron sheeting at the Racket Court	Ditto.

NATIVE TROOPS.

Reconstruction of markers and recochet butts at the Native Infantry Rifle range	Completed.
A dead-house for two Native Infantry Regiments	Foundations in progress.

Barrack Department.

Supplying hooks for suspending lamps in the Barrack Office and Store-room No. 110	Completed.
Erecting a horse stall for the Barrack Serjeant's Quarters, No. 6 ...	Ditto.

Cantonment Buildings.

Removal of ruins of the Lock Hospital destroyed by fire	Ditto.
Removal of old Generals Guard-room No. 5...	Ditto.

Miscellaneous.

Construction of a culvert on the site of the Barrel Drain on the Camp and Shahibagh road	Completed.

BARODA.

Accommodation for Troops.

Additions and alterations and thorough repairs to the semi-permanent Barracks with their subsidiary Buildings at Baroda for housing the British Troops	Completed.
Erecting twenty-five chupper roofs over tents of the European soldiers at Baroda	Ditto.
Constructing the temporary Native Infantry Lines at Baroda	Ditto.
Making additions and alterations in the Barrack No. 10	Ditto.
Constructing chuppers over the tents of Field Hospital of 9th Regiment Native Infantry	Ditto.
Constructing additional out-houses for Hospital 22nd Regiment Native Infantry	Ditto.
Additions and alterations to the Barrack store	Ditto.
Providing partitions to the Family Pandals in the new Native Infantry Lines at Baroda	Ditto.

Lengthening the new pandals for the married men of the Native Infantry at Baroda	Completed.
Improving the 4 wells of the Pandals for the 9th Regiment Native Infantry	Ditto.
Removing a chupper and re-erecting it within the Royal Artillery Hospital compound to shelter the sick cart from the rain	Completed.
Cutting some channels in the lines of European Troops at Baroda to carry off the surface water during the Monsoon	Ditto.
Erecting grass sheds for sheltering the camp followers of the 1st Light Cavalry at Baroda	Ditto.
Erecting grass sheds for sheltering the camp followers of the Royal Artillery at Baroda	Ditto.
Constructing a cook-house for the use of the European Troops at Baroda.	Ditto.
Putting a wooden frame and wheel for working a mout in one of the wells in camp	Ditto.
Erecting a store-room in connection with the new Native Infantry Pandals	Ditto.
Building a workshop in connection with temporary lines for Native Infantry	Ditto.
Erecting semi-permanent stable for ½ Battery Royal Artillery of 56 horses.	Ditto.
Additions and alterations to the Royal Artillery Quarter Guard at Baroda.	Ditto.
Constructing 14 temporary Urinals	Ditto.
Constructing two temporary Latrines	Ditto.
Do. Do. Wash-house	Ditto.
Addition and alteration to the Barrack No. 15	Ditto.
Constructing seven temporary chupper sentry boxes for European sentries of the 7th Fusiliers' Encamping Ground	Ditto.
Enclosing a portion of the Gun-shed to use it as a store-room... ...	Ditto.
Constructing subsidiary building for the Ntaive Infantry Hospital ...	Ditto.
Providing trough filters for the Royal Artillery and Native Cavalry horses	Ditto.

BELGAUM.

EUROPEAN TROOPS.

Accommodation for European Artillery.

Light Field Battery.

1 Barrack for 44 men	Completed.
1 Cook house	Ditto.
2 Lavatories	Ditto.
2 Privies	Ditto.
4 Urinals	Ditto.
1 Grain room	Ditto.
1 Hospital stable	Ditto.
1 Boiling house for stable	Ditto.
1 Canteen	Ditto.
1 Fives Court	Ditto.
1 Plunge Bath and well	In progress.
1 Outer steps for giving access to the Night Urinal Balconies of new Artillery Barracks	Completed.
Dry earth sheds for Artillery Barracks	Ditto.
Providing arm racks and shelves in the Staff Sergeants' Quarters and arm racks in the Family Quarters new Artillery Barracks	Ditto.
Putting up shelves in the Orderly-room for books	Ditto.
Do. shelves and arm racks and pegs in the Sergeants' Quarters in the three Barracks	Ditto.
Providing a ventilator in the roof of the Canteen and fixing iron bars in the fan light of the inner door Barrack room of Artillery Barracks ...	Ditto.
Providing Tailor's shop with table pegs and shelves	Ditto.
Compound wall in front side of the Gun-shed "Old Set"	Ditto.
Fitting No. 1 Barracks granary guard-room, harness-room, Sergeant's Mess school-room and orderly-room lately vacated by the A-18 Royal Artillery with strong wooden bars to the doors and windows ...	Ditto.
A latrine for the use of the children attending the School of the Battery Royal Artillery	Ditto.
Fitting up 50 pegs in the G-4 Royal Artillery School for the hats, &c. ...	In progress.
A well for the new Royal Artillery Barracks, Belgaum	Ditto.

ACCOMMODATION FOR EUROPEAN INFANTRY.

2 New Infantry Barracks, F and D	Completed.
2 Cook-rooms to Barracks, F and D	Ditto.
2 Lavatories to do.	Ditto.
2 Latrines to do.	Ditto.
4 Urinaries to do.	Ditto.
1 Making roads and drains round New Infantry Barracks	Ditto.
1 Making an iron railed door between the store and issue rooms of the European Infantry Canteen	Ditto.
1 Cook house to Quarters of Sergeant Majors of European Infantry Regiment	Ditto.
1 Outer steps to give access to Night Urinals, Balconies of New Infantry Barracks	Ditto.
1 Additions and alterations to the Quarter Guard and cells of the European Infantry	Ditto.
Dry-earth sheds for the Infantry Barracks	Ditto.
Fitting iron bars to all windows and half glazed doors in the Harness-room, Store-rooms and Workshops	Ditto.
Putting up shelves and pegs in the Quarter Masters' Store-rooms for spare arms, accoutrements, clothing, &c.	Ditto.
1 Gymnasium for the British Infantry Barracks, Belgaum	In progress.
1 Erecting a grass hut for European Infantry in Cantonment, Belgaum ...	Completed.
1 Constructing a drain to the Barracks No. 2 in Fort, Belgaum ...	Ditto.
Fixing 14 hooks in the beams of the Regimental School-room, 66th Regiment, to suspend lamps	Ditto.
Iron pipes to the drains of the wash-house and bath-rooms of the European Infantry Barracks and Married Men's Quarters at Belgaum ...	In progress.

NATIVE TROOPS.

1 Opening two windows in the Bill of Arms of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, Camp	Completed.
Providing a copper rod and two chairs to the lightning conductor fixed to the store-room in which the ammunition is kept of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, Belgaum	Ditto.
Providing a copper rod and two chairs to the lightning conductor fixed to the store-room in which the ammunition is kept of the 6th Regiment	Ditto.
Two Bath-rooms in the verandahs of the 5th and 6th Native Infantry Hospital, Belgaum	Ditto.
Levelling the ground of the Rifle range of the 6th Native Infantry Regiment at Belgaum	Ditto.
Boiler, forge, and drying room for the Armourers' Workshop of two Native Infantry Regiments at Belgaum	In progress.

Miscellaneous.

1 Ventilator in the Vat Godown in the Commissariat Stores at Belgaum...	Completed.
1 Lightning Conductor to the Cartridge Manufactory and Deposit-room in the Arsenal at Belgaum	Ditto.
Digging a trench around the Artillery Hay-stack yard and planting a hedge on the top of the bank of earth surrounding it	In progress.
Erecting 11 limit pillars and removing the two now in the Cantonment of Belgaum	Ditto.
Laying down a stone platform for the Station Gun	Completed.

BHUJ.

Armourers' Workshop for the 11th Native Infantry Regiment at Bhuj ...	Completed.
Renewing parapet wall and trough and adding stone pavement to a well in the Cantonment of Bhuj	In progress.

BOMBAY.

NATIVE TROOPS.

Lines and Subsidiary Buildings.

Widening the verandah of Subedar's Quarters in the Marine Lines ...	Completed.
Constructing the palisading on the east side of the Marine Lines as far as the walls of the Magazine	Ditto.

Improvements to the Native Infantry Lines at Boree Bunder	In progress.
Erecting an iron water tank outside the Latrine near the Native Infantry Lines at Boree Bunder	Completed.
Erecting small masonry stand to support the iron tub which receives the drainage of the Privy of the Hospital, Marine Battalion	Ditto.

Miscellaneous.

Fitting up water troughs for the Detachment of the 12th Light Cavalry at Bombay	Completed.
Fitting up troughs on the Esplanade for watering horses of the D-9 Royal Artillery	Ditto.
Cleaning the ground and erecting water trough at Boree Bunder for a Battery of Artillery...	Ditto.
Cleaning the ground at Boree Bunder Reclamation for the E-9 and A-4th Royal Artillery and erecting troughs for watering the horses ...	Ditto.
Enclosing the General Parade Ground on the Esplanade for the presentation of Colors to Her Majesty's 21st Regiment by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales	Ditto.
Cleaning the ground at Cooly Bay for the encampment of Troops ...	Ditto.
Cleaning and levelling the ground at Chowpatty for the encampment of the Viceroy's Body Guard	Ditto.

DEOLALI.

Accommodation for European Troops.

Quarter Master's Store-room	Completed.
Staff Serjeants' Quarters...	In progress.
Transferring fixtures from Barrack No. 19 to the southern end of Barrack No. 13	Completed.
Securely fastening ten cell cots to the floors of the cells and detention-room attached to the Quarter Guard	Ditto.
Fixing Bamboo matting to the verandah of the Quarter Guard... ...	Ditto.
Constructing platform for weighing baggage	Ditto.

Hospital Buildings.

Providing fixtures and fastenings to the New Hospital	Completed.
Quarters for Hospital Serjeant	Ditto.
Providing an iron tank to the Cook-house of the New Hospital ...	Ditto.
Constructing a new Lock Hospital, ...	In progress.
Removing and re-building rain-guage pillar and railings in rear of the new Hospital	Completed.

Officers' Quarters.

Making certain improvements to the Adjutant's Quarters	Completed.
Providing Milk-bush hedge round the Adjutant's and Paymaster's Quarters	Ditto.
Providing teakwood pegs in the Officers' Quarters	Ditto.
Fixing two partitions in the rear verandah of the Officers' Quarters No. 32.	Ditto.

Cantonment.

Providing limit pillars at each end of the Cantonment, New Hospital, and Slaughter-yard grounds	In progress.
Deepening two wells near the North Nullah	Completed.

Cantonment Roads.

Roads in the new Bazaar	Completed.
Constructing two additional cross drains on the roads in the Cantonment.	Ditto.
Forming a nursery for Camp Trees	In progress.

Commissariat.

Constructing bakery with out-houses	Completed.
Constructing a building for storing and washing wheat and a room for the Master Baker	Ditto.
Providing plank ceiling to the Commissariat Office	Ditto.
Additions and alterations to the Government Bakery	In progress.

DHARWAR.

NATIVE TROOPS.

Constructing Quarter Guard Cells, &c., at the new Native Infantry Lines..	Completed.
1 Constructing Hospital...	In progress.
1 Out-door Lavatory	Ditto.
1 Doctor's Quarters	Ditto.
1 Servants' Quarters	Ditto.
1 Cook-room for Hospital.	Ditto.
1 Guard-room	Ditto.
1 Dead House	Ditto.
1 Infection Ward	Ditto.
1 Magazine	Ditto.
1 Compound wall round Magazine	Ditto.
1 Sentry-box	Completed.
1 Armourers' shop	In progress.
1 School-room	Nearly completed.
1 Cook-room for Medical Staff	Ditto.
Latrines for do.	Ditto.

Cantonments.

Roads in New Cantonment	In progress.

Miscellaneous.

Raising bund of small Tank at the new Native Infantry Lines ...	...Near to completion.
Sinking and lining well at the new Native Infantry Lines	Ditto.

DEESA.

EUROPEAN TROOPS.

ACCOMMODATION FOR EUROPEAN ARTILLERY.

Barracks and Subsidiary Buildings.

Providing teak-wood shelves and pegs in the store-room at either end of the Gun-shed	Completed.
Providing two teak-wood windows and shelves and removing wooden bars and substituting glazed shutters to two windows in the Staff Sergeants' Quarters No. 16	Ditto.
Constructing shelves and pegs in the Orderly-room store and Pharmacy...	Ditto.

ACCOMMODATION FOR EUROPEAN INFANTRY.

Barracks and their Out-Buildings.

Arrangements for punkah-pulling in the Barracks and Hospital ...	In progress.

Barracks and Subsidiary Buildings.

Making partition-wall in the verandah of the temporary ward in the Hospital	Completed.
Certain alterations to the Canteen...	Ditto.
Providing railings to Patcherry No. 87	Ditto.
Strengthening the Gymnastic Apparatus	Ditto.
Providing two iron ventilators in the Staff Sergeants' Quarters, No. 32. ...	Ditto.
Providing fixed parallel bars and jumping stand in the Gymnasium shed..	Ditto.
Providing two iron ventilators and removing eight wooden shutters and substituting glazed ones in the Band Master's Quarters	Ditto.
Removing wooden bars and substituting glazed shutters to two windows in the Staff Sergeants' Quarters, No. 24	Ditto.
Making a bath-room at the side of the Apothecary's Quarters	Ditto.

NATIVE TROOPS.

Lines and Subsidiary Buildings.

NATIVE INFANTRY.

Constructing a Rifle Range	Completed.

Miscellaneous.

Enlarging the existing water tank of the well of the Porter Godown ...	Completed.
Constructing causeway at the site of the broken bridge near the Travellers' Bungalow	Ditto.

GHIZREE SANITARIUM.

Excavating a pit in Manure-yard	Completed.
Making small roof ventilator in roof of Cook-room attached to Quarters of Officer Commanding	Ditto.
Enclosing a portion of the verandah of the Hospital block of the Ghizree Sanitarium with Bamboo trellis work	Ditto.
Alterations to Guard-room	Ditto.
Making a door in the Quarter Guard	Ditto.

NATIVE TROOPS.

Lines and Subsidiary Buildings.

Providing extra accommodation for a Native Officer in Fitzclarence Lines, Kurrachee...	Completed.

Miscellaneous.

Providing doors to Hospital Servants' Quarters Nos. 11, 12 and 13, General Hospital, Kurrachee...	Completed.
Making shutters to clerestory openings of the Garrison cells, Kurrachee...	Ditto.
Making guard round the driving pulley of the main shaft in Government Bakery, Kurrachee	Ditto.
Improving the drainage of Napier Lines	Ditto.
Masonry Tank for the use of the Commissariat Department	Ditto.
Making two pullies for the kneading machine at Government Bakery, Kurrachee...	Ditto.
Latrine with urinal attached for the use of Guard upon Magazine, ...	Ditto.
Dividing off a portion of one of the wards of the General Hospital ...	Ditto.

HYDERABAD.

ACCOMMODATION FOR EUROPEAN TROOPS.

Barracks and their Subsidiary Buildings.

Alterations to punkahs in Barracks of European Troops	Completed.
Re-hanging the punkahs in the Hospital of European Troops	In progress.

Barracks Subsidiary Buildings.

New Teapoys ammunition for the Quarter Guard, 56th Regiment ...	Completed.

NATIVE TROOPS.

Lines and Subsidiary Buildings.

Altering seats of latrines of Native Infantry Lines	Completed.
Prolonging the old Rifle Range of the Native Infantry Regiment ...	Ditto.
Providing arm racks for the Native Infantry Regiment	In progress.

Miscellaneous.

Halla Tiling floor of Quarters and Warrant Officers of the Ordnance Department in Fort	Completed.
Providing screen doors to bath-rooms of Quarters occupied by Armourer Serjeants of the Ordnance Department in Fort	Ditto.

JACOBABAD.

Constructing a Latrine for the Hospital of Her Majesty's 30th Regiment N. I. J. R.	Completed.
Erecting Bandies and repairing wells at the out-posts at Digree, Rojan, and Khyra Garhe in the Upper Sind Frontier Districts.	In progress.
Increasing the Hospital accommodation of the 2nd Regiment S. H....	Do.—This will consist of a Dead-house and Contagious Wards.
Constructing Guard-room for the 3rd Regiment Sind Horse ...	Completed.
Pulling down the roofing and arching of seven pandals and two half pandals, and re-placing them with new roofing supported by beams.	In progress.—During the current year Government accorded sanction to the renewing of roof of two half pandals only, which has been completed.

KURRACHEE.

Accommodation for European Artillery.

Barracks and their Subsidiary Buildings.

Quarter Guard and Canteen in Somerset Lines	In progress.
Making stone steps to ends of Artillery Barracks	Completed.
Making sun-sheds for arch openings at each end of stables, Somerset Lines	Ditto.

Barracks Subsidiary Buildings.

Providing certain temporary buildings for the use of Bombay 9th Royal Artillery	Completed.

Accommodation for European Infantry Barracks and other Out-Buildings.

Providing supports for the Chicks in the front verandahs of the Napier Hospital	Completed.
Making ramp to rear verandah of one of the Barracks in Napier Lines ...	Ditto.

Barracks Subsidiary Buildings.

Erecting a wash-house with urinal attached for the Regimental Cells in Napier Lines.	Completed.
Erecting a shed adjoining the Smithy in Napier Barracks.	Ditto.

KIRKEE.

Accommodation for European Troops.

Constructing four Lavatories for the Royal Artillery at Kirkee...	Completed.

Miscellaneous.

Constructing open paved drains for conveying water from the Lavatories of the Patcheries at Kirkee	Completed.
Laying 1" pipe from near the water trough to the Sick Horse stable at Kirkee	Ditto.
Altering some of the Mangers in the Royal Artillery stables at Kirkee ...	Ditto.

Accommodation for Native Troops.

Buildings for the Sappers and Miners at Kirkee	Completed.

COLABA.

EUROPEAN TROOPS.

Accommodation for British Infantry.

Barracks and their Out-Buildings.

Constructing Quarters for the Provost Serjeant	Completed.
Meat shed for the Infantry Barracks	Ditto.
Certain alterations in the punkahs in the Female Hospital	Ditto.
Alterations to the punkahs in the Barracks	Ditto.

Barracks Subsidiary Buildings.

Placing cross bars on cell door in the Quarter Guard Detachment 1-2 Queen's	Ditto.
Putting Bamboo matting partitions in the Verandah of the wards of the Station Hospital	Ditto.

Accommodation for European Artillery.

Barracks and their Out-Buildings.

Semi-permanent Barracks	Completed, except that floors have to be asphalted.
Extra Hospital accommodation for females near the Royal Artillery Hospital	Completed.
Certain works in connection with the new Barracks	Ditto.
Alterations to the punkahs in the Barracks	Ditto.
Certain fittings for the new Barracks	Ditto.
Meat safes to the semi-permanent Barracks for Royal Artillery ...	Ditto.
Quarters for married men of Royal Artillery	In progress.
Provision of Punkahs in the semi-permanent Barracks	Almost completed.
Providing bars and railing round the Semi-permanent Barracks ...	Completed.
Providing wooden shelves to No. 50 Block of Married Men's Quarters ...	Ditto.
Adapting the flank ends of new Barracks No. 3 in the Royal Artillery Lines as a canteen and orderly room	Ditto.

Barracks Subsidiary Buildings.

Subsidiary Buildings of six semi-permanent Barracks	Completed.
Adaptation of certain Bungalows as Quarters for the School Master of Royal Artillery	Ditto.
Additions and alterations to South-Western Room on the 1st floor of Regimental School	Ditto.
Pulling down Latrine in the Royal Artillery Hospital on the right flank and providing additional seats in centre latrines...	Ditto.
Removing and re-erecting Cells for new Barracks	In progress.
Additions and alterations to School Master's Quarters	Completed.
Providing punkahs to the Quarters occupied by the Staff Sergeants and to the Sergeant's Mess of the Royal Artillery	Ditto.
Making slight alterations in the punkahs in the reading room at Morley Hall	Ditto.
Certain alterations to the Regimental School	Ditto.
Upper storeyed Quarter Guard, Cells and Lock-up at Colaba in connection with the semi-permanent Barracks	Ditto.

Miscellaneous.

Additions and alterations to certain Government Buildings	Completed.
Providing a wooden paling round reservoir, Royal Artillery Barracks ...	Ditto.
Lowering a part of compound wall of eight Bungalows	Ditto.
Providing a seat to Latrine in Roman Catholic Chapel	Ditto.
Removing water tap from outside to inside bath-room of Bungalow No. 78	Ditto.
Providing a window north end of Bungalow No. 64	Ditto.
Removing a partition in Bath-room No. 41	Ditto.
Removing a partition in No. 78 Bungalow	Ditto.

Providing 10 weather frames at No. 37 Bungalow	Completed.
Planting a circular hedge round public Native Latrine	Ditto.
Adapting the old Naval Sanitarium lately occupied by the Chaplain at Colaba as a Sanitarium for seven Officers	Ditto.
Constructing walls to screen off one of the Latrines used by the native followers from Bungalow No. 68	Ditto.
Raising parapet and covering well near Bungalow No. 64 with corrugated iron	Ditto.
Removing window and wall between dressing-room and water closet and providing a door instead	Ditto.
Supplying 12 loads of gravel for making paths in the compound No. 78 Bungalow	Ditto.
Providing door to archway as a protection to the west side of Bungalow No. 14	Ditto.
Constructing temporary Latrine for the use of the occupants of Bank's Hall	Ditto.
Closing up the passage between the Coach-house of Bungalow No. 40 and that of Bungalow No. 38	Ditto.
Erecting a wall above the ground including coping between the compounds of Nos. 77 and 78 Bungalows	In progress.
Removing enclosure walls of old Naval Magazine	Completed.
Lowering compound walls of eight Officers' Bungalows	Ditto.
Levelling and cleaning site round old Naval Magazine	Ditto.

NEEMUCH.

EUROPEAN TROOPS.

Royal Artillery Lines.

Constructing new double storied Barracks Nos. 1. and 2 ...	...Nearly completed.
Do. do. do. No. 3 and out-houses ...	In progress.

European Infantry Lines.

Raising the Stop Butts of Range	Completed.
Constructing Officers' Quarters with out-houses No. 1	Ditto.
Do. do. do. Nos. 2 and 3	In progress.
Providing a block of Married Men's Barracks	Completed.
Constructing a Canteen at Neemuch	Ditto.
Dismantling existing and constructing a new Magazine	Ditto.
Constructing a plunge bath with a well	In progress.
Providing additional sun-shades and louvres to upper and lower stories of Hospital	Ditto.
Renewing Gymnastic Apparatus	Completed.
Re-roofing with stone slabs the markers and Recochet Butts	Ditto.

NATIVE TROOPS.

Native Cavalry Lines.

Dismantling four Latrines	Completed.

Native Infantry Lines.

Constructing enclosure wall to Native Infantry Magazine	Completed.
Do. a masonry drain round the well near Hospital	Ditto.

General Miscellaneous.

Constructing an arch over the Gateway to the Commissariat Godown and supplying and fitting a strong gate into the side walls	Completed.
Providing a masonry tank in the Fort at Neemuch	Ditto.
Protecting 20 embrazures in the walls of the Fort with wire net work ...	Ditto.
Re-terracing the roof of store-room and erecting a portion in stock-room, &c., in the Fort	Ditto.
Clearing and making out encamping grounds at Gungral and Chittore ...	Ditto.

Making alterations in putting punkahs for European Troops	Completed.
Erecting a Latrine for native followers of Detachment 108th Regiment ...	Ditto.
Constructing two Culverts in Cantonment Roads	Ditto.
Supplying wind vanes to the Hospital E. I. Detachment and R. A. at Neemuch	In progress.
Providing six mills at the Bakery	Completed.
Re-roofing the workshed in the Fort	Ditto.

NUSSEERABAD

Accommodation for European Infantry.

Tanks for Soldiers' Gardens near new Plunge Bath	Completed.
Canteen	In progress.
Library	Ditto.
Workshop	Ditto.
Orderly-room	Ditto.
Alterations to new Barracks	Ditto.
Utilization of waste water from Soldiers' Bath-room	Ditto.
Providing accommodation for 2nd Class Hospital Servant and Out-houses	Ditto.
Re-hanging and altering the position of punkahs	Completed.

Accommodation for Royal Artillery.

Re-hanging and altering the position of punkahs	Completed.

Accommodation for Native Infantry.

Armourers' Shop and Markers and Recochet Butts	Completed.
Compound wall to Magazine	Ditto.
Quarter Guard...	In progress.

POONA.

ACCOMMODATION FOR EUROPEAN TROOPS.

Constructing Lavatories for Ghorepoore Barracks	Completed.
Certain improvements to the roofs of the Barracks at Ghorepoore ...	Ditto.
Providing moveable louvre frames over the doors and windows in the four blocks of Patcheries at the Barracks at Ghorepoore	Ditto.
Making certain additions and alterations to the Right Flank and old Horse Artillery Hospital at Wanowree	Ditto.
Paving with stone the floors of four ranges of Patcheries at Ghorepoore ...	In progress.
Putting dungry cloth ceiling to the two blocks of Married Quarters in the old Sappers Lines, Poona	Completed.
Paving with cut stone certain portions of the floors of the Married Serjeants' washing-room in the corner of the verandahs of the large Ghorepoore Barracks	Ditto.
Making certain additions and alterations to the Quarter Master's Store and Ration-shed of the British Infantry Regiment at Ghorepoore ...	In progress.
Providing iron shelves for the purpose of stowing away the clothing and necessaries in the Quarter Master's Store-room of the British Infantry Regiment at Wanowree	Ditto.
Making certain additions and alterations to the Cook-house at the Right Flank European Infantry Hospital at Wanowree...	Ditto.

Miscellaneous.

New Military Prison at Wanowree	In progress.
Constructing open paved drains for conveying water from the Lavatories of the Patcheries at Poona	Completed.
Making 36 ventilating apertures in the two cattle sheds at the Commissariat Slaughter-yard at Poona	Ditto.
Providing weather-boards to the windows and doors of the grain and mill-rooms of the Government Bakery at Poona	Ditto.
Draining the ground in the vicinity of the Ghorepoore Barracks ...	In progress.
Making 4 sets of drawers and shelves for the Quarter Master's Stores at Ghorepoore	Completed.

Enclosing with wire fencing the new garden plots in the Lines of the Infantry Regiment at Ghorepoore	Completed.
Making a road in the Compound of the Government Bakery, Poona ...	Ditto.
Filling in the pits left by the fly-wheel and pump of the old engine in the Government Steam Bakery, Poona...	Ditto.
Constructing two covered passages from the Mill-room to the Bread and Biscuit Bakery, Poona	Ditto.
Fixing a valve cock to the waste water pipe leading from the pit of the fly-wheel of the engine at the Government Bakery, Poona ...	In progress.
Constructing and fixing five doors with wire net-work in lieu of panels to the Bread Bake-house of the Government Bakery at Poona	Ditto.

ACCOMMODATION FOR NATIVE TROOPS, POONA.

Placing double-tiled roof to replace the thatch recently destroyed by fire over the Hospital Building, 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, Poona	In progress.
Making certain additions and alterations to the Armourer's shop, 1st Grenadier Regiment, and Native Infantry, Poona	Ditto.
Providing arm racks in the new Lines of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, Poona	Completed.

PURANDHAR.

Constructions.

Constructing a single-storied barrack to accommodate thirty-two men and two non-commissioned officers	Completed.
Constructing a cook-room for the Barracks...	In progress
Do. a privy to No. 1 Barrack	Ditto.
Do. a school	Ditto.
Constructing a privy to School	In progress.
Do. a canteen...	Ditto.
Do. a well at the east end of the Commandant's Garden ...	Completed.
Providing lightning conductors to the Roman Catholic Chapel and Protestant Church	Ditto.
Covering in the slaughter-yard	In progress.
Providing a screen for the slaughter-stand	About being commenced.
Constructing a cut-stone trench and a small well for a receptacle to catch the foul water of the latrine	In progress.
Making a road from Hospital to Ker's Point	Ditto.

Additions and Alterations.

Making alterations to the wash-house of Barrack No. 2	In progress.
Making additions do. do. do. do.	In progress, and will be completed by the 6th January 1876.
Making additions to the wash-house of Barrack No. 4	In progress.
Putting venetian shutters to the windows of the Serjeants' Mess ...	Completed.
Pulling down privy and cook-room which stand on the site of the new Cook-room for three Barracks	Completed.

SATARA.

IMPERIAL—MILITARY ORIGINAL WORKS.

BARRACKS FOR EUROPEAN INFANTRY.

New Sets of Buildings.

Skittle Alley for the Detachment of European Infantry at Satara ...	Completed.
Draining out surface water of flat portion of the ground in the vicinity of Barrack No. 1 at Sattara	Ditto.

New Sets of Buildings, Sepoys' Barracks.

Four masonry Sentry-boxes for Her Majesty's 4th Rifles	Completed.
Temporary Shed for Cholera patients at Satara	Ditto.
Spreading sand in and about the Native Infantry Lines at Satara ...	Ditto.
Additions and alterations to the well in front of Quarter Guard of the Native Infantry at Satara	In progress.

SHOLAPUR.

Constructing Rest House at Sholapur	Three-fourths completed; but construction suspended by order of Government.
Sinking a well in the Native Infantry Lines, Sholapur	In progress.
Paving the floors of the Regimental Store-room	Completed.

TANNA.

No.	Description of Work.	Date of Commencement.	Whether completed or still in progress in the last week of December.	Explanation of the progress of the works, and showing for what Troops and for what number of men the additional accommodation herein mentioned is entered.
1	Constructing three new wells at Tanna.	22nd Dec. 1875 ...	In progress ...	For the use of 323 men of the Right Wing 7th Regiment N. I.
2	Three new Sentry-boxes	18th May ,, ...	31st July 1875 ...	For the accommodation of the Sentries round the Lines and Quarter Guard of the Right Wing H. M's 7th Regiment N. I.
3	Improving the ventilation to cell in Quarter-Guard at Tanna.	24th ,, ,, ...	,, ,, ...	Purpose for ventilation.
4	Providing arm racks for Native Troops at Tanna.	6th Oct. ,, ...	24th Nov. ,, ...	For the preservation of the Rifles.
5	Making temporary lightning conductor to the Military Quarter Guard at Tanna.	24th May ,, ...	31st July ,, ...	To protect the Magazine.
6	Extension of the Rifle Range at Bandora.	21st Oct. ,, ...	25th Dec. ,, ...	For the use of the Native Troops serving in the Bombay District.
7	Construction of eight new Native Infantry pandals at Tanna.	13th Dec. ,, ...	Progress ...	For the use of Right Wing H. M's. Regiment N. I.
8	Arm Racks in the Native Infantry Lines at Tanna.	Not commenced ...	.....	For the use of the Rifles of the men of Right Wing H. M's. 7th Regiment N. I.

TARRAGHUR.

Accommodation for European Troops.

Water Tanks	In progress.
Six Family Quarters	Ditto.
Guard and Detention-room	Completed.
Servants' Quarters to Medical Officers' Quarters	Ditto.

Miscellaneous.

Supplying new doors and windows to Garrison Cells	Completed.
Providing Dry-earth Conservancy for Troops at Nasirabad and Tarraghur .	Ditto.
Assistant Provost Sergeant's Quarters	Ditto.
Adding verandahs to South front of Garrison Cells, Guard and Provost Sergeant's Quarters...	Ditto.
Raising roof of Cells, Guard and Provost Sergeant's Quarters	In progress.
Water Supply Danta Project	Ditto.

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TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay,

1875.

WITH

APPENDICES AND RETURNS OF SICKNESS AND MORTALITY AMONGST THE NATIVE TROOPS, THE PRISONERS IN JAILS, AND THE GENERAL POPULATION OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

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